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THE DAILY STANDARD

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Eagleton, Hearnes, Morris Victorious

Sheriff Dennis Wins Fifth Term Nomination

Bill D. Burlison

District Race to Burlison

Bill D Burlison, Cape Girardeau county prosecuting attorney, won by a large plurality the Democratic nomination for the 10th District U. S. Representative seat in Tuesday's primary.

According to unofficial returns reported by the Associated Press with 467 of 487 precincts in the 21 counties of the district, Burlison led the 11 candidates with a total of 18,256. His nearest contender David Rolwing, Charleston, had 12,478.

Other candidates receiving sizeable support included, B. F. "Hot" Rogers, 6,536; Jay Mondy 5,509; Harry Peterson 4,858. Vote totals for the other candidates were: Jim Wallace 2,434; Buford 2,535; Robison 2,395; Havis 1,503; Robb 688, and Bullock 448.

The Republican nomination for the seat vacated this year by Paul C. Jones of Kennett went to Vernon Landgraf of Cape Girardeau who received 7,923 votes with 264 of 487 precincts reporting. Cox received 4,494 votes for the nomination.

Burlison commented today that he was elated with the results and was grateful to his friends and supporters for their work on his behalf.

He attributed his success in the election to the excellent work on the part of his supporters and his stand on the issues affecting the district and the country.

Burlison said he did not intend to let up in campaigning. The primary was merely a warm up for the big one in November, he said.

Burlison commented he was pleased with his showing in Cape and Scott counties despite the fact he ran behind Rolwing in both counties. Cape County was the only county in the district that had three men running for the Democratic nomination, he said.

Burlison noted that he was pleased with his support in the bottom of the Bootheel and to the west, in fact, throughout the district, he said.

Rolwing said it was too early to announce any plans for the future. He said he intends to

See No. 1, Page 12

Lynn Ingram Carries Nine Precincts

BENTON -- Sheriff John Dennis won renomination in Tuesday's Democratic primary election in his bid for a fifth term.

He polled 3,330 votes to defeat Circuit Clerk Lynn Ingram and Bill Proffer, both of Sikeston. Ingram had 2,122 votes and Proffer 588.

Returns are unofficial, but with only about 250 absentee votes to be counted Dennis is assured of the nomination.

Although Dennis won easily in total votes, he did lose to Ingram in nine of Scott County's 31 precincts. This was the second election in the sheriff's political career in which he lost a precinct. The other time was when he first sought the office in the Democratic primary in 1952.

Because winning the Democratic primary in Scott County is tantamount to being elected, Dennis is almost assured of re-election.

In the Democratic race for state representative from 156th district, state Rep. Marvin Proffer of Jackson defeated Dean Wadlington of Scott City. The district includes a portion of Cape Girardeau county and six precincts in Scott County. In Scott County Wadlington won, 826-703, but he lost in Cape Girardeau County, 192-1,520.

In other Democratic races on the county level J. E. Childress, county judge of the first district, Bob Davis, county judge of the second district, and Gene Nunnelee, coroner, won nomination.

Childress of Sikeston defeated Nadean Dickerson of Sikeston, 1,823-928.

Davis of Benton polled 1,546 votes to defeat Ray Evans of Oran, 405, and E. K. Riggs of Scott City, 694.

Nunnelee of Sikeston defeated John Carpenter of Sikeston, 3,635-1,954.

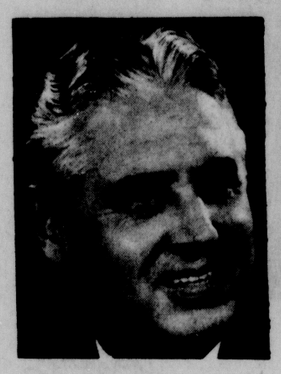
David Rolwing of Charleston, who lost in his bid for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 10th district, carried the county with 2,648 votes. Bill D. Burlison of Cape Girardeau, who won the nomination, polled 1,764 votes in Scott County.

Albert Spradling, Cape Girardeau, 27th district state senator;

Unopposed Democratic candidates were State Rep. Tony Heckemeyer, Sikeston, state representative from the 157th district; Tom Gilmore, Sikeston, prosecuting attorney; Alfred Halter, Benton, incumbent assessor; Robert Hodge Decker, Sikeston, incumbent public administrator, and Charles Waters, Sikeston, incumbent surveyor.

Unopposed Republican candidates were Clinton M. Wunderlich, Cape Girardeau, 27th district state senator; Ward Denman, Jackson, 156th district state representative; Norman Woods, Sikeston, 157th district state representative.

George T. Johnson, Sikeston, first district county judge; Margaret Ann Scott, Miner, prosecuting attorney; Wesley Harris, Oran, sheriff; Robert M. Jenkins, Sikeston, public administrator.



John Dennis

Gene Nunnelee

J. E. Childress

Bob Davis

Mrs. C. E. Felker

Outlook for Ike Termed Guarded

WASHINGTON (AP) — Army doctors said today the heart attack suffered by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower Tuesday was a major one equal in severity to Eisenhower's earlier major attacks. They said the outlook was "guarded," or unpredictable.

Doctors of Walter Reed Army Hospital said so in answer to questions submitted by newsmen.

But in a formal medical bulletin they said they were "satisfied with his current progress," and that he had spent a comfortable night.

In answer to questions, they said Eisenhower is receiving oxygen continuously as a treatment.

The doctors had been asked this question:

"How does the general's present heart attack compare in severity with his previous ones, especially the attack of June 15?"

The answer was: "Equal severity."

Eisenhower has suffered five earlier heart attacks, several of them including the last previous one on June 15 rated as major.

Sidewalk Sale

During Rodeo

During the three-day Jaycee Bootheel rodeo beginning tomorrow merchants will hold a sidewalk sale down town and at Midtowner Shopping Center, offering bargains on the sidewalks.

Weather

Fair, warm and humid through Thursday. Afternoon highs Thursday in the upper 90s. Low tonight in the upper 70s. Winds light and variable. Probability of precipitation Thursday 20 per cent.

FIVE-DAY FORECAST

Temperatures Thursday through Monday will average near to slightly above normal. Normal high in the low 90s. Normal low 65 to 70. A period of showers and thundershowers is most likely about Saturday with one-half inch amounts.

HIGH AND LOW YESTERDAY

High and low temperatures for the 24-hour period ending at 7:30 a.m. today were 94 and 72 degrees.

Sunset today..... 7:59 p.m.
Sunrise tomorrow..... 6:09 a.m.
Moonrise today..... 7:57 p.m.
Full Moon tomorrow... 6:33 a.m.
Saturn, the rigined planet, rises tonight at..... 11:11 p.m.
and it is now beginning a slow westward movement among the stars of the constellation Pisces;

Decker Slips On Floor But Grips Victory

There were mixed blessings for Hodge Decker on Tuesday -- election day.

He was renominated on the Democratic ticket without opposition for public administrator of Scott County but he slipped and fell on a floor at work in the Malone theater, injuring his shoulder.

He was one of nine treated yesterday at the Missouri Delta Community hospital.

Joann Ward, dropped hot pie on right leg; Franklin Struwe, car accident; David Friedman, spider bite; Effie Kinsolving, East Prairie, struck by object from lawnmower; Rose Ivy, car accident; Atlas Stewart, car accident; Herman Burns, East Prairie, mashed left hand on press; William Bean, cut left thumb on window airconditioner.

Illinois Man Killed In Crash

PERRYVILLE, Mo. (AP) - Fred Arthur Vogt, 37, was killed Tuesday and five persons injured in a two - car accident near Perryville.

Vogt of Arlington Heights, Ill., was pronounced dead at Perry County Hospital. The four passengers in his car were listed in serious condition.

The driver of the other car, John Friesen, 63, of Waynesville, Mo., was also listed in serious condition. Patrolmen said the Friesen car apparently crossed the median line on Missouri 61.

The accident occurred at 12:15 p.m., on highway 61 near the junction with J in Ste. Genevieve county.

Vogt was traveling north when he met the car driven by John Friesen on a bridge. The cars met headon.

Injured were Jean Lucille Vogt, 37, Vogt's wife, bruises and cuts on her forehead; Kimberly Jean Vogt, 11, a daughter, teeth knocked out, and two passengers in the Friesen car, Ralph and Edna Scarringhausen, both of Arlington Heights, minor injuries.

Friesen received internal injuries and cuts on his upper lip.

Nonpartisan Court

Plan Defeated

ST. LOUIS (AP) - A plan to extend the nonpartisan court plan to St. Louis county was defeated Tuesday, 77,750 for to 87,238 against. Only a simple majority was needed.

The proposal was defeated in 12 of the 18 county townships.

GOP Nomination Begin Tonight

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Richard M. Nixon headed down the stretch today in his quest for the Republican presidential nomination, by all indications a good bet to take the prize on the first ballot.

His chief challenger, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, sought to block the former vice president's path with the No. 1 argument of anti-Nixon forces—that Nixon couldn't win in November.

"To pick a man who can't win would be a tragedy for the country," Rockefeller told newsmen after opening his 11th hour drive with an appeal to 120 delegates and alternates from 13 western states.

The Associated Press, in a nose count some 12 hours before tonight's fateful balloting, found Nixon with 615 first-round votes, Rockefeller with 270, and the third man in the race, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California with 177.

Another 186 delegates were lined up behind favorite sons, 75 were uncommitted and one stood alone for New York City's Mayor John V. Lindsay. Needed for victory: 667.

Nixon exuded confidence. "We're going to win," he said cheerily on the eve of the balloting. Charts posted by his aides in a hotel headquarters flashed the same optimism. "More than 700 votes," they read.

Rockefeller saw in all this enthusiasm "evidence of cold war strategy." The Nixon people, he said, were trying to give delegates the impression Nixon has the nomination in the bag.

"It just is not true," the governor declared.

Reagan, meanwhile, pushed ahead with a campaign that put the accent on salesmanship and good cheer. He was being low key.

Asked how many votes he had, the onetime actor replied: "I'd love to find out." Asked if he would really like to be President, he replied with more emphasis: "You bet I'd like it."

Though there have been reports Reagan has been gathering strength, particularly among more conservative delegates, his aides pegged the governor's delegate strength at about 200—a figure they gave a week ago.

To win, the Rockefeller and Reagan people have to keep the flags of favorite sons flying high, especially on the first ballot.

Nixon's chances for a firstballot victory could hinge on whatever switches might take place if he closed in on 667 as the clerk completed the stateby-state tally.

At completion of the first roll call individual delegates-or whole delegations for that matter-could ask to change their vote in the hope of being singled out for later political recognition as supplying the winner with the margin necessary for nomination.

Although Leonard W. Hall, Rockefeller's convention manager, stuck to his claim that Nixon would get no more than 560 votes on the first count, this did not necessarily reflect the opinion of those grappling with realities in the New York governor's camp.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, one of a dozen inner-circle advisers, said a great problem in stopping Nixon lies in the possibility of southern delegates who have switched to Reagan in the last few days jumping to Nixon if it appears their votes could put him over.

F. Clifton White, Reagan's convetion floor manager, said in a separate interview thatjust won't happen."

"The people who have come out for Reagan have done so as a matter of principle," he said. "They want him for president and I think they are going to stick with him."

White agreed with Hall that Nixon can be stopped. New York National Committeeman George W. Hinman, Gov. John Love of Colordo and Meade Alcorn of Connecticut, former GOP national chairman, all expressed confidence that Nixon will be stopped.

Sheriff Race In Doubt

BLOOMFIELD - Absentee ballots could decide the race for the Democratic nomination for sheriff with only 20 votes separating the two top candidates.

In Tuesday's primary Edsel Edwards of Bloomfield polled 1,434 votes. to 1,414 for Bill Fulkerson of Bloomfield. Absentee ballots could exceed 200.

Six candidates sought the Democratic nomination for sheriff. Sheriff Ralph Temples was not a candidate.

Other Democratic candidates were Thurman Thompson, Dexter, 678 votes; Jack Harty, Puxico, 681; August Scherer, Advance, 435 and J. D. Martin, Dexter, 30.

In the race for the Republican nomination for sheriff Ralph Mouser of Dexter polled 300 votes to defeat W. D. Williams of Bell City with 99.

In other Democratic races incumbents Leffler Lee, second district county court judge; Dean Cooper, treasurer and ex-officio collector, and Ray Rainey, coroner, won renomination.

Lee of Dexter polled 1,567 votes to defeat Bennie Lynch of Dudley, 962 votes.

Cooper of Bloomfield defeated Jerry Holland of Bloomfield, 2,412-1,981.

Rainey of Dexter defeated Ivan Cooper, of Bloomfield, 2,364-2,084.

State Sen. J. F. "Pat" Patterson of Caruthersville, candidate for the Democratic nomination for 25th district state senator polled 2,080 votes in Stoddard county. His opponent, John Hutchison Jr. of Caruthersville, polled 1,891 votes in the county. Patterson won the district race, 10,081-6,426.

Unopposed Democrats were Frank Ellis, Sedgewichville, incumbent 150th district state representative; James Spain, Bloomfield, incumbent 151st district state representative; William Billings, Kennett, incumbent circuit judge.

Jack Ward, Bloomfield, incumbent first district county court judge; Paul McGhee, Dexter, incumbent prosecuting attorney; Herbert Thrower, Dexter, public administrator, and Lloyd V. Garner, Dexter, surveyor.

Unopposed Republicans were Raymond L. Skaggs, Fredericktown, 150th district state representative; Elbert L. Howard Jr., Puxico, 151st district state representative; C. C. Manlove, Dexter, second district county court judge, and Welza Swinger, Essex, treasurer and ex-officio collector.

In the Democratic race for Congress from the 10th district Bill Burlison of Cape Girardeau carried Stoddard county with 1,471 votes. State Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston polled 1,092 and Jay Mondy of Fisk 976. Burlison won the nomination.

School Bond Rejected Again

ST. LOUIS (AP) - St. Louis voters for the second time rejected a $31.8 million school bond issue Tuesday. School officials said it was needed desperately to meet the cost of new and improved school buildings.

The unofficial count was 35,460 for the proposal and 26,586 against with a two-thirds majority required.

Three Hurt in Accidents

Two persons were injured in a two - car collision Tuesday at 3:25 p.m. at the junction of highway 62 and AA in Miner.

A 1966 Plymouth station wagon, driven by Hubert Ivy, 66, Sikeston, stopped at a stop sign, and pulled into the path of a 1967 GMC panel truck, driven by Atlas Stewart, 53, Sikeston, the state patrol reported.

Injured were Rose Ivy, 58, passenger in the Ivy car, with scalp bruises and Stewart with head cuts.

The injured were taken to the Missouri Delta Community hospital.

Tuesday at 11:30 p.m. on a county road, half mile west of Cape Girardeau a one car accident caused injury to Nancy Werner, 15, Cape Girardeau.

She was a passenger in a 1964 Volkswagen, driven by Donald Buschman, 16, Cape Girardeau. The car was backing down a hill when it went off the road into a ditch and overturned.

She was treated at Southeast Missouri hospital in Cape Girardeau for cuts on her leg.

Hearnes Wins Strong Vote in Home County

CHARLESTON -- Gov. Warren E. Hearnes led the field in the Democratic primary election yesterday in his home county. He received 3,244 votes of a total of 3,585 in the unofficial tabulation in a three-man race.

State Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston was second high in votes, he received 2,591 votes for congressman, out of a total of 3,650 votes for 11 candidates. Bill Burlison of Cape Girardeau was second with 558 votes.

The race for state representative in the 158th district, Fred DeField won with a total of 1,664 to 1,117 for Avery Fleurdelys, in a field of five candidates. Both live in Charleston. There were 4,340 votes cast in the race in Mississippi County and in four New Madrid County precincts.

Absentee votes will swell the official count, with 450 civilian absentee ballots returned last night and 48 war ballots.

In state races for U. S. senator, Thomas Eagleton received 1,320 votes, to Sen. Edward Long's 1,199. True Davis had 1,031. A total of 3,032 votes were cast in the six-man race.

W. S. Morris led in the lieutenant governor race with 1,647 votes, to 1,043 for Edward Dowd. Six other candidates received the balance of a total of 3,115 votes.

In county races, Lloyd Hall received 1,000 to 603 for Albert Stallings, in the race for judge of the county court in the second district.

The other county contest was for coroner, with Elgin McMikle receiving 2,067 votes to 1,418 for Travis Shelby, and 440 for John Nunnelee.

Unopposed in county races were Gilbert Bryant, county judge of the first district with 1,438; Roderic Ashby for prosecuting attorney, with 2,337; W. J. "Pedro" Simmons for sheriff, with 2,927 votes; Ed DeField for assessor with 2,761.

Elected to the county committee posts in the seven townships were Tywappity, Robert Hearnes and Louise Sutherland; Long Prairie, Edward Heckert and Paula Cunningham; St. James, Hunt Welborn and LaWanda Douglas; Ohio, Fred Burkstaller and M. Miller; Mississippi, Bill Smoot and Patsy Smoot; Wolf Island, James Moore and Maggie Moore; James Bayou, Bruce Larkin and Harriet Tinnon.

Robinson Added To Demo Ticket

ST. LOUIS (AP) - Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, 39, of St. Louis, a brilliant Speaker who conducted a hard hitting campaign, defeated W. S. Sen. Edward V. Long in Missouri's hot contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination Tuesday.

A poor third was True Davis, wealthy St. Joseph businessman who is a former ambassador to Switzerland and former assistant secretary of the treasury.

With the vote in from 4,258 of the state's precincts, the count was Eagleton 209,057, Long 190,742 and Davis 167,616.

Long was attacked by Life magazine for alleged associations with shady leaders of the Teamsters' and Steamfitters' unions in St. Louis.

He denied the charges as a political smear and in the closing days of the campaign tried to make political capital of them.

Long gained attention in the Senate by attacking snooping by the Internal Revenue Service and other governmental agencies, as well as wiretapping and "bugging" of offices.

He is 60, a lawyer and banker, and formerly was Missouri lieutenant governor and state senator. He has served in the Senate since 1960, when he was appointed to succeed the late Thomas C. Hennings of St. Louis.

Long and Eagleton broke about even in outstate Missouri, which was carried by Davis. Long had the edge in Kansas City and St. Louis but Eagleton's big margin in St. Louis County more than made up the difference.

Eagleton, who is finishing his first term as lieutenant governor, formerly was Missouri attorney general and St. Louis circuit attorney.

There was no contest for the governorship nominations.

Both Democratic Gov. Warren E. Hearnes and Republican Lawrence K. Roos, St. Louis County superviser, had only token opposition.

Congressman Thomas B. Curtis of Webster Groves also had no serious competition for the Republican senatorial nomination.

The Democratic contest for lieutenant governor was the other hot statewide race but William S. Morris of Kansas City, Jackson County public administrator, won handily over Edward L. Dowd, former president of the St. Louis Police Board.

Others finished far down the list. The Republican nominee is state Sen. Lem T. Jones Jr. of Kansas City.

Atty. Gen. Norman H. Anderson of Ferguson also was successful in beating off the challenge of Russell Millin of Kansas City, former U.S. district attorney.

Faing Anderson in November will be John C. Danforth, Creve Coeur Republican.

Other state races went as predicted with William E. Robinson winning the Democratic nomination for treasurer and the Republican nod going to William T. Zimmerman of Warrenton.

For secretary of state, incumbent Democrat James C. Kirkpatrick had no primary opposition. The Republican winner was Murray C. Colbert of Montgomery City.

Veteran state Sen. Michael Kinney, 94, who has been in the Senate since 1913, was upset by a young Negro leader, Rep. Ray Howard, in the predominantly Negro 5th District of St. Louis.

But the second man in Senate seniority, Sen. Edgar J. Keating, D-Kansas City, fought off the challenge of another young Negro leader, Rep. Harold Holliday in the 9th Senatorial District.

In the 1st Congressional District, William (Bill) Clay, St. Louis Negro, survived a split in the Negro vote and defeated former state Treasurer Milton Carpenter, a white man. Republicans also nominated a Negro, Curtis Crawford, assuring the Negroes of their first Missouri congressman.

In the 2nd District of St. Louis County, James W. Symington, son of Missouri' senior senator, won the Democratic nomination over county coroner Raymond Harris while Hugh Scott, a county councilman, was the apparent winner of the Republican nomination over Rep. Robert O. Snyder.

The 10th of Southeastern Missouri developed into a real battle with Bill D. Burlison, Cape Girardeau County prosecuting attorney, emerging as the victor over Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston.

Thomas F. Eagleton

Warren E. Hearnes

Illmo Blocks Merger of Twin Cities

SCOTT CITY, Mo. (AP) - Voters in Scott City approved a merger with neighboring Illmo in Tuesday's primary election but Illmo voters refused for a second time to lose their corporate identity. Approval of both was required.

Scott City voted 432-244 in favor of consolidating the two Southeast Missouri communities. The proposal failed 206-220 in adjoining Illmo, located on the Mississippi River about 10 miles south of Cape Girardeau.

Both towns had less than 2,000 residents in 1960.

Proponents urged merging the communities to consildate services and make better use of tax dollars.

Reagan Slams Door on Vice President Offer

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Gov. Ronald Reagan said today he will reject the Republican vice presidential nomination if it is offered him by the GOP National Convention.

"I am not and will not under any circumstances be a candidate for vice president. Neither will I be available for a draft," Reagan said in telegrams to all state delegation chairmen.

The governor, actively pursuing the presidential nomination told newsmen that someone is spreading reports that he would accept the vice presidency.

In the telegram, he told the delegates, "I am not a candidate and cannot be drafted" for the nomination for second place on the GOP ticket.

If he is offered the position, he said "I will become the third person in the history of our party to reject this high office."

Reagan aides said the two other men in history who rejected the nomination were Sen. Sirus Wright in 1844 and Republican Frank Lowden, in 1924.

Reagan released the telegram after a closed caucus with his own California delegation.

He gave three reasons for refusing the nomination.

"I have an unbreakable commitment not to exchange the governorship of the most populous state for the vice presidency," he said.

He said, "I can better serve our party and nation by continuing to make California an example of the kind of good responsible government we all believe in."

Reagan also said he would be "an even more effective campaigner for our party as governor of the largest state than I could be as vice presidential nominee."

Office Holders Win Big in New Madrid

NEW MADRID- In the only two races for the Democratic nomination for county officers both office holders won by large majorities.

Sheriff W. L. Ramsey Jr., beat his only challenger, T. E. Gene Pikey, by a margin of more than five to one. Ramsey received 4,356 votes. Pikey voted 765.

Assessor J. Preston Utterback won the nomination by a margin of 10 to 1 against his only challenger, Grog P. Sandlin. Utterback won 4,441 votes while Sandlin took 440.

In the state senator race for the 25th district, the county voted 3,975 for J. F. (Pat) Patterson and 625 for John Hutchison Jr.

County officials nominated, who ran unopposed, are Coroner Leo Hedgepeth, Prosecuting Attorney, Hal E. Hunter, first district County Judge John H. Calvin, second district Court Judge J. H. Workman Jr., Public Administrator Gene Curtis and Surveyor W. H. Ice.

Only one race developed in committeeman elections. Herbert Van Whittle polled 139 votes to Earlin Wrather's 132 in the race for committeman of the West township.

The narrow lead could easily be overcome when the absentee ballots are counted. A total of 171 absentee ballots have been returned and more are expected before the deadline at 6 p.m. today. They will be counted Friday.

State Rep. Fred Copeland running unopposed for representative of the 159th district polled 4,121 votes in the county.

In the seat vacated by State Rep. David Rolwing, which affects only four precincts in the county, Fred DeField picked up 337 votes in the race for the representative from the 158th district. Paul Fleurdeys got five votes. Avery T. Hucheson totaled 67. W. Norman Shepard got 68 and Marion Wallace received 31.

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POOR CHARLIE SAYS:

Wednesday, August 7, 1968 Patriots train chicken to catch British sympathizers. First chicken cacciatore.

* * *

Another scandal unearthed in Washington demonstrates once more the need for a general housecleaning of members of Congress.

Nick Kotz, the Pulitzer prize winning Washington correspondent for the Des Moines Register, disclosed the lobbying power of the trucking industry.

The Senate has passed a bill to permit wider, longer trucks up to nearly double the present maximum weight.

It did this with the speed of light despite loud public protests and with the weight of evidence against it.

The American Association of Highway Officials testified the new weights would reduce pavement life 20 per cent and increase surfacing costs 50 per cent.

The American Automobile Association opposed the bill of safety grounds.

The trucking industry always loudly protests that is paying its share of road taxes but Kotz dug up the fact that its lobby has succeeded in bottling up proposals to increase diesel fuel taxes.

The reporter also disclosed that the truckers have contributed $83,000 in two years to the campaign expenses of members of Congress, who are on committees of special concern to the trucking industry.

All this is legal and by the low standards prevailing in Congress perfectly ethical if that word can be used to describe the reprehensible conduct of its members.

The American motorists, who paid for the highways, deserve a better fate than to have them sold out to the greedy trucking industry.

There's no guarantee that a completely new cast in Congress will represent the people more faithfully than the present group but it is worth a try.

If the new members knew why they had been chosen they should hesitate before accepting trucking industry bribes.

A change is something that Americans can do about the situation. It is within their power to bring it about.

* * *

If you ever made a right turn from a left land, you were probably just careless and not what the driver behind called you.

* * *

One of the coffee table boys advises the trouble with running into debt is that you always have to crawl out!

* * *

100 YEARS OF DUE PROCESS

Just 100 years ago -- on July 28, 1868 -- the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified.

THE CHIEF IMPORTANCE of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, ratified a century ago, today lies in the second sentence of Section 1, which states, in part, "nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." In the first important test of this sentence before the U. S. Supreme Court (Slaughterhouse Cases) the Bench in 1873 declared the "one pervading purpose" of the first section to be the protection of rights of the Negro race.

But 13 years later the Court widened the scope of the Amendment by interpreting (Santa Clara County v. So. Pacific R.R.) the term "person" as applicable to corporate as well as natural persons. This interpretation, with extension of the "due process of law" phrase, has limited state legislation aimed at control of corporations and other social and economic regulation. That the authors of the Amendment intended "person" to include corporation is not established by evidence. However, the principle has become well embedded in case law.

RATIFICATION of the Fourteenth Amendment has always suffered under a certain burden of doubt. The Amendment was drawn up by the post - Civil War Congressional Joint Committee on Reconstruction in 1866. Legislatures in both North and South Carolina had rejected the proposal, and the Amendment was approved in these states only after the legislatures had been reconstituted.

Secretary of State William H. Seward on July 20, 1868 issued a proclamation which, though doubtful as to the effect of attempted withdrawals of approval of the Amendment by New York and New Jersey, entertained no doubt about ratification by the Carolinas. The following day Congress adopted a resolution which declared the Amendment to be a part of the Constitution.

Though directed by Congress to promulgate the Amendment, the Secretary of State waited until ratification by the newly constituted legislature of Georgia -- where the Amendment earlier had been rejected. Then, on July 28, 1868, the Secretary declared the Amendment ratified. The states which had seceded had to ratify to qualify for readmission to the Union.

LEGISLATION based on the Fourteenth Amendment came soon after its ratification by the states. An enforcement act was passed on May 31, 1870; another on Feb. 28, 1871; and still another, the so - called Ku Klux Act, on April 20, 1871. Finally, after five years of bitter debate in Congress, a more stringent Civil Rights Act was adopted on March 1, 1875.

The Supreme Court in a landmark decision handed down in 1883 declared the 1875 civil rights lawunconstitutional. "Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter" of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court ruled. The Amendment thus became a dead letter as far as the protection of Negro rights was concerned until the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

Negro civil rights activity immediately mounted on every front, sometimes meeting with violent opposition. A procession of civil rights laws was adopted by Congress beginning in 1957.

Even so, the Fourteenth Amendment has not outlived its usefulness. On the contrary, the vague but sweeping "due process" and "equal protection" clauses have supplied the rationale for countless Supreme Court decisions in behalf of individual liberties.

* * *

The population explosion seems to indicate too many people are thinking young.

* * *

'WE ARE TIRED . .,. . '

Editor's Note: If you've wondered from time to time whether the citizens who work in this vast Federal bureaucracy in Washington are as seemingly oblivious to what's happening to America as their leaders in the Johnson - Humphrey Administration, you may be as pleasantly surprised as we were by the following editorial which was printed the other day in the Interior Department Recreation Association News, a publication for employees of that department. We couldn't have summed up the problem facing this Nation better ourselves nor suggested a better solution.

This is a time of discontent. A time of not remembering what we are grateful for - but what we are ungrateful for. A time of sick humor, sick standards, sick people. The abnormal has been accepted as the norm. Old fashioned are responsibility, patriotism, loyalty, tolerance, love of fellow men. Indeed, even decent reserve in life to family and one's private and public conduct has been forgotten. We are negative. We are ugly. We are unclean.

Our religious sanctuaries have been used for psychodelic orgies. Our public streets for murder, terror and destruction. Our college campuses, institutes of learning, used for the mindless roars of reactionaries. Our lawful way of life set aside and criminals exhalted during riots and "marches." Our country and ourselves ridiculed and hated for giving away that which we have earned by the sweat of our brow, which we go without to give to others. Our Constitution and ideals twisted for use to permit crime, pronography and hate to excel.

We are tired in this land of abundance of food prices beyond reach; that we must teach our children fear for their safety; that we must censor our family's literature, television and films and protectively audit their education; that we must strive constantly to improve our studies, vocations and personal proprty only to lose it to increased taxes and living costs; and that we must continually support and maintain as well as condone the conduct of those unwilling and uncooperative to share and work in an environment that half the world would be envious to have, much less take.

We are tired of working toward our future and our children's future against those who think only of today and of self, laying waste to this great nation, its resources, its ideals. We are tired of labels - "neurotic" if you differentiate between right and wrong - "dogmatic" for idealism or religious concept - "rights" as a license for intellectual and physical terrorism to subvert constitutional law.

The malignancy in the world and in our Nation today comes not from God being dead, but from mankind's slow death from suffocation in the conditions he alone has created. Humanity spitting upon itself and choking on it. Man so passive to his environment - is he already dead? Without law and its observance, society destroys itself. Without responsibility to himself and his world, man is destroyed. Are we so without soul, dignity or integrity that this is no longer "One nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all."

We alone must vindicate the great wrong we are doing to ourselves. Unified, we must use our initiative and ingenuity to validate the trust of our forebears in our Nation. Regain our self-respect and, hopefully, our world trust, by swining the pendulum in the other direction - the right direction.

* * *

Heard at the Coffee Table: "We need more watchdogs for the treasury and fewer Bloodhounds for the taxpayer."

* * *

Winter is the season when the children leave the doors open that they slammed all summer.

* * *

Heard at the Coffee Table: "Parenthood is a process by which doctors get the money night clubs used to get."

* * *

The Colonel said: "He who watches the clock need not worry about his future -- for he hasn't any!"

* * *

Results of a nationwide vote show a majority of the country's independent proprietors oppose amendments to lower the voting age to 18.

* * *

When a mother acts foolishly, it seems worse than when a father goes wrong.

* * *

We always admire a person who works much and talks little.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

Mondays are not only a bore —they're also dangerous. An insurance company has found that more accidents on the job occur on Monday than any other day. The second most dangerous work day is Friday.

To cut down on the cost of cowboys, Japanese ranchers in mountainous areas are experimenting with sound waves to control their cattle herds. So far the high frequency sounds, which to the human ear resemble the echo of church bells, have been used to lure the cattle to feeding stations. But if they don't get fed, the cattle quit responding to the sounds.

Are you over 40, overweight and related to a diabetic? Then perhaps you should follow medical urging and take a simple test for diabetes yourself. It is estimated that some 1.6 million Americans probably are suffering from undiagnosed diabetes and by going without treatment may shorten their lives or risk blindness.

The boom in women's wigs has been followed by a boom in the men's hairpiece industry. Last year 100,000 balding U.S. men bought toupees or other forms of hirsute cranial adornment, and some 125,000 are expected to follow suit this year.

Quotable notables: "Life is not so bad if you have plenty of luck, a good physique, and not too much imagination."—Christopher Isherwood.

Menace on wheels: Some 53,000 persons died in traffic accidents in this country during 1967, notes the Automobile Legal Association, or about the total number of American lives lost in combat during World War I.

Sleep tip: Firm mattresses are restful, but not if they are too firm. A study found that sleepers on unduly hard mattresses changed positions every eight minutes, compared to a normal turnover rate of once every 12 minutes.

What is the best time of year for a child to begin taking piano lessons? Well, for one reason or another, most parents launch the musical career of their offspring in September, when school opens again.

America fears a future water shortage. But, according to the National Geographic Society, there is more fresh water hidden in the seeming dry earth than exists in all the nation's rivers, ponds, lakes and reservoirs. The problem is to get it out. At present about a fifth of all the water we use comes from underground sources.

Worth remembering: "The nicest thing about being bald is that when company comes all you have to do is straighten your tie."

"Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

TOMORROW

AUGUST 8-THURSDAY

DAY OF PEACE. Aug. 8. West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER DAY. Aug. 8. Purpose: "Spotlight Founder's Day, announcing winner of JIMMY AWARD to Character of the Year (Jimmy Durante, Honorary President) emphasize good Character." Sponsor: Internatl. Assn. of Characters, James T. Ownby, Founder Box 65, Auburn, AL 36830

INTER-TRIBAL INDIAN CEREMONIAL Aug. 8-11. Purpose: "Honor American Indian through his presentation of his dances, crafts, sports." Sponsor: Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Assn., Edward S. Merry, Secy., Box 1029, Gallup, NM 87301

OLD FIDDLER'S CONVENTION. Aug. 8-10. Galax, Virginia.

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. Aug. 8-10. Miami Beach, Florida.

* * *

Where Missouri secured its Revenue during fiscal year ending June 30th, 1968. County Collections $351,205.28

* * *

About 300 fewer Americans died in catastrophes during the first half of 1966 than in the corresponding period of last year, according to a report by statisticians of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Catastrophes are defined as accidents in which five or more persons lose their lives.

This year's half-year record of somewhat over 600 catastrophic deaths was well below last year's count when April tornadoes took a heavy toll, and also was below the half-year average for the last 10 years, the statisticians point out.

Natural catastrophes such as tornadoes accounted for a little over a fourth of the deaths, as did motor vehicle accidents. Fires and explosions caused a fifth of the deaths, and civilian aviation accounted for almost as large a portion. Water transportation accidents accounted for most of the remainder.

The big killers were fourmajor catastrophes: the tornadoes which swept Mississippi and Alabama on March 3, killing 57 in Mississippi and one in Alabama; the March blizzards in the northern plains which caused the deaths of 28 persons; the crash of a military charter plane near Ardmore, Okla., on April 22, taking the largest single accident toll so far this year, 83 lives; and the June 10 collision of two tankers in the Kill Van Kull near Bayonne, N. J., resulting in 33 deaths.

* * *

Secretary of State Dean Rusk complains about the "lack of activity" of our allies in Viet Nam. That's silly, of course. The British are shipping supplies to North Viet Nam almost every week.

* * *

A judge listened to both sides in a paternity suit brought by a stenographer against her boss.

When it came time to announce the verdict, the judge opened his desk drawer, took out a cigar and handed it to the defendant with a flourish, "Congratulations! You have just become a father."

* * *

Otto Moddy of Orchard Lane in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, is a birdwatcher and he reports a white robin, which is quite rare, near his home. White robins are scarce because most other robins will not have anything to do with them.

* * *

WATCH YOUR WORDING

THE COLONEL'S WIFE sent the following note to Captain Green:

"Colonel and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure of Captain Green's company to dinner on the twelfth."

Captain Green's reply gave her a shock. It read as follows:

"With the exception of four men on leave and two men sick, Captain Green's company has great pleasure in accepting your invitation."

* * *

LESS THAN CHAMPS

If Americans were the big spenders abroad that the government - the real spender - would have us believe, than this country's balance of payments deficit would indeed be imposing.

According to figures assembled by the United Nations Ecomomic and Social Council, however, only 10 per cent of the money spent on travel by Americans is in international tourism.

This compares with 40 per cent for the Netherlands, 50 per cent for Argentina and nearly 80 per cent for Belgium.

When plotted against the population, the total overseas expenditures by U. S. citizens comes to only $11 a year per capita. The figure for West Germans is exactly double this, while Canadians and Swiss both average $29.

* * *

A POINT

DOES ANYBODY read ads on the paper match books except wives who are curious about their husbands' meanderings?

* * *

SEE THE (UGH) MOON, DEAR?

Luna 9's landing on the moon may have been soft, but it was hard on lovers, poets, bards, crooners and songwriters.

Picture a romantic couple in a moonlit garden. The boy murmurs to the girl, "Look dear, at the rough, ugly, pocked, pitted, porous, scarred, cratered moon surface up there. Sort of turns you on, doesn't it?"

And the girl whispers, "Ugh."

Poets have been using the moon as the No. 1 symbol of love, beauty and inspiration for thousands of years. They'd better start looking for a replacement.

And songwriters may as well forget that moon rhymes so handily with June, croon, swoon and other lovely words and find themselves another tune boon-soon.

Let's hope that neither Luna 9 nor any others of her kind ever stick their coney noses into a tunnel of love or a drive-in theater.

Romance can take only so many raps like this.

* * *

Young women try to look older, older women try to look younger. But like a wise old skirtchaser once said, "If they look back - follow them!"

Doc. Duncan Says

Gramp seems like everbody's high and low, rich and poor is tryin to figger out a way to get our country back on the track your ida please?

Si it's too simple for them braintrusters, all the people's got to do is inogerate a fast quick simple way to fling out them arrogant unamericans widout no cerimony.

They got that now Gramp but they don't use it.

Yept, but they will when it gits unbearable. Some guys may not like it, that maybe how come they want to mess wid our shootin irons.

H.L. Hunt Says

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE S. D. S.

Much of the campus violence throughout the country this spring was the work of the Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.). This group is openly allied with communists and contributes to their goals.

F. B. I Director J. Edgar Hoover recently told Congress that the S.D.S. is "infiltrated by Communist party members" and has ',seized upon every opportunity to foment discord among the youth of this country." He stated that at a meeting of the national council of S.D.S., "20 of the approximately 100 participants had past or present affiliations with the Communist party or other subversive groups."

One of the founders of S.D.S., Tom Hayden, traveled to Hanoi with U. S. communist leader Herbert Aptheker and is an open admirer of the Red Guard and of Fidel Castro. Gus Hall, U. S. communist party head praised the role of S.D.s. in furthering communist ends. Many members of S.D.S. are also members of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party.

Although the number of S.D.S. members on any one campus is small, their outside support and revolutionary activism increases their danger out of proportion to their size. The disruption of Columbia University starkly illustrates this danger.

That the S.D.S. is planning greater violence is revealed in a statement by Tom Hayden, who said of events at Columbia: " . . . they are sure to be surpassed by even more militant tactics."

Patriots should do all they can to warn young people of the serious threat posed by S.D.s. These young people should be encouraged to oppose the destructiveness of S.D.S. by engaging in constructive pro-freedom activities. HLH

Washington - Merry - Go - Round

By Drew Pearson

DREW PEARSON SAYS: Republicans play down unethical conduct; They wonder what Democrats will do about the Nixon fund; Jack Anderson testifies on unethical conduct.

MIAMI--The question of ethical conduct has been played down at the GOP convention, but it has been talked about a lot in the smoke-filled rooms. Republicans are wondering just how much hay the Democrats can make with Nixon's original $18,000 expense fund and the whopping $205,000 loan which his brother got, almost without security, and then defaulted on.

The press was generally kind to Nixon at the time, but some Democratic leaders have been looking forward to Nixon as the nominee so they can bring out the entire story of the $18,000 expense fund and show how it set the pattern for Sen. Tom Dodd and others.

The laws are clear that no Senator can accept money in return for doing a favor for a constituent. This was what was never developed during the Nixon furor. It was what Dodd, the Democrat, did, but which the Senate failed to investigate. It was what Nixon, the Republican, did, but both the Senate and the press failed to investigate.

If there had been an investigation it would have been most revealing. It would have shown that Dana Smith, who collected the $18,000 fund, had a personal tax case before the justice department involving a $500,000 tax refund that he was demanding from the government. Nixon sent a member of his office staff to the justice department's tax division to apply pressure on Smith's behalf.

In the summer of 1952 the same Dana Smith lost $4,000 on a cambling spree in a Havana Nightclub, gave his check for that amount to the nightclub owner, and then stopped payment on the check. The owner sued to collect, whereupon Nixon wrote the American Ambassador in Cuba and asked that he intervene on behalf of Smith. The Ambassador replied that protecting gamblers was not among his official duties.

NIXON'S CONFLICT RECORD

Among the 76 millionaires who kicked in to the Nixon fund were 15 oilmen, 11 real estate executives and a cross section of bankers, milk-products men and munitions and armaments contractors. All had heavy stakes in legislation on which Nixon voted. On issues of concern to the oilmen who contributed to his fund, Nixon voted their way down the line; against cutting the 27 ½ per cent oil depletion allowance, for the oil companies' basing-point bill (facilitating price-fixing in monopoly-dominated industries and promoting concentration of industry), and for the tidelands oil bill. Nixon even sent out literature in favor of the Tidelands bill under his senate frank on behalf of the oil companies.

Similarly, Nixon voted on housing bills in a way that obviously pleased his fund contributors from the building and real estate industry--in favor of reducing the number of public housing units provided (from 50,000 to 5,000 units in one bill), in favor of speeding up the expiration of wartime rent controls by four months, in favor of giving local communities the option to impose or lift rent controls around military installations and defense plants, and in favor of an amendment he himself introduced to a defense bill in 1951 aimed at sidetracking public housing. Some of his votes, it is safe to say, contributed to the decay of big cities only no being recognized as a national crisis.

None of this was investigated.

ANDERSON TESTIFIES

The only man who raised the question of ethics publicly at Miami was Jack Anderson, who did most of the work in probing the conduct of Sen. Dodd and who has just written a book, "The Case Against Congress."

Jack testified before a subcommittee of the platform committee under the chairmanship of Gov. Louie Nunn of Kentucky. Twenty prominent Republicans sat behind a table listening to the testimony. They were courteous but noncommittal.

"If the Republican party is ever to get its platform enacted into law," Anderson testified, "It must be through a Congress that plugs along on one cylinder in the multi-cylinder age.

"The American people can hardly be expected to make sacrifices, overcome prejudices, and act nobly when their elected leaders set an example of pettiness, selfishness and irresponsibility."

Anderson called the roll of senior Congressmen, most of them committee chairmen who sat at the Helm--from Sen. Dodd, still chairman of the juvenile delinquency committee and supposed to be a model for American youth; To Rep. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., whose "record of alcoholism would make him ineligible to empty waste paper baskets at the Pentagon."

"Aren't those all Democrats?" asked Gov. Nunn happily.

"Yes," replied Anderson, "but the chairman of your platform committee, Sen. Everett Dirksen, led the Senate fight against Congressional reform.

"He owns shares in Chicago's first federal savings and loan, but neglected to disclose this when he voted agains the truth-in-lending bill which the savings and loan industry opposed."

Anderson went into more detail about the "Delightful and Disarming Dirksen" and his "Dismaying habit of championing the Washington interest of clients that retain his Peoria Law Firm."

The platform panel listened carefully. Later they went into a closed-door session to polish up the rough draft previously written by their chairman, Everett Dirksen. The ritual of hearings had been held. Tradition had been satisifed. The platform, largely written in advance, could be revealed. Nothing about ethical conduct would be done.

Inside Labor

By Victor Riesel

MCCARTHY VETOED

Labor Leaders Will Have Single Biggest Bloc Of Delegates at Democratic National Convention

Washington, D. C.: -- At the command post of the largest single bloc of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, there will be no confusion, no electronic intelligence system, no walky-talkies, no speedboats ready to rush strategists up and down the lake.

That bloc and its leaders know exactly what they want and how to get it. It's the labor bloc.

It's made up of the nation's most powerful union chiefs. And they might, with no overstatement, be described as the nation's most influential men at the moment.

Few analysts realize that labor does have the biggest single phalanx of delegates to the Chicago nominating hoedown. There will be 180 delegates and about 100 alternates. This outweighs the New York and California contigents.

What adds weight to their already ponderous influence is their spread. They're not from just a handful of states, but range through 42 delegations all the way from Alaska to Louisiana.

As one of them said recently: "I will not talk to you in generalities, I'll talk to you at random. In the New York bloc is Tammany Hall chairman, Frank Rosetti, vice president of the Operative Plasterers'.

"Michigan will send the militant firebrand Gus Scholle, head of the state AFL-CIO. And from Louisiana will come Vic Bussie, head of that state's federation. If that is not considered a sampling of influence, then the word has no meaning."

What must be understood is that the play's the play's the thing, not just their votes. These men are the most skilled bargainers this side of the White House. In many regions, Democratic candidates simply have to come to the state labor leaders for money and imagery.

Thus, inside their delegations, the labor executives have standing matching that of the Democratic chairman, and sometimes even that of a governor or two.

Thus it's not just calling the roll to point out that among the labor delegates to the Democratic convention are Harry Boyer and Mike Johnson, president and executive vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; John Driscoll, head of the Connecticut Federation; Ray Corbett, head of New York State Labor; J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas labor organization, and Bill Lee, president of the Chicago Federation. And these are but a few.

At the strategic moment they'll gather in a caucus in the Hotel Drake, the site of labor's central command post in Chicago, which will be personally directed by George Meany.

This is traditional. No Democratic convention would, without contemplating mass political-cide, nominate candidates without first consulting this caucus.

That goes for the vice presidency, too. It was labor which approved Harry Truman. Labor vetoed Alben Barkley. It was labor which switched from Hubert Humphrey to Jack Kennedy, and then vetoed a Texan named Lyndon Johnson in 1960.

And why not? It's the fantastic AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), networking through some 1,500 communities, which actually is the Democratic party in a score of states.

They've taken the count. They know they have enough votes for their candidate, Hubert Humphrey, to toss a couple. They know they're ahead, said one wit, because Walter Reuther walked with Hubert Humphrey publically in Watts.

"Walter never shows his hand unless he has a winner," said one labor leader, "so I guess we have it made."

But they are running scared.

They know you just don't have a contract until its signed. No man is nominated until he's making his acceptance speech. They know of the unbelievable pressure relentlessly pouring out of the McCarthy camp.

They know that Hubert Humphrey is taking no chances, and has Larry O'Brien making the rounds with that genial and shrewd counter pressure which sparked the Kennedy machines.

But not only do the labor leaders want to count their man in, their want to count Gene McCarthy out of the second slot as well. He's not their kin. He's not their kind of man.

They know Hubert Humphrey must eat into the left-wing and pacifist vote. They'll take Ambassador Sargent Shriver, Oklahoma Senator Fred Harris, or a darker horse. But not McCarthy.

They want an ally, not the gadfly who has been needling Lyndon Johnson, who has delivered the biggest liberal package since the colonies formed a more perfect union.

In turn, these labor leaders will deliver to their friend in the White House. On this, they're unified. That's why their command post will run the quietest caucus headquarters in town.

Women's Page

Ruth Dillender, Women's Page Editor

PHONE GR 1-1137

Catherine Gray Coughenour

Catherine Coughenour to Wed Stephen Weber Sikes

SPRINGFIELD -- Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merriam Coughenour of Springfield announce the engagement of their daughter, Catherine Gray, to Stephen Weber Sikes, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kendall Sikes of Sikeston.

The bride-elect was graduated in June from Drury College, Springfield, where she was president of her sorority, Pi Beta Phi.

Sikes will be graduated from Drury this month. He is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity.

The wedding will be Oct. 5 at First and Calvary Presbyterian church in Springfield.

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Mary Isaacs Says Vows With Kenneth Renn

Mrs. Mary L. Isaacs, 1 Beaird Dr., and Kenneth Renn of Cape Coral, Fla., were married Friday in Union City, Tenn., in the study of the Rev. M. Wegener.

The couple will live in Sikeston during the summer and in Cape Coral in the winter.

Oran Club to Enter Float in Carnival Parade

ORAN -- The Oran 4-H club met Friday. President Karla Curtis presided.

After the pledges to the flags the roll was called by Secretary Barbara Curtis. There were 30 members present. The minutes were read and approved and the treasurer's report was accepted.

A trip to St. Louis was discussed.

Richard Welter was elected game leader.

The five finalists for queen are Rhonda Welter, Janell Welter, Barbara Curtis, Cheri Schlitt, and Marian Tetley.

The five finalists for king are Robert Crader, Clyde Curtis, Gary Hicks, David Welter and Kip Reischman.

The final contest will be held at 10:30 a.m. at the Oran City Hall. The judges for the event are Bill WAllaos, Jerry Owen and Martin Priggle.

The club will enter a float in the Cotton Carnival parade at Sikeston.

The next meeting will be Sept. 6.

R. J. Sturgeon Four Years Old

R. J. Sturgeon celebrated his fourth birthday Friday at Kiddieland nursery school. He is the son of Mrs. Fern Sturgeon.

His birthday cake was baked in the shape of a butterfly, frosted in orange and decorated with marshmallows and candles.

The children sang "Happy Birthday" as they marched around the table.

Cake and ice cream were served. Favors were suckers and gum.

Thirty two attended including his sister, Freda Ann.

Canalou Couple Has Visitors

CANALOU -- S/Sgt. F. A. Blankinship and family spent 10 days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blankinship.

Sergeant Blankinship and family were enroute to Biloxi, Miss., where he will be stationed.

Also visiting the C. C. Blankinships were their daughters and families, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Drake of Kokomo, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. Don Crouch of Richmond, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Drake, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blankinship attended a Beardsley family reunion Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Beardsley of Lutesville. Mr. and Mrs. Verbel Beardsley and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Beardsley and family, all of Canalou, also attended.

HOSPITAL NOTES

Patients Admitted to the Missouri Delta Community Hospital August 6, 1968

Beach Dean, East Prairie
Charlotte G. Riley, New Madrid
Benjamin Westfall, Essex
Jill M. Moore, Sikeston
Robert Skelton, Bertrand
Gladys Porter, Dexter
Emma Vanover, Sikeston
Margaret Caldwell, East Prairie
Laura Pratt, Sikeston
Minnie Warren, Morehouse
Ethel Roberts, Sikeston
Naomi Beard, Bertrand
Hodge Decker, Sikeston

Patients Discharged from the Missouri Delta Community Hospital August 6, 1968

Jerry Thomas, New Madrid
Carl Higgs, Sikeston
Melvin Bennett, New Madrid
Charles Chapman, Morehouse
Charles Dickson, East Prairie
Edna Johnson, Sikeston
James Maddox, Sikeston
Frank Merritt, Sikeston
Lori Green, Sikeston
Dinah Hornback, Kewanee
Mrs. Roger Tripp and infant son, East Prairie
Darriel Williams, East Prairie
Michael King, Sikeston

Social Calendar

WEDNESDAY

District 10 Highway Wives will meet at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the community room of First National Bank.

THURSDAY

The American Legion Auxiliary will meet at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the American Legion Hall.

Mrs. George L. Hale III

Brenda Jo Schaefer Marries George L. Hale III Saturday

Brenda Jo Schaefer and George L. Hale, III, were married at 7:30 p.m.. Saturday, at St. Francis Xavier Catholic church.

The Rev. Fr. Jim Sullivan performed the single ring ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Schaefer, 814 Harvard Road. Hale's parents are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hale Jr., 354 North Kingshighway.

A tree candelabra holding 15 white tapers were located on each side of the altar and baskets filled with gladiola, pompons, and ivy, flanked the altar. Above the altar were two banners designed by the bride with the inscription "One In Christ" on the left and the other depicting lifes' trials and joys with togetherness.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a formal gown of imported silk organza and lace. The cage fashion dress featured a bodice of medallion lace that extended to the brief sleeves. The medallions were scattered about the dress and circled the hem. The dress fell in soft gathers from the back yolk and formed the full-length chapel train. Her headdress was a profile cap made of lace daisies, backed with petal trim of silk illusion. Attached was a two tiered, hip-length veil of imported silk English illusion.

She carried a colonial style bouquet with showers of white roses and baby's breath encircling a white orchid with colored throat.

Mrs. Schaefer wore an aqua color saki cloth dress. The princess line, streetlength dress featured a deep neckline that was overlayed with a Venetian lace Bertha collar that extended on to the V neckline in back and floated into hem-length panels. Her headdress was a floral cluster dyed to match her gown. Accenting her outfit was a corsage of cymbidium orchids.

The groom's mother was attired in a princess style dress of re-embroidered Alencon lace in light moss green, with a full-length sleeves matching lace coat. The coat was bound in olive green peau de soie. She wore a matching olive peau de soie hat covered with pearls. She complimented her attire with matching accessories and a corsage of cymbidium orchides.

Mrs. M. J. Schaefer, grandmother of the bride, was attired in blue with a corsage of white carnations.

Grandmothers of the groom, Mrs. C. Smith, Kennett, wore navy blue and Mrs. George Hale Sr. was attired in a blue and white print dress. Each wore a corsage of white carnations.

Pam Blackman, organist, accompanied Kathy Hahs, who sang "The Wedding Prayer", "Our Father", and "Blessed Are They".

Maid of honor was Jackie Schaefer, the bride's sister. Bridesmaids were Miss Judy Ferguson of Sikeston, and Miss Joann Lancaster of Memphis.

Flower girl was Christy Hale, the groom's niece.

The bridesmaids wore floor-length gowns of lavender dotted swiss, accented with white lollpop lace motifs adorning two front and back panels, the cup sleeves, the neckline, and the hemlines. The maid of honor and flower girl wore blue dresses of the same design. Each wore a white lace hat banded around the brim with lavender and blue satin streamers flowing from the open crown.

Each carried a colonial-style bouquet entwined with satin loops and streamers to complement their dresses. The flower girl carried a white rattan basket, satin and lace lined, with small purple flowers across the handle, filled with roses petals, and lace lined, with small purple flowers across the handle, filled with rose petals.

Best man was the groom's brother, Jim Hale of St. Louis. Groomsmen were Mike Zaricor of St. Louis, and Chuck Armstrong, cousin, of Woodriver, Ill. Ushers were Terry Schaefer, the bride's brother, Kenny Davis and Bill Boyce. Doug Wyatt, cousin of the bride, was ring bearer.

A reception was held at the Security National Bank community room. Lucille McGill, Helen Chittenden, and Juanita Newton were in charge.

A round table covered in white taffeta and silver braid held a three tiered wedding cake.

Two serving tables covered in lace and satin were used to serve the wedding guests, One held two identical crystal punch bowls, antique crystal candlesticks and cut glass nappies. One held the silver coffee service, candelabra, trays and ot'er silver appointments. The fourth table covered in swiss cut work held gifts and the traditional swans and Jordan almonds.

Presiding at the serving tables were cousins of the bride, Miss Sherry York and Miss Sandy York, Miss Libby Ragins, Miss Liz Roy, Mrs. Judy Harper and Miss Marilyn Ables.

The couple left on a wedding trip to St. Louis. The new Mrs. Hale wore a white heavy lace dress with blue stain belt. Her shoes were blue peau de soie with prisms encircling the toe. She complemented her attire with a white orchid surrounded by pale blue ribbon and net.

The couple will live in the Colonial Apartments on Davis Road in Sikeston. Mrs. Hale is a secretary at Security National Bank. Her husband is employed by the Sikeston senior high school as an assistant football and baseball coach.

Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ruddle, Richard Ruddle, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hale and Christy, all of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones and children Mike and Pat of Paducah; Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, grandparents of the groom, Mrs. G. I. Gilmore, Mrs. Rush Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wilson, all of Kennett; Dr. and Mrs. James Guard, and Mrs. James L. Guard of Blytheville, Ark. Miss Saralynn Armstrong of Wood River, Ill.; Mrs. Lindsay McConachie of Charleston, Mrs. Russell Deschamp of Bradenton, Fla.

The wedding party was entertained at a rehearsal dinner at the Charcoal House given by the groom's parents at 7 p.m. Friday.

SHOWERS

The former Miss Schaefer was honored at a miscellaneous shower July 18 in the community room of Security National Bank. Hostesses were Verneal McGill, Mary Ann Hahs, and Rose Mooney.

A bar shower and buffet barbecue was given July 25 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Stoner, hosts.

Miss Judy Ferguson was hostess at a lingerie shower July 27 honoring Miss Schaefer. The shower was given at the home of Miss Ferguson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Jr. Ferguson.

A coffee July 31 honored Miss Schaefer. Mrs. Mike Lynch was hostess at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Reid.

Jeanetta McDonough Shower Honoree

A miscellaneous bridal shower honoring Miss Jeanetta McDonough, bride-elect of Thomas Lincoln of Sand Springs, Okla., was given Monday night in the fellowship hall of First Assembly of God church. Lincoln is completing a tour of duty in Vietnam.

Miss McDonough chose a light blue dress edged in a darker blue trimming with matching accessories. She was presented a corsage of white carnations with blue ribbon by the hostesses, Mrs. Max Teague, Mrs. Jerry Shy, Mrs. Bob Ballard, Miss Jean Frala, Mrs. Harvie Jackson, Mrs. G. H. Jones, Mrs. G. S. Hornback, Mrs. Eugene Palmer and Mrs. Raymond Page. Her mother, Mrs. T. A. McDonough; Miss Frala, Mrs. Ballard, and Miss Diane Hull assisted her in opening the gifts.

As each guest arrived, she signed a friendship apron with embrodiery paints. The apron was later presented the honoree as a remembrance of the party.

A coordinating color scheme of blue and white was used throughout the decorations.

The refreshment table was covered with a blue cloth and overlaid with white lace. The centerpiece was a plastic foam miniature church with bride and groom dolls coming out of the church and the six bridesmaids and groomsmen standing outside. Wedding bells and blue love birds were in the steeple. The centerpiece was flanked on either side by double crystal holders holding blue tapers. Crystal appointments completed the table setting. Above the table, wedding bells were suspended from the ceiling among a shower of streamers of blue and white.

The white gift table was canopied by blue and white streamers and attached to the table from the back with flat wedding bells. White miniature umbrellas hung from the canopy. The table was adorned with a clear plastic shower umbrella festooned with blue flowers, and blue and white ribbon with a bride doll standing beside the umbrella.

During the evening for entertainment the 80 guests divided into groups representing infancy, childhood, adolence, courtship and marriage, and home and made a diary about Miss McDonough and presented it to her.

The honoree opened and displayed her gifts. A net heart pillow was made for the bows.

The hostesses served party sandwiches, individual decorated cake squares and sodas.

Attending or sending gifts were Mrs. McDonough the honoree's mother; Mrs. Mildia McDonough and Mrs. Dora Foster, grandmothers of the bride to be; Mrs. Irene Pearson, Mrs. Phatoma Brown, Mrs. Lula Bell, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Katherine Brown, Mrs. Nola Jones, Miss Jean Frala.

Mrs. Kenneth Hull, Miss Janet Terrell, Miss Lana Terrell, Mrs. G. S. Hornback, Mrs. Amos Helms, Mrs. Zelma Duncan, Mrs. Ruby Sims, Mrs. Earlidine Phillips, Mrs. Jerry Shy.

Mrs. Vida Hornback, Mrs. Milton Bixler, Mrs. Margie Rafferty, Mrs. Gene Barger, Mrs. Charles Terrell, Mrs. Owen Green, Miss Judy Green, Mrs. Evelyn Palmer, Mrs. Kay Reedy, Mrs. Sharon Savage.

Mrs. Lottie Minney, Mrs. Clyde Widsom, Mrs. Guyneth Tinnon, Mrs. Allene Gates, Miss Janice Teague, Miss Candy Teague, Miss Shelia Tinnon, Miss Jane Tinnon, Mrs. Jay Godwin, Mrs. June Hunt.

Mrs. Max Teague, Mrs. Mattie Jackson, Miss Nina Jackson, Miss Mildred Hays, Mrs. Edna Hays, Mrs. Dessa Fowler, Mrs. Louis Newman, Mrs. Edna McKown, Miss Pam McKown, Miss Wanda Newman.

Miss Marsha Newman, Miss Roberta Hale, Miss Joan Cooper, Miss Ruth Jones, Mrs. Daisy Tate, Mrs. Mae Colvin, Mrs. Ed Willis, Mrs. Ruby Hailey, Mrs. Ruth Catlett, Mrs. Barbara Box.

Mrs. Glen Richards, Miss Francis Catlett, Mrs. Jerry Clay, Miss Lisa Clay, Mrs. Norma Marshall, Mrs. Mary Henson, Mrs. Peggy Weber, Mrs. U. K. Standridge, Mrs. Jim Wilson.

Mrs. Viva Sexton. Miss Marsha Standridge, Mrs. Mattie Clay, Mrs. J. L. Martin, Mrs. Ervin Taylor, Miss Mamie Martin, Mrs. Belle Kelley, Mrs. Mae Baker, Mrs. Beulah Peterson, Mrs. Harvie Jackson.

Mrs. Janice Cox, Mrs. Verbal Umfress, Mrs. Hazel Evans, Mrs. Cora Hays, Mrs. Betty McFall, Mrs. Nigel Andres, Mrs. Harley Bixler, Miss Belinda Selph, Miss Diane Selph, Miss Gloria Garrett, Miss Gail Garrett.

Mrs. Geneva Page, Mrs. Brenda Ballard, Mrs. Jim Bollinger, Miss Debbie Bollinger, and Mrs. John Garrett.

Social Calendar

WEDNESDAY

The Daughters of Isabella will meet at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the Knights of Columbus hall.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

WATCH FOR OPENING SOON
The Sample Case Fashions
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SUITS	$1.50	$1.20
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Plain SKIRTS	.75	.60
PANTS	.75	.60

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All-Time Purse Nears $50 Million

By the end of 1968, professional rodeo cowboys will have won more than $50 million in the past 16 years.

Members of the Rodeo Cowboys Association who pursue this lucrative arena prize money will compete in Sikeston's annual Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo, scheduled for four performances, with evening action Thursday through Saturday, and a matinee Sunday (Aug. 8-11).

At the 1967 rodeo here 41 entries competed for shares of $7,300 in prize money. The same amount is expected to be up for grabs this year.

Sports fans will see competition among the unique cowboy - athletes in saddle and bareback bronc riding, bull riding, calf roping and steer wrestling.

The rodeo is one of more than 500 approved annually by the R.C.A. As such money won here will be added to the cowboys' previous winnings in the race for the 1968 championships. There were 537 R.C.A. -- sanctioned rodeos in 42 states and four provinces in 1967, with prize money exceeding $3.6 million.

Competition here will be conducted under nationally - recognized rules, with 19 pertaining to the care and treatment of rodeo livestock. They were written by the R.C.A. in conjunction with a national humane organization.

One of the winningest cowboys recently has been Larry Mahan, 24, Brooks, Ore., who pocketed $40,358 in 1966, a record $51,996 in 1967 and has more than $20,000 this year.

Cowboys' arena entries close at 6 p.m., DST, Wednesday (Aug. 7).

Arena livestock will be provided by Kinney Brothers Rodeo Co., Sulphur, La., which has had bucking broncs and bulls selected for action in the classic National Finals Rodeos.

Ken Curtis or Festus Haggen of TV's Gunsmoke will be the 1968 Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo Star. As a musician, singer, actor and TV star Festus will entertain at each of the four performances.

The enlarged arena is located on the Northwest corner of the Sikeston Airport and now seats in excess of 10,000 persons.

The night performances begin at 8 p.m. with the matinee set for 4 p.m.

JIM PAINTER of Wagoner, Okla., has indicated he will compete this year in the Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo. Painter has been one of pro rodeo'stop steer wrestlers, finishing fourth for the 1960 title, seventh in 1962, 13th in 1965 and 18th in 1966.

Pre-Season Competition Opens For Big Red Friday

ST. LOUIS -- The drudgery of two-a-days, the hard work under a blazing sun, the gruelling scrimmage sessions of a football training camp start to produce results this week at the St. Louis Football Cardinals begin their pre-season competition.

The Big Red and the Pittsburgh Steelers square off at 8:05 p.m. Friday at Civic Center Busch Memorial Stadium in the annual game to benefit the Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children.

Head Coach Charley Winner, calling the 1968 camp the best he's seen with the Cardinals, plans to use as many candidates as possible.

"The best way to find out who deserves to be No. 1 at a given position is to put everyone in game competition and then decide," Winner pointed out. "We will try to play everyone and let the jobs be won on merit."

The Big Red will open with an offensive unit that bears strong resemblance to the group that wound up the 1967 season, but there will be a lost of new faces in the defensive corps and some of the old faces will be at new positions.

Up front, the defensive line shows Brumm and Dave Long at end, with Brumm moving from his right-side post to the left side. Sam Silas and Chuck Walker are holdovers at the tackle slots. Among the linebackers, Larry Stallings shifts from left to right, with young Mike Strofolino in the middle and Ernie Clark, acquired from Detroit, on the left side. A rugged battle is in progress between Strofolino and rookie Jamie Rivers for the middle berth and Winner plans to divide playing time between them.

The backfield has a familiar look at the safeties, where Larry Wilson and Jerry Stovall hold forth. On the corners. Phil Spiller gets the nod on the left side and veteran Brady Keys, acquired from the Vikings, will be on the right side. Also in competition for the cornor posts are veterans Bobby Williams and Lonnie Sanders and rookies Phil Rogers and Robert Atkins.

Offensively, the tentative starting lineup includes Jim Hart at quarterback, John Roland and Willis Crenshaw as the running backs and Bobby Joe Conrad at flanker, opening his eleventh season with the Big Red.

With the Cardinals carrying eight running backs at the moment, there will be keen competotopm as Roy Shivers, Cid Edwards, Mike Campbell, DonFitzgerald, Charlie Bryant and MacArthur Lane enter the battle for positions.

Buds Hold Lead With 12-5 Mark

Budweisers head up the standings for the Sikeston fast Pitch Softball league with a 12-5 record and four games remaining on the league schedule.

Monday night Aug. 12, will end the season's schedule.

Tonight's schedule has Matthews Merchants Meeting the Light and Water entry at 7 p.m. and Buds facing Cooney Equipment in the final.

Last night Cooney pounded Light and Water for 25 runs in two games, winning both 12-2 and 13-7 behind the pitching of Lasters and Riley.

The Standings:

TEAM	W.	L.	G.B.
Budweiser	12	5	---
Cooney Equip.	12	7	1
Light & Water	9	9	3½
Matthews Merc.	3	15	9½

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Standings

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	68	41	.624	—
Baltimore	61	47	.565	6½
Boston	59	51	.536	9½
Cleveland	60	52	.536	9½
Oakland	55	53	.509	12½
Minnesota	51	56	.477	16
New York	50	55	.476	16
California	51	60	.459	18
Chicago	47	60	.439	10
Wash'n.	40	67	.374	27

Tuesday's Results

Minnesota 5, Baltimore 4
Boston 8, Chicago 2
California 10-0, Wash'ton 3-1
Detroit 2-5, Cleveland 1-2, 1st game 17 innings, 2nd game 8 innings, suspended, curfew
Only games scheduled

Today's Games

Boston at Chicago
Oakland at New York 2
Cleveland at Detroit, N, also completion of Tuesday night's suspended game.
California at Washington, N
Minnesota at Baltimore 2 twi-night

Thursday's Games

Cleveland at Detroit, N
California at Washington, N
Oakland at New York, N
Boston vs. Chicago, at Milwaukee, N
Minnesota at Baltimore

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	72	40	.643	—
Chicago	59	53	.527	13
Cincinnati	56	51	.523	13½
Atlanta	58	54	.518	14
San Fran.	56	54	.509	15
Pittsburgh	54	57	.486	17½
Phila'phia	51	58	.468	19½
New York	52	62	.456	21
Los Angeles	50	62	.446	22
Houston	47	64	.423	24½

Tuesday's Results

New York 4, Houston 1
Chicago 4, Atlanta 3
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Pittsburgh 4, Los Angeles 1

Today's Games

Philadelphia at San Fran.
Chicago at Atlanta, N
New York at Houston, N
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, N
Cincinnati at St. Louis, N

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh at Houston
Chicago at Atlanta, N
Cincinnati at St. Louis, N
Philadelphia at Los Ang'es, N
Only games scheduled

Parker's Garage
For
Johnson Outboards
Lawn Mowers-Boats
Radiator Repairs
Parts-Service

Cards Struggling; Hold 13-Game Bulge

If Cincinnati can find a way of pitching Jim Maloney every time they face the St. Louis Cardinals, they might restore some health to the National League pennant race.

The Reds' hard-throwing righthander shackled the Cardinals on five hits and led the Reds run to a 5-0 victory Tuesday night.

That cut the Cards' lead over the third place Reds to 13½ games. But more importantly the Reds are back within 11 games of the Cardinals on the loss side.

Maloney's performance might have been even more impressive if he could have found some way of avoiding pitching to Dal Maxvill.

The Cardinals slender shortstop slapped three hits off Maloney in three at-bats.

Curt Flood and Orlando Cepeda got the other hits.

Maloney's record is only 10-7 on the season, but his lifetime record against the Redbirds now is 11-5.

Lee May scored the only run Maloney needed in the second inning. He extended his hitting streak to 19 games with a single off loser Steve CArlton 11-6. Two outs later he was home on Tommie Helms' single.

Then the Reds blew Carlton out of the game with four runs in the eighth inning. Leo Cardenas started the drive-hit outburst with a lead-off home run. Carlton got the next two men, but Vada Pinson kept the inning going with a single and Alex Johnson followed with a single.

The Cardinals might have gotten out of the inning with no more trouble but for a costly error by Julian Javier. Instead Johnny Bench and Tony Peroz each singled to drive in the unearned runs of the inning.

Meanwhile Maloney kept hacking away at the Cardinals. Nobody ever got past second base.

The Reds send no-hit pitcher George Culver 9-10 against Mel Nelson 1-1.

The Atlanta Braves fumbled the ball and Don Drysdale couldn't pick it up.

The Braves committed four errors in the first inning Tuesday night on the way to a 4-3 loss to Chicago that gave the Cubs undisputed possession of second place in the National League.

Drysdale bobbled Maury Wills' bases-loaded roller in the ninth inning and the Pittsburgh Pirates added two more runs for a 4-1 victory over the skidding Los Angeles Dodgers' ace.

Cincinnati's Jim Maloney stopped the first-place St. Louis Cardinals 5-0 with a five-hitter; San Francisco trimmed Philadelphia 4-1 behind the hitting of rookie Bobby Bonds and the New York Mets topped Houston 4-1 on rookie Kevin Collins' three-run ninth-inning homer.

In the American League, Detroit beat Cleveland 2-1 in 17 innings and led the Indians 5-2 after eight innings of their doubleheader nightcap when play was suspended because of a curfew; California trounced Washington 10-3 before bowing to the Senators 1-0; Boston drubbed the Chicago White Sox 8-2 and Minnesota nipped Baltimore 5-4.

The Cubs capitalized on two errors by Felipe Alou—on the same play—and one each by Marty Martinez and Felix Millan for a 3-0 first-inning lead at Atlanta.

Fifth-inning doubles by Al Spangler and Randy Hundley sent another Chicago run home and the Cubs weathered a late comeback by the Braves for the seventh victory in eight games.

Hank Aaron and Alou hit bases-empty homers for Atlanta before Phil Regan, the Cubs' relief ace, nailed the victory for starter Joe Niekro.

The Pirates broke a 1-1 tie at Los Angeles on Drysdale's second error in the ninth and Willie Stargell provided insurance with a two-run single.

Bill Mazeroski and Jerry May singled with one out and moved up one base apiece on Drysdale's wild pickoff attempt. First baseman Ron Fairly then fielded pinch hitter Manny Jimenez' grounder but failed to make a play after bluffing a throw home.

That filled the bases and set the stage for the decisive misplay by Drysdale, who has lost his last four decisions for a 12-10 season mark.

Gaylord Perry stopped the Phillies on three hits and leveled his record at 10-10. Loser Larry Jackson yielded just one hit—Bonds' triple—until the eighth, when Jim Davenport, Bonds, Dave Marshall and Willie McCovey reached him for singles.

Collins grounded into a force play with the bases loaded in the seventh, driving in New York's first run, and drilled his first major league homer followingssingles by Cleon Jones and Ed Kranepool in the ninth.

H. S. Football Practice Opens August 15

The 1968 Sikeston High School football season will officially open, Aug. 15, with the first practice beginning at 9 a.m. reporter Head Coach William R. Sapp today.

All interested freshman will have a squad meeting and check out equipment Tuesday at 1 p.m. Seniors and lettermen will check out equipment next Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. and all others are to report to the public schools stadium for theirs Wednesday 10:30 a.m.

To prepare themselves for the hard practices to come, all boys should be working out daily in football shoes. All participants are required to have a medical examination before checking out equipment.

Morehouse Tourney Opens with Bernie, Bloomfield Winning

MOREHOUSE - Action in the Morehouse Little League baseball invitational opened last night with Bernie posting a 14-2 win over Marston and Bloomfield taking Matthews 2-1.

Action resumes in the eight-team field Thursday night as Morehouse goes against Richland at 7 p.m. and Poplar Bluff tangles with Dexter in the 8:30 p.m. final.

Semi-finals will be played Friday with the finals set for Saturday.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BATTING - Kevin Collins, Mets, drove in four runs with a ground out and his first major league homer, a three-run shot in the ninth inning that gave New York a 4-1 victoryover Houston.

PITCHING - Joe Coleman, Senators, scattered four hits and struck out eight in taming California 1-0 in the second game of a doubleheader.

Sports Corner

By Ron Jaynes

Broadcasting said Tuesday night it has learned that Montreal will lose its National League baseball franchise because the city is unable to fiance a dome for its stadium.

In a broadcast over its radio and television stations, WGN said "a high baseball official" reported the franchise would be shifted to either Buffalo, N. Y., or Milwaukee, Wis.

Montreal would have had to raise $5 million to build the dome, WGN said.

The formal announcement is expected Wednesday, WGN said.

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Professional rodeo's Larrupin' Larry Mahan could well be on the way toward breaking the single season's money record he set last year, the Rodeo Cowboys Association said today.

Mahan won a record $51,996 last year in saddle and bareback bronc riding and bull riding and had pocketed $40,358 in 1966.

From early July Mahan, 24, has won $8,532 at 12 major rodeos across the nation, bringing his season's winnings to $29,628. At this same time a year ago, the Brooks, Ore., cowboy had gleaned the rodeo arenas of $28,876. Full statistics from a number of smaller rodeos where Mahan competed recently were not immediately available, the R.C.A. said.

Major rodeos at Casper, Wyo., Deadwood, S.D., and Helena, Mont., were completed over the past weekend. Mahan picked up All Around Cowboy honors at Deadwood, where he won $876. He also pocketed $564 at Casper.

Glenn Franklin, a calf roper from House, N. M., trails Mahan in the race for the 1968 world All Around Cowboy crown. Franklin has won $24,605 so far in calf and team roping, and is well ahead of the field for the calf roping title.

In addition to the All Around lead, Mahan is presently ranked fourth in world saddle bronc riding standings, fifth in bareback bronc riding, and 12th in bull riding. Mahan, 5'9" and 155 pounds, was the 1965 and '67 bull riding champion.

Doug Brown, 22, Silverton, Ore., who joined the R.C.A. three years ago, has been making recent charges in saddle bronc and bull riding. He won All Around honors at Casper for the second consecutive year, and will keep the traveling trophy if he repeats in 1969.

Shawn Davis of Whitehall, Mont., reigning saddle bronc riding titlist, strengthened his lead for the 1968 crown by tying for first in that event at Helena, worth $474.

Bob Mayo, Grinnell, Ia., is in second place in bareback bronc riding, but has been winning heavily in recent weeks, including a $644 check at Helena.

The race for the 1968 bull riding championship is wide open. George Paul, 21, Del Rio, Tex., in only his second full year as a pro, is the event leader with $14,024. His opposite number in professional bull riding is 47-year-old Freckles Brown of Soper, Okla., who is second with $11,473. The two tied for second at Helena, each winning $470.

EVENT WINNERS

Casper -- saddle bronc riding, Winston Bruce, Calgary, Alta; $861; bareback bronc, Larry Mahan, Brooks, Ore., $564; bull riding, Larry Davis, Homedale, Ida., $840; calf roping, Ernest Forsberg, Chatsworth, Calif., $832; steer wrestling, John W. Jones, Morro Bay, Calif., $1,085.

Deadwood - saddle bronc, Jim Wise, Loveland, Colo., $467; bareback bronc, tie, Larry Mahan, Brooks, Ore., $374 and John Edwards, Red Lodge, Mont., $548; bull riding, Doug Brown, Silverton, Ore., $626; calf roping, J. R. Kvineld, Riverton, Wyo., $488; steer wrestling, Billy Hale, Checotah, Okla., $623.

Helena -- saddle bronc, tie, Shawn Davis, Whitehall, Mont., Ralph Maynard, San Diego, Calif., and Winston Bruce, Calgary, Alta., $474 each; bareback bronc, Bob Mayo, Grinnell, Ia., $644; bull riding, Ken Stanton, Weiser, Ida., $752; calf roping, Gary Murphy, Richey, Mont., $644; steer wrestling, tie, Jim Houston, Omaha, Neb., and Rolfe Graham, Ft. Laramie, Wyo., $684 each.

Cowboys, Stock Arrive For Rodeo

Cowboys and the stock for the Rodeo, which opens tomorrow nightt at the Jaycee Bootheel arena, northwest of the airport have begun arriving for the four exciting days of action.

Some 55 entrants are expected to be vying for $7,500 in prizes.

Tonight will kick off rodeo week with a parade at 7:30 p.m.

LEADERS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

Batting (275 at bats)—Carew, Minn., .295; K. Harrelson, Bost., .294.

Runs — McAuliffe, Det., 70; Yastrzemski, Bost., 62.

Runs batted in—K. Harrelson, Bost., 91; F. Howard, Wash., 77.

Hits—Uhlaender, Minn., 121; Bando, Oak., 114.

Doubles—R. Smith, Bost., 29; B. Robinson, Balt., 25.

Triples—McCraw, Chic., 9; Fregosi, Calif., 8; McAuliffe, Det., 8; Stroud, Wash., 8.

Home runs — F. Howard, Wash., 31; K. Harrelson, Bost., 28.

Stolen bases — Campaneris, Oak., 35; Cardenal, Cleve., 24.

Pitching (10 decisions)—McLain, Det., 22-3, .880; Tiant, Cleve., 17-7, .708.

Strikeouts — McDowell, Cleve., 216; Tiant, Cleve., 196.

National League

Batting (275 at bats) — M. Alou, Pitt., .329; Rose, Cin., .326.

Runs—Brock, St.L., 64; Rose, Cin., 63.

Runs batted in—McCovey, S.F., 69; Perez, Cin., 61; H. Aaron, Atl., 61.

Hits—Flood, St.L., 139; F. Alou, Atl., 138.

Doubles — Brock, St.L., 33; Staub, Houst., 29.

Triples—Brock, Stl., 12; Clemente, Pitt., 10.

Home runs — McCovey, S.F., 26; R. Allen, Phil., 22.

Two No-Hitters Top Final First Round Action at Farris

Two no-hitters, the second and third of the tournament highlighted last night's final first round action of the 13th Annual Little League invitational baseball tournament for 11 and 12 year olds at Farris Field.

Charleston and the National league Aces got no hit pitching performances as they posted 4-1 and 4-2 wins respectively. Chaffee won the nightcap 6-5 over Portageville.

Charleston took its 4-1 no-hit victory over New Madrid behind Delay, who faced 27 batters in the seven innings of play.

Dyer posted the win for the Aces. He helped his winning cause with a home run as he won 4-2.

Chaffee out-scored Portageville 6-5 who outhit the winners 8-4 and posted the win for Heeb.

Tonight's schedule is in quarterfinal round play with Morley facing Bell City in the 7 p.m. opener and the National All-Stars going against Illmo-Scott City, who drew a first round bye at 9 p.m.

LITTLE LEAGUE TOURNEY
FARRIS FIELD
NEW MADRID (1)

NAME	AB	R	H
Townsend	1	0	0
M. Phillips	3	0	0
Fowler	3	0	0
Henderson	2	1	0
Buchanan	1	0	0
Robinson	3	0	0
Carter	1	0	0
Davis	1	0	0
F. Phillips	2	0	0
Glenn	2	0	0
TOTALS	20	1	0

CHARLESTON (4)

NAME	AB	R	H
Frayser	3	2	2
Griggs	3	2	1
Delay	3	0	1
Halter	1	0	0
Glenn	2	0	0
Davis	0	0	0
McDowell	2	0	0
Morrow	2	0	0
Cassell	2	0	0
TOTALS	18	4	4

Winning pitcher Delay
Losing Pitcher Henderson

DEXTER (2)

NAME	AB	R	H
Mathis	1	0	0
Edwards	3	0	0
Backfish	3	0	0
Babb	3	0	0
Lowins	0	1	0
Cooksey	2	1	0
Swinger	3	0	0
Morrow	3	0	0
Renfro	2	0	0
TOTALS	20	2	0

NATIONAL ACES (4)

NAME	AB	R	H
Winchester	3	0	2
Eisenbach	2	1	0
Dyer	2	2	1
Saulters	3	0	1
Lawrance	2	0	0
Schatzley	2	0	0
Francis	1	0	0
Farris	1	0	0
Lewis	1	0	0
Sellers	2	1	0
TOTALS	19	4	4

Winning pitcher Dyer
Losing Pitcher Cooksey
Home Runs: Dyer

PORTAGEVILLE (5)

NAME	AB	R	H
Drerup	3	1	1
Harmon	5	0	1
Huck	4	2	1
Fullerton	4	0	1
Harris	1	1	0
Young	4	1	1
Deere	4	0	3
Hawkins	4	0	0
Jones	2	0	0
Richardson	1	0	0
Clayton	1	0	1
TOTALS	33	5	8

CHAFFEE (6)

NAME	AB	R	H
Tod Heeb	3	1	0
Curd	3	0	1
Tom Heeb	4	1	1
Richbourg	3	0	1
McConnell	2	0	0
Siebert	3	1	0
Wilson	3	1	2
Cook	3	1	0
Garland	3	1	0
TOTALS	27	6	4

Winning pitcher Heeb
Losing Pitcher Harmon
Doubles: Huck; Deere; Tom Heeb; Cook

How your teen-age son can become an executive with a business of his own

(and grow up to be a success)

YOUR HOPES for your boy's success in life can start taking shape today. Right now.

With a business of his own.

A business in which he gains a sense of responsibility and dependability, learns to sell and to get along with people, learns the basics of business and the value of money (like any well-run business, his will show a good profit).

The business we are suggesting is a newspaper route.

Newspaper route management is the best way we know of in which a boy can apply in a practical way the lessons he learns in the classroom. This helps him to be a better student. It also gives him a headstart in the business of life.

A successful man we know told us the other day: "Surprising as it may seem, the elementary training I got as a newspaper carrierboy has helped me more than any other single thing I can name in understanding the conduct of business."

And he added, "This is why if my boy is able to qualify I want him to have a newspaper route."

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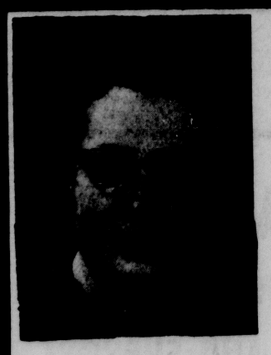

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Mail Box

Mr. C. L. Blanton, Jr.
Publisher
Sikeston, Standard
Sikeston, Missouri 63801

Dear Mr. Blanton:

It is my practice to prepare a mimeographed letter to my constituents whenever the volume of mail on a particular issue requires it. This allows me to reply to each of my constituents in the necessary depth and detail.

Attached for your perusal is a copy of a form letter which I have prepared regarding S. 2658, which would provide for an increase in vehicle weight and width limitations on the Interstate Highway Systems.

I welcome any questions or comments you may have on this matter.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,
THOMAS B. CURTIS

Thank you for your recent letter concerning S. 2658, which would provide for an increase in vehicle weight and width limitations on the Interstate Highway Systems. Please pardon my use of a mimeographed letter in response. I have had to resort to this means of reply because I have received a large number of inquiries. I welcome any further comments or questions you may have on this matter.

S. 2658 would authorize the states to increase the maximum width of trucks from 96 inches, as currently permitted. to 102 inches. The weight carried on one axle would be allowed to rise to 20,000 pounds from 18,000 pounds, and the weight permitted to be carried on a tandem - axle system would be raised to 34,000 pounds. This measure was passed by the Senate on April 4 without a dissenting vote but also without much study or debate and referred to the House Committee on Public Works. The Subcommittee on Roads took up the bill. This committee is chaired by John C. Kluczynski (D.-Ill.). William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.) serves as ranking minority member.

Six days of hearings were held on highway legislation, specifically the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968. S. 2658 was one of the subject matters of this series. The Subcommittee ordered the bill reported to the full majority of the committee recommended that the bill pass with two minor amendments on the theory that the benefits to be derived from the increased sizes and weights of motor vehicles permitted by the legislation would offset the increased maintenance and construction costs for the highway system. The majority of the committee states that highway safety will not be jeopardized as a result of the proposed maximum allowable dimensions and weights. It further emphasizes that the ultimate decisions related to vehicle sizes and weights will be made by the states individually after consideration by the state legislatures of the relevant factors.

The minority view, as represented by Congressmen Everett, Schwengel, McCarthy, Kee, Cleveland and McEwen, emphasizes the lack of agreement of engineers as to the desirability of increased dimensions and weights, the traffic hazards caused by the lack of any limitation on length and the increase in allowable width, and the fact that the bill will affect all other highways which may be used to enter or exit from the Interstate System. A further consideration is the damage to the highways which might be caused by heavier vehicles.

It is the minority's belief that S. 2658 should not be enacted until additional user taxes are imposed upon the beneficiaries of the bill. The minority cities the U. S. Department of Transportation estimates that it will cost $2,800 million for new construction and up grading of older highways if every state takes advantage of this new authorization. The majority recognizes that there will be added costs. Thus the bill may have important tax aspects which have not been fully considered.

As the second ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, which has responsibility for all tax legislation, including the financing of the federal defense highway program, I am concerned that this committee was not consulted and given the opportunity to study the possible financial repercussions of the bill ingreater depth.

An additional important factor to me is the capacity of bridges in the Interstate System to safely accommodate the weights permitted by this legislation. The Department of Transportation and the State highway departments are currently engaged in a study of all highway and railroad bridges to determine the capabilities of these bridges to safely withstand today's traffic conditions. The results of their study will not be available for congressional consideration for some time. Thus, it is apparent we would be legislating to increase legal weights before we have received information on the capabilities of bridges to facilitate such weights if we pass this bill.

Opposition has been expressed by the American Automobile Association, the U. S. conference of Mayors and State highway departments. The action of the Public Works Committee, Congressmen Cleveland and McEwen endorse the reservations of the minority view. Their present opposition to S. 2658 is based on the belief that there has not been the adequate time and study necessary to resolve these reservations.

The bill has been given a rule by the House Rules Committee but has not yet been scheduled for House consideration.

I appreciate having your views in regard to this bill. Please be assured that I will give the measure my careful attention when it comes before the House.

Sincerely,
THOMAS B. CURTIS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DR. DAVID J. PITTMAN, director of the Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, has been named chairman of the 28th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism in Washington, D. C., Sept. 15-20.

Freight cars owned by U.S. railroads could form a train 15,000 miles long.

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Czechs Cling To Press Freedom

PRAGUE (AP) — Czechoslovakia's new press freedom is settling down at a level that compares favorably with those Western countries where restrictions on news are at a minimum.

Editors use more self restraint than in the first few months after censorship was lifted, but their main concern is the national interest.

The free press has been a chief target of Czechoslovakia's Communist critics. Revival of censorship was one of the chief demands of the Warsaw letter signed by the Communist parties of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Czechoslovak party's new leaders rejected this and have made plain that censorship was not part of the deal in the propaganda truce agreed to at their meeting in Bratislava Saturday with the signers of the Warsaw letter.

"From our point of view, the halt in polemics in no way reduces the duty of the newspaperman to inform his readers broadly and truthfully," said the youth newspaper Mlada Fronta after the Bratislava meeting.

"We believe that Czechoslovak newspapermen are mature enough to avoid all the cheap invectives and provocations which filled the press of the five (Warsaw letter signers)."

The new leaders in Prague who ousted Antonin Novotny from his post of party chairman in January maintain that the country can have a free press and communism too.

The press helped the new leaders consolidate their position by publicizing the Stalinism of Novotny and his conservative associates. The papers were instrumental in his ouster from the presidency of the country in March, when censorship was officially removed.

The only formal restriction on editors now is a 35-page list of economic and other official secrets that has been considerably pruned under pressure from journalists.

The list, or some version of it, will become part of a new press law that Parliament is to pass later this year. It may also be coupled with new libel legislation. The present law provides a maximum fine of 400 crowns— $25—and does not permit damage suits.

Most editors are members of the Communist party or other organizations in the Communist-led National Front. From time to time, they are asked by the party leadership not to stress particular stories or to write about particular subjects.

Direct attacks against Soviet leaders will probably fall in this category following the Bratislava meeting.

Over two-thirds of the human body is water.

Island Series Calls Denning Back to TV

HONOLULU (AP) — "People ask me if I came to the islands because I was bitter about Hollywood. Of course not. I had 30 wonderful years in Hollywood. But I found out there are other things in life besides facing a camera."

Richard Denning, still as deucedly handsome as when he romanced Dorothy Lamour in South Sea epics, was telling about his new life. Three years ago he gave up his acting career to spend most of his time on the neighboring island of Maui. He was engaged in his favorite sport of skin-diving when the call came for him to go back to work. He was asked to replace Lew Ayres as Hawaii's governor in the new CBS television series, "Hawaii Five-O." Ayres had played the role in the two-hour pilot film and was scheduled to continue in the series; but the part proved too infrequent and Ayres withdrew.

"I'm grateful to Lew," said Denning. "This is exactly what I have been looking for. I told my agent: I don't want to work unless it's something in the islands and doesn't require much time."

How can he afford such independence? He explained:

"I started at Paramount in 1938, and I was doing well by the time the war came along. Co-starring with Dotty Lamour in 'Beyond the Blue Horizon' wasn't bad.

"After four years in the service, I came back to find I had been replaced. Paramount had to put me back on the contract list, but I wasn't given any pictures. For an 18-month period after I left the studio, I didn't work at all.

"That's when I learned to conserve my resources. My wife (actress Evelyn Ankers) and our daughter and I lived in a trailer that was parked at Malibu in the summer and in Palm Springs in the winter. Our total housing expenses were $40 a month. I had 100 lobster traps at the beach, and we ate the catch or sold it to buy other food.

"Then I got a job starring on radio with Lucille Ball in 'My Favorite Husband,' and things started opening up for me. But I never forgot the lesson of how simply life can be led."

Denning appeared in such films as "Weekend with Father" and "The Creature from the Black Lagoon," but his real fortune came with television series. He played the lead in four: "Mr. and Mrs. North," "Flying Doctor," "Michael Shayne" and "Karen."

Scott County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	COMMERCE	DIEHLSTADT	LUSK	BLODGETT	SIKESTON 1-1	SIKESTON 1-2	SIKESTON 2-1	SIKESTON 2-2	SIKESTON 3-1	SIKESTON 3-2	SIKESTON 4-1	SIKESTON 4-2	McMULLIN	SALCEDO	CROWDER	KELSO	MINER	SCOTT CITY 1	SCOTT CITY 2	ILLMO	CHAFFEE 1	CHAFFEE 2	BENTON	NEW HAMBURG	MORLEY	VANDUSER	HAYWOOD CITY	ORAN 1	ORAN 2	BLEDA	PERKINS	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																																
DAVIS	28	27	5	20	131	61	113	189	39	75	156	71	14	20	7	34	31	33	126	103	58	58	121	33	22	30	37	35	41	22	12	1756
EAGLETON	21	37	5	50	239	73	212	96	71	148	283	115	32	26	7	48	41	36	106	103	118	348	163	59	33	21	3	75	48	20	10	2516
KITCHING			1		1			2	3				1					1	3		2					1						13
LONG	27	15	8	40	70	43	58	30	37	82	135	76	16	16	4	13	56	29	136	101	67	42	71	25	50	28	20	58	42	4	36	1490
SUTTON	2						1	1	1							1		1	1	3	1	2										20
THOMAS	1			1		1	1	6	1		1		1	1				1	1	1		2	1						1		1	22
GOVERNOR																																
CURTIS	2	4	1	3	5	6	9	52	4	2	18	8	2	2	3	5		2	21	13	10	20	12	4	3	4	15	7	9	3	3	254
HEARNES	82	74	21	102	431	145	361	226	160	303	545	243	60	62	12	88	91	96	359	388	220	365	277	163	98	68	21	155	117	33	52	5190
MORRIS	3	3	1	5	5	3	7	17	4	4	13	9	3	2	1	3	5		17	16	10	20	12	11	9	3	11	8	7	4	3	219
LT. GOVERNOR																																
BANGERT	2			3	2	1	3	4		1	6	3					1	1	12	7	3	4	2		1			4				60
BEENY	1	1			2	2	3	11	3	2	2	5				1	2	1	9	10	6	7	6	1			3	3	2		1	83
DOWD	35	32	9	51	273	94	246	133	106	175	329	144	35	29	7	47	59	40	153	129	87	147	107	48	39	26	4	88	60	19	11	2662
DOWNS	6	5	5	12	30	16	40	29	16	30	48	10	1	10	1	2	7	16	52	40	56	113	27	7	9	7	4	10	15	3	3	620
MORRIS	36	36	6	36	115	53	56	183	40	96	172	85	26	16	5	35	21	26	128	89	68	106	106	51	46	34	12	50	40	15	35	1836
OUSLEY				1		1		5			1	2				1		1	3	5						1	11	1	1		2	37
SHAFFER	5	1			1	3	1	14	1	1	4	5			1	5	4	4	5	8	11	8	10	4	3	7	3	5	2	1	3	116
WILLIAMS	3	1		3		5	3	7	1	1	1	2		1		1		1	13	4	2	4	1	1	1		1	1		2	1	61
SECY. OF STATE																																
KIRKPATRICK	53	46	14	72	331	116	256	163	105	332	397	172	46	35	9	66	66	61	233	193	125	254	202	66	72	46	16	102	78	19	39	3685
STATE TREASURER																																
HAGGERTY	7			7	241	10	13	15	6	12	14	6	2	2		9	5	8	45	34	14	16	21	8	11	3	13	11	10	4	2	332
MORRIS	41	35	9	51	130	71	111	81	71	190	207	83	30	34	9	48	42	32	124	100	97	178	118	37	61	40	5	82	56	22	19	2135
NANGLE	3	3	2	3	8	1	7	6		1	14	4	1			3	3	3	14	14	10	13	10	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	135
RATCLIFF	6	1	3	2	15	9	21	20	17	16	23	19	2	6		8	3	8	20	13	8	10	26	9	3	4	3	8	3		4	302
ROBINSON	17	17	4	35	210	65	204	115	48	117	246	114	24	20	4	16	35	12	143	90	81	138	79	36	21	15	11	41	41	6	25	2050
ATTY. GENERAL																																
ANDERSON	59	43	8	74	224	101	204	146	110	209	365	180	43	43	11	77	69	56	264	208	152	266	174	63	60	42	16	106	95	23	36	3526
HOSMER	1	3	3	8	10	10	12	21	4	12	22	10	2		1	4	4	10	33	22	13	24	24	12	15	7		14	10	4	6	319
MILLIN	8	11	4	14	147	36	133	37	37	46	118	48	14	8	2	2	10	10	43	26	32	52	51	6	15	10	2	25	6	2	2	958
10TH DISTRICT REP.																																
BUFORD			1		1	1		5	1			4							1	1	6	5							4			20
BULLOCK			1			2					1	3	1			3		1	5	5	1	5	1	1	1			5	1			37
BURLISON	37	27	2	28	148	60	88	12	70	122	217	88	24	15	2	15	39	38	94	96	74	162	63	4	50	44	1	52	49	9	39	1764
HAVIS	2	2		2	2	1	4	272	4	2	3	2		1			10			1	1	1	2		1		62		1		3	379
MONDY				1	4	9	6	2	2	7	9	3		1			5	1	6	3	13	12	2		11	1		4	4		7	107
PETERSON				2	1		4		2	5	5		2	1				2	21	2	2	2	1	20	2	3		2	3		1	84
ROBB							1				3	2						2	5	3		4										20
ROBISON			2	5	10	14	6	5	5	14	15	29		4	4	5		4	29	25	13	19	15	3	4	2	3	9	9	6		352
ROGERS				1	12	4	17	3	1	3	18	12	2	2			3	5	6	14	3	3	10	2	2	4		1				128
ROLWING	35	41	16	70	269	77	236	16	81	149	297	110	38	36	9	71	39	36	122	105	118	162	104	81	32	21		92	56	26	8	2648
WALLACE	10	1		2	3	14	15	6	10	8	7	14		4	2	4	3	14	118	62	13	18	22	11	6	6	1	8	8	1	4	394
STATE SENATOR																																
SPRADLING	70	52	17	92	384	125	295	174	130	249	463	206	52	47	11	68	74	67	282	225	149	289	226	84	84	52	18	121	94	25	42	4261
156TH STATE REP.																																
PROFFER																49		50	136	184	140	194										703
WADDLINGTON																42		45	271	185	95	188										826
157TH STATE REP.																																
HECKEMEYER	61	59	19	91	394	124	306	191	130	253	473	206	44	48	13		72						217	87	81	52	15	125	94	25	40	3220
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																																
CHILDRESS		43	14		362	116	276	41	113	204	277	143	35	21	12		56															1823
DICKERSON		20	4		79	47	87	197	46	83	170	102	24	24	3		42															928
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																																
DAVIS	63			85												50		40	83	59	145	258	224	93	81	68	60	80	80	30	47	1546
EVANS	10			14												16		9	13	29	43	64	37	18	20	9		69	40	7	7	405
RIGGS	6			5												21		38	212	195	88	44	21	8	6	2		18	11	3	1	694
PROSECUTING ATTY.																																
GILMORE	60	51	15	85	326	108	293	171	123	243	458	189	48	44	10	64	72	50	257	205	144	260	219	74	65	54	17	116	88	18	37	2962
SHERIFF																																
DENNIS	63	46	20	45	217	72	225	268	71	111	195	99	44	31	10	51	40	54	193	166	174	290	225	109	72	55	68	129	106	29	42	3330
INGRAM	20	38	3	59	221	98	132	56	83	171	352	142	20	33	7	25	51	26	80	90	73	92	64	17	32	23		49	35	10	20	2122
PROFFER	5	8		9	60	15	33		22	30	34	23	4	8	5	23	14	23	141	75	10	17	20	2	8	8	1					588
ASSESSOR																																
HALTER	71	56	14	90	269	124	295	184	128	236	445	184	50	44	10	78	78	69	298	225	166	302	238	100	68	45	13	135	100	28	41	4232
CORONER																																
CARPENTER	24	14	4	25	208	67	118	114	96	107	250	102	23	20	9	24	43	23	89	65	49	105	97	36	27	30	10	74	46	16	17	1954
NUNNELEE	55	69	15	84	243	111	267	142	77	203	328	156	42	40	12	67	59	64	276	290	154	274	192	69	80	52	41	94	81	24	34	3635
PUBLIC ADMIN.																																
DECKER	63	45	14	90	258	125	288	153	112	225	435	196	48	46	10	61	73	59	281	214	144	276	203	68	74	50	9	116	92	21	27	3987
SURVEYOR																																
WATERS	64	48	14	91	260	123	205	161	128	228	444	198	49	46	9	60	70	65	284	214	152	285	208	72	77	48	12	115	92	23	42	4089

ROBERT VANCE WALTON

Walton on FBI's List

WASHINGTON – Robert Vance Walton, an armed and "outlawed racial militant who is charged with participating in the gunshot slaying of a Chicago policeman, was added to the FBI's list of 10 most wanted fugitives.

On June 6 Walton and his brother, John Michael Walton, allegedly entered a Chicago grocery store and, without warning, shot and killed the owner, a native of Jordan. The gunman was shot twice in the head with a .38 caliber revolver and the gunmen fled in a waiting car occupied by a young woman who has also been charged with complicity in this murder.

A federal warrant was issued last October 3, June 14, charging Robert Vance Walton with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. Chicago police also seek Walton for the shotgun murder of a Negro seven - year -old boy at Chicago, in July, 1967.

Walton has reportedly been extremely active in militant organizations attempting to incite racial violence and is reputedly a close associate of top leaders of such movements. He has a long record which began in 1962 and includes confinements in various Illinois penal institutions following on the first page of local convictions for carrying a concealed weapon, grand theft and aggravated battery.

A Negro American who was born in Norfolk, Va., on July 11, 1947, he is 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 145 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, a medium complexion and a slender build. "Romeo" is tattooed on his left forearm and "Rose" is tattooed on his right forearm. He has worked as a janitor, machine operator and painter.

Described by acquaintances as intelligent, aggressive, arrogant, belligerent and sotistical, Walton is said to be easily angered and moved to aggressive behavior. He reportedly likes dancing and cigarettes, smoking cigarettes, is interested in football and other athletics and favors flashy sports clothes, although occasionally dressing in African - style attire.

Walton has reportedly carried a Magnum pistol in a shoulder holster and is considered extremely dangerous. He may be accompanied by his brother, John Michael Walton, who is also considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Anyone with information concerning these brothers is requested to contact the nearest FBI office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local

Traffic in Viet War Souvenirs Growing

DONG HA, Vietnam (AP) — Sgt. Randy Mullen had the SKS-model rifle, made in Novosibirsk, Russia, in his hands, fingering the stock, and instinctively working the bolt back and forth with satisfying metallic clicks and snaps.

The Marine had filled out all the necessary papers to take the SKS home to Battle Creek, Mich., as a souvenir.

"Oh, I just wanted it," said Mullen. "Maybe I'll do some hunting. Maybe I'll give it to my brother."

The rifle, and thousands of other pieces of enemy equipment picked up on the battlefield, make up a big memorabilia traffic, souvenirs of Vietnam as a adventure or boredom in Vietnam.

Marine Sgt. Dan Hannes, 22, Bennett, Iowa, carries on patrol a North Vietnamese soldier's identification book he found on the battlefield of Loi An, five miles below the demilitarized zone.

On his helmet, Pfc. Greg Robertson, Tulsa, Okla., wears the cap insignia of a Hanoi junior officer. Pfc. Joseph Matos, Miami, Fla., has already sent three flare parachutes home, and Pfc. Charles Hoffman, N. New York City, totes an enemy field pack.

The list is endless, including North Vietnamese stamps, money, helmets, uniforms, rice bowls, portable air raid sirens, a pistols, jungle knives, labels from great China Wall condensed milk

The chief limitation on the souvenir collector is how much he can carry. Says Pfc. Gary Chastain, Claymont, Del., "I find a lot of stuff I'd like to have but we walk a long way and we have to carry too much of our own gear." Anyway, Chastain has an enemy rifle-cleaning kit that "comes in handy." A spokesman for 70,000 Marines in Vietnam says there is no record of the souvenirs finding the way home.

"I wouldn't be surprised," he adds, "if some of the grunts did a lot of thinking on how to keep that Russian machine shop touch" found in June near Khe Sanh.

The U.S. Command draws the souvenir line at automatic weapons, such as the AK47, and explosives. Armed Forces Radio has a series of spots publicly cajoling, and finally warning GIs about taking potentially dangerous souvenirs home.

The illegal AK47 is the ultimate status symbol. Never mind how to get one back to the States; there is a big traffic in weapons.

One Marine private, faced with the problem of building an office for his battalion, said he traded an AK47 to an Air Force supply sergeant for eight pallets of lumber, two rolls of screening, 20 sheets of tin roofing, some cement—and got eight cases of beer thrown in on the deal.

Wirtz Revives Issue Of Wage-Price Controls

NEW YORK (AP) — Related references to mandatory wage-price controls by the Johnson administration have reminded business that while the prospects are played down the thinking about them has been almost constant.

The prospect of statutory controls is unlikely, for many months at least, and both industry and labor know it. The administration's repeated references, therefore, demonstrate more than anything its frustrations in dealing with inflation, its lack of a vehicle for holding down wage-price increases.

This week Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz again returned to the subject, expressing his "very real" concern over inflation, insinuating that mandatory controls are a possibility, but adding, "I don't think the situation is out of hand."

This has been a recurring theme. Washington's statements sometimes have been enigmatic enough to cast doubt on what is meant. But one meaning for sure is that the idea of mandatory controls has been explored, very likely with a negative conclusion.

Last November, for example, the secretary answered "poppycock" to a reporter's question regarding the probability of stiff controls. Clear enough.

A few weeks later, in answer to another reporter's question, Wirtz stated: "We're not even in ballpark as far as considerations of controls is concerned." Again clear.

At about the same time, President Johnson introduced the subject in a talk to the Business Council. Voluntary restraints have made involuntary controls unnecessary, he said, adding, "to this point."

But a few weeks later, contrary to previous assertions, the secretary stated on a television program that "in the absence of a tax increase it would become necessary to consider wage and price controls."

Almost immediately, Johnson told newsmen he did not "hold to the view that wage or price controls are imminent at all." Later Wirtz issued a clarification.

These repeated references, even though sometimes negative and in answer to questions, seem to indicate that the subject of mandatory controls has been considered quite seriously. But it was felt also that they were simply part of the maneuverings considered necessary to get a tax bill passed.

But now, even though the tax issue has been settled with a 10 per cent surcharge on corporate and personal income taxes, the secretary has spoken again.

There are, he said, three ways to control inflation: Wage-price controls, unspecified steps that we could call voluntary, and, third, the use of voluntary restraints.

Now any one of the current obviously is unacceptable as a permanent solution, although orange juice at Hanoi is down through the recent income tax increase. Private restraints as a means of controlling are insinuated, could be failing.

This leaves the use of mandatory controls as the only certain method of the three in preventing inflationary wage-price increases.

However, despite threats, warnings or suggestions, the course is hardly open to the administration. Before the President can act he must obtain legislation from Congress, and such a request is unlikely, barring unforeseen turns.

Drew Pearson Special

KIRK PICKS VICE PRESIDENT: KIRK

MIAMI BEACH – Florida's free-wheeling Gov. Claude Kirk, boat governor at the Republican convention, is so confident he will get his party's vice presidential nomination that he has already asked state GOP chairman William Murfin to join in the announcement.

Kirk has been whooping it up for Gov. Nelson Rockefeller but, apparently, will be unable to deliver more than his own vote. He has lost control of the Florida delegation to Murfin, who has lined up most of the delegates for Richard Nixon.

As a unity move, the governor invited Murfin aboard the yacht southern trail, moored across from the Eden Roc hotel, for a political conference.

Kirk urged Murfin to forget past differences and join him in working for the good of the party. The governor then offered his thumbnail analysis of the convention outcome. Nixon would fall short of the votes needed to win the presidential nomination, then Rockefeller and Gov. Ronald Reagan would emerge as the two chiefs rivals, Kirk predicted.

If Rockefeller should win, Kirk declared flatly that he would be the vice presidential nominee, and he asked Murfin to join in issuing the announcement. The purpose, presumably, would be to dramatize that Florida Republicans are behind their governor.

Murfin disembarked from the yact shaking his head.

Kirk's flamboyance has clashed with the staid personality of Republican national chairman Ray Bliss, who has been obliged to work with the Florida governor on convention arrangements.

On a pre-convention tour of the facilities together, Kirk spied a purple flower on a table, grandly expropriated it and tried to thrust it into the lapel of the shrinking bliss. Kirk fumbled in vain, however, for a button hole in Bliss's lapel.

"Don't you have a lapel?" demanded the governor of Florida. "I always have a lapel."

Undaunted, he grabbed a paper clip and clipped the purple flower to Bliss's hair.

"How does that look?" he asked happily.

The amused bystander suggested that it made bliss look like one of the "flower people," which didn't signed the GOP chairman, "flower people vote, and hope they vote Republican."

Staff members say that bliys positively winces at the approach of Kirk.

The Florida governor has insisted upon all the prerogatives of the major candidates at the convention. Nixon, Rockefeller and Reagan, for instance, have mobile headquarters parked just outside the convention hall. Kirk also rolled up a trailer, belonging to the Florida development commission, next to the other three.

As a precaution he usually has a bodyguard known by expects to come in range of the television cameras. His dress is as conspicuous as his manner. He showed up at a meeting of the Florida delegation dressed in a blue blazer, white-striped pants and white shoes.

The next day he wore a bright green jacket to a party at columnist Hy Garnder's home. Kirk was the only guest who arrived by boat. He hopped ashore and, without waiting for a gate to be opened, he vaulted over Gardner's chain-link fence. The governor of Florida came to rest on his hind quarters — which is precisely where the politicians expect him to land in his quest for the vice presidency.

LOVINGTON, N. M. (AP) — After a period of no measurable rain for more than a month, Lovington played host to the Philip Whitecloud Indian troupe from Albuquerque. The Indians danced ancient ritualistic dances. At the same time, local teen agers danced the Mashed Potato, the Swim and the Watusi. Rain fell on two successive days — not much, but enough that so that both groups took cover.

Onetime 'Our Gang' Darling Now House Mom

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. (AP) — In the 1920s she was the adorable darling of the original "Our Gang" silent movies.

Today she's the darling of a new gang—Tau Delts Phi fraternity at Pennsylvania State University, and the only house mother with "brother" instead of "sister" in the group.

She's still a real charmer.

When she was pictured at age 3 to 7 she was the lovable Darla, the poor-little-rich gal who romped around with Spanky, Freckles, Farina, Alfalfa and Spot, the dog. She didn't make it into talkies because, she says: "I just got too old for the part."

Now she's Mrs. Shirley Cherrington, at 51 just plain "Mom" to the gang at the frat house. But their Darla, too.

"I think being a house mother at a fraternity house is the most rewarding job a middle-aged woman can have," she says, smoothing her hair and attended my first fraternity pie throwing party."

Armada's Objective

The objective of the Spanish armada was to invade England and restore Catholicism there. Destruction of this fleet meant the preservation of Protestant faith in England.

She took the Tau Delt job in 1958 and has been on the go ever since. She sews buttons on shirts, "slugs down a few beers with the boys" when they just want to talk about school or girl problems, joins in the frat hay rides and dances.

"You know," she says, "even though I was in the movies during the depression comedy was of American films, I was never hit in the face with a pie until I

New Film to Deal With Coal Mining

HAZLETON, Pa. (AP) — The sky was almost as dark as the coal dust that covered the Pennsylvania earth. "Looks bad for shooting today," muttered director Martin Ritt.

He had no real grounds for complaint. In three months of filming "The Molly Maguires" in the tiny mining community of Eckley, Pa., he had managed to shoot at least part of every day. Now, as the company was finishing the location to leave for six weeks of interior filming in Hollywood, the movie was only four days behind schedule.

Soon the summer skies opened up, and the rain made shooting impractical, so the schedule was changed to a night sequence with Richard Harris and Samantha Eggar, who star in "the Molly Maguires" with Sean Connery.

The Paramount production concerns the labor movement and social ills, both of which are often difficult to put on screen. In fact, much of American history has been overlooked as the work-a-day sags of the West.

"This is no social document," assured the writer and coproducer, Walter Bernstein. "We're trying to say something about the condition of the miners or to make a sociological story. We are telling a strong dramatic story in a historical context."

The Molly Maguires are still remembered in the mining towns of northeastern Pennsylvania. They were Irish immigrants who formed a secret society to combat the miserable conditions in the mines and company-owned towns. The height of their power came with a dual in 1875 which was broken with the help of an Irish informer. That is the role that Harris plays.

"The Molly Maguires" stemmed from Bernstein's studies at Dartmouth 17 years ago. He became acquainted with the history of the Irish radicals and wanted to dramatize those violent times. The opportunity came with Ritt, who shared his enthusiasm for the project.

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenses in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books he was been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that the younger and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 50 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

THE COUNTY JAIL

When I was a boy the county jail was a popular place with the boys. Or rather, the jail yard was. This was because there were more fights and more peace disturbances of other sorts during that era than in the living present. Besides, the Sheriff's income was so small that he had to piece it out by law enforcement. The more prisoners, he had the more meals he had to serve. The more meals, he served, the more profit he allowed a liberal sum in those days for each prison meal.

One of these prisoners was Boone Helm. He escaped while waiting trial for killing a Mississippian. Suspecting he might have taken refuge in the Indian Territory, Sheriff Sam Querry mounted his horse, buckled on his guns, and set out on the long ride to what is now the State of Oklahoma.

Soon after his arrival he became acquainted with an Indian chief who had a daughter. After revealing himself as a brother in that great fraternity, the Masons, he soon had the chief knew where there was a white man who answered Boone's description. The next day the sheriff got the drop on Helm and soon had him in handcuffs. Buying a horse from the overland from Texas to Indiana in the early eighties. The man of the United States was in the case came to a preliminary trial. Pat Cullen, a St. Louis lawyer, formerly of Mexico, volunteered to defend the old mountain for the prestige he would get from the case.

Several St. Louis and Chicago newspapers sent staff writers to Paris. I reported for the Globe - Democrat and Kansas City Star. Since Cullen was prominent, I obtained interviews with the old prisoner and his vindictive sister.

Now an old man with long white whiskers, Jester became an inmate of the same jail from which he had fled 28 years before. Lawyers from St. Louis and Chicago, headed by Gov. Charles P. Johnston, at the time Missouri's greatest trial attorney, were employed by the multi-millionaire brother John W. Gates, to defend J. T. Toden, in his prosecuting attorney, when

Unfortunately for Sheriff Querry, Helm staged another escape. This time he made his way to Montana. For years he terrorized settlers and took several lives, but eventually was captured and hanged at Virginia City.

The other escapee was a man named Jester. He later attracted national wide interest and publicity here in Monroe County for the murder of Gilbert Gates, younger brother of John W. Gates, president of what was known as the American Steel wire trust. The boy disappeared from a farmyard in which he and Jester had been allowed to spend the night while traveling his Indian friend, he put the prisoner upon it, and getting some cooperation from Helm, made his escape. This time he made his way to Montana. For years he terrorized settlers and took several lives, but eventually was captured and hanged at Virginia City.

After escaping from jail in Paris, Jester was a free man for 28 years. At the end of that time he was betrayed by a sister with whom he lived in Oklahoma. She wanted revenge for something or the other.

Now an old man with long white whiskers, Jester became an inmate of the same jail from which he had fled 28 years before. Lawyers from St. Louis and Chicago, headed by Gov. Charles P. Johnston, at the time Missouri's greatest trial attorney

refused to permit it, which made the matter of tossing tobacco crumbs out of my pockets and pipe odor off the breath no small matter. When my brother, Edgar was 18 years old and I was 11 we saved up enough money for the purchase of two piled one sack of store tobacco and two round tickets to Holliday, Texas, for the 4th day of July. We sat in the smoking car and smoked all the way to Holliday. Then sat on the depot platform until the first train came along an hour later.

On the train coming back we saw and admire one another as we traveled and smoked. It was a time more prosperous as they were, and the number of employes is not what it used to be. So there is only one answer the Government must intervene to protect the people from a breakdown in transportation.

Inevitably the Government will have to regulate work rules and wage scales on the railroads just as it regulates the rates that the railroads themselves may charge for freight and passenger traffic.

This is a disappointing course, but there is no denying the fact that collective bargaining without Government pressure and intervention has failed. It is even now rapidly discouraging that such a situation has developed in an industry in which the unions themselves have long been among the most enlightened in labor-management relations. They were able for many years to avoid any serious strike.

Apparently this was possible only in the prosperous days of the railroads. Now that competitive forms of transportation have arisen and the railroads are being compelled to merge more and more of their lines, the unions have been unable to adjust themselves to the new circumstances.

Arbitration has been rarely used in disputes during the last few years, and the settlements reached have been for short periods.

Hence, the Government must provide the answer. Allowing the situation—at any time—to drift into a chaotic strike is equivalent to permissive anarchy.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

Permissive Anarchy

By David Lawrence

EVERYBODY AGREES that a nationwide railroad strike is disastrous in its effects. But no legislation has been enacted that would hereafter insure the people of the United States against any such catastrophe.

The Government—to which the people look for laws to protect them—has given the impression in recent months that it is helpless.

The strength of the Government is political. It is composed usually hesitant to act until an emergency is at hand and when there is no alternative.

Under the Constitution, of course, Congress has the explicit power to regulate interstate commerce. For many years now, labor unions have been permitted to organize on an industry-wide basis, and the "right to strike" has been upheld by the courts. But at the same time the companies in all businesses, including the railroads, have been forbidden by antitrust laws to act in concert to fix prices. Indeed, the Government has stepped in to tell the railroads just what rates they may charge the public. There is no limit, however, to the wage scales that the unions may demand. If these are not granted by the employers, our nationwide transportation system can be halted, causing widespread unemployment as well as the loss of many billions of dollars.

President Johnson made in 1964 a significant statement about the root of the difficulty. He said:

"The principal question is whether these bargainers can, in 15 days, get over four years of the ideas of somebody else settling their disagreements for them."

This is only another way of saying that the union leaders would like to get off the hook. They know what ought to be done by way of settlement, but they fear the votes of their own members in union elections. The managements of the railroads, for their part, are reluctant to make concessions. Yet if the Government imposes a settlement, the companies, too, feel relieved of responsibility.

Both sides in recent years have moved the disputes into various areas of negotiation. Fact-finding boards have been organized to make recommendations. The railroads believe they must accept such recommendations or be placed in the position of antagonizing public opinion. Similarly, the unions insist upon higher and higher wages and work rules which would maintain jobs that really are no longer needed.

It seems paradoxical that any private company should be told how many men it must hire and that a full day's pay must be given for less than eight hours work. But this was the essence of one dispute with the railroad unions. Compulsory arbitration was not found to be a satisfactory means of covering all the points at issue. It disposed of some of the important questions only on a temporary basis.

The real problem is whether the American people are to be subjected to constant threats to disrupt the traffic on the railroads, and whether some

BARBS

By PHIL PASTORET

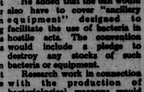
Just discovered how to refer to our in-laws without giving a clue as to whom we are maligning: we call 'em both-erin-laws.

• • •

Approach each task with a smile on your lips and the boss will wonder why you've not got your mind on the job.

• • •

The next time you grump over one of these tornados



watches, consider how you'd feel if the weather report had come true.

• • •

Puzzle: Where do the types you see in convention pictures hibernate in non-political years?

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ALL FRUIT FLAVORS UNSWEETNED
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IGA FROZEN 5-oz. PKG. OF 6
Waffles 10¢
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FRUIT PIES 3 20-oz Pies 79¢

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Swift's Prem 49¢
24-oz. BOTTLE REGULAR OR SMOKEY
Maull's B-B-Q Sauce 2 for 89¢

BORAX Fab SAVE 18¢ HEAVY DUTY 25¢ Off Label King Size Fab 99¢

IGA Fruit Cocktail 4 303 Cans $1

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Limit 2 Dozen Please with $5.00 or more additional purchases excluding cigarettes, tobacco products, fresh milk products, or others prohibited by law.

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SLICED CHEESE Each 37¢

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CRACKERS 1-lb. box 3/$1.00

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Lemonade Each 9¢

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Scott County Health Center

1967 Annual Report

Annual report of the Scott County Health Department for the year 1967.

VITAL STATISTICS

In 1967, the birth rate for the United States fell to an all - time low of 17.9 per cent per thousand population. The number of births in Scott County were 46 fewer than in 1966, with the non - white births down 26 for an all time low of 76.

There were 65 illegitimate children born in Scott County in 1967; twenty - four were white, forty - one were non - white.

PERCENTAGE ILLEGITIMATE

Scott Co. 1967, 11.2%, White 4.1%, Non-White 53.9%.

Missouri 1965, White 3.7%, Non-White 34.6%.

All rates were based on estimated population of 30,103 as of December 31, 1967. Births and deaths were estimated per 1000 population. Still births, infant and maternal mortality rates were estimated per 1000 live births. Disease and accident rates were based on 100,000 population.

BIRTHS IN 1967

WHITE	MALE	FEMALE
Del. by:		
M.D.	215	216
D.O.	36	33
Others or Midwives	1	2
TOTALS	252	251

NON—WHITE	MALE	FEMALE
Del. by:		
M.D.	7	9
D.O.	4	4
Others or Midwives.	25	27
TOTALS	36	40

TOTAL BIRTHS 579, Rate 19.23.

Total White 503, Rate 18.54.

Total Non-White 76, Rate 25.51.

U.S. Rate 1967-17.9

Mo. Rate 1967-16.5

Mo. Rate 1966-17.4.

For the first time in years there were more females than males delivered in Scott County. Twenty - two births were by caesarian section. Twelve were performed in Cape Girardeau, one in St. Louis and 9 in Sikeston. Twenty - one infants were born prematurely and 5 had congenital defects. No still birth records were reported to Scott County though surely some occurred.

PLACE OF DELIVERY

WHITE	No.	PERCENT
Hospital	430	85.5
Clinic	70	13.9
Home	3	0.6

NON—WHITE	No.	PERCENT
Hospital	17	22.4
Clinic	7	9.2
Home	52	68.4

Only 2 mothers (0.3%) had no prenatal seriological blood-test for syphilis. One refused, and the other had no prenatal care.

Scott County had no maternal deaths in 1967.

1967 SCOTT COUNTY DEATHS BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR

WHITE Age	M	F
Under 1 day	7	2
1 Thru 6 days	0	0
1 Thru 3 wks.	0	0
1 Thru 11 mos.	1	1
1 Thru 4 yrs.	2	0
5 Thru 9 yrs.	0	1
10 Thru 19 yrs.	4	1
20 Thru 29 yrs.	3	0
30 Thru 9 yrs.	2	4
40 Thru 49 yrs.	12	5
50 Thru 59 yrs.	25	13
60 Thru 69 yrs.	42	17
70 Thru 79 yrs.	56	42
80 Thru 89 yrs.	28	47
90 Thru 99 yrs.	9	11
T	191	144

NON—WHITE Age	M	F	T
Under 1 day	0	0	9
1 Thru 6 days	0	0	0
1 Thru 3 wks.	0	0	0
1 Thru 11 mos.	3	1	6
1 Thru 4 yrs.	0	0	2
5 Thru 9 yrs.	0	0	1
10 Thru 19 yrs.	0	0	5
20 Thru 29 yrs.	2	0	5
30 Thru 9 yrs.	1	0	7
40 Thru 49 yrs.	2	2	21
50 Thru 59	3	3	44
60 Thru 69 yrs.	5	6	60
70 Thru 79 yrs.	5	1	104
80 Thru 89 yrs.	2	2	80
90 Thru 99 yrs.	1	9	21
T	24	16	375

RATE PER 1000	No.	POP.
Total Deaths	375	12.45
Total White deaths	335	12.34
Total Non-White deaths	40	13.42
Male deaths	215	
Female deaths	160	

1967 Mo. Rate - 11.5.

INFANT DEATHS

No.	RATE PER 1000 Livebirths
White 11	21.9
Non-White 4	52.7
TOTAL 15	30.4
Male 11	37.9
Female 4	13.4

Mo. Rate 1967-22.7.

As always, there were many more male than female deaths, especially in infancy. After the age of 80; female deaths, because there are so many old women than old men, finally led in numbers.

SCOTT COUNTY DEATHS SINCE 1953 BY SEX

Y	T	M	F	More Males Than Females
1953	240	142	98	44
1954	246	142	104	38
1955	231	141	90	51
1956	239	139	100	39
1957	261	145	116	29
1958	241	148	93	55
1959	250	139	111	28
1960	280	175	105	70
1961	264	153	111	42
1962	320	174	146	28
1963	321	195	126	69
1964	355	207	148	59
1965	317	180	137	43
1966	323	197	126	71
1967	373	215	160	55
T	4263	2492	1771	721

Women, cherish your husbands and guard well their health. You will almost surely outlive them, and widowhood is a lonely way of life.

To be continued.

Sensing The News

By Thurman Sensing
Executive Vice President
Southern States Industrial Council

WORLD COUNCIL PROPAGANDA

If all churchmen throughout the world could work together for peace with freedom, it would be a splendid thing. The ideal of our civilization for almost 2,000 years has been peace on earth, good will towards man. Unfortunately, churchmen have not yet found a worthwhile instrument for promoting the only kind of peace that is meaningful -- peace with freedom.

Certainly, the World Council of Churches, which recently completed its Fourth Assembly at Uppsala, Sweden, is not the desired instrument. Instead of promoting the cause of freedom, the WCC gave aid and comfort -- and supplied useful propaganda -- to the forces of tyranny in the world today, forces that often deceitfully describe themselves as "peace" forces.

For example, the World Council of Churches called for an immediate, unconditional end to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. But it didn't demand that the North Vietnamese Communist regime stop its campaign of aggression and terrorization against the South. That the WCC would take the side of the Hanoi regime that is guilty of the most terrible atrocities, including beheadings and the burying alive of captives as revealed following the allied recapture of the historic Vietnamese city of Hue -- gives insight into the real character of a body that falsely describes itself as a voice of conscience. Only a conscienceless organization would lend itself to the political goals of Ho Chi Minh and his henchmen.

The WCC statement against U.S. bombing was not the only indicator of the organization's bias in favor of revolutionary action. One speaker from India urged the delegates to the Assembly to accept the idea of disorder and strife as a normal part of change in our times. The Assembly also gave a platform to the American radical, novelist James Baldwin, who spoke to the "churchmen" in praise of Stokely Carmichael, the Black Power advocate and Castro admirer who specializes in incendiary threats against American society. When Baldwin finished his hymn of praise of Carmichael, the delegates to the Council applauded.

Finally, the WCC came to the aid of the four Americans, including the chaplain of Yale University, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, who were convicted in a federal court of conspiring to influence young Americans to violate the draft laws. The World Council of Churches endorsed the principle of selective objection to "particular" wars, which is the prinicple upheld by Rev. Coffin and his co-conspirators.

Neither the United States nor any other free republic could long endure if each citizen decided whether or not he wanted to support the wars in which his country engaged. As the old saying goes, all good men should come to the aid of their country in time of trouble.

If selective participation in wars were permitted, the cowardly and the greedy would never render service to their country. They would prefer to sit home in safety or seek ways of prospering while others faced the dangers of the battlefield and devoted months and years of their life to national survival. The burden of defending a society must fall equally on all, except as where infirmity or extreme hardship applies. The laws of the United States clearly recognize special circumstances. The laws even provide for those who have a true conscientious objection to fighting of any sort any time. But injustice would be done to all brave and loyal citizens if the fearful or the cynical were exempted from service to their nation and fellow countrymen.

It is interesting, in terms of an historical parallel, that the WCC declaration favoring "selective" objection to war was issued from a meeting place in Sweden. The Swedes spend much time criticizing the United States for its defense of freedom in South Vietnam and attacking Rhodesia and South Africa on the ground of their domestic policies. Yet the Swedes sat out World War II, selling war material to the Nazis while their nextdoor neighbors -- the Norwegians and the Danes -- were under Hitler's iron rule. Truly, the Swedes have no warrant to lecture anybody on what is right.

It would be a mistake to treat the World Council of Churches declarations as the voice of organized religion. For years, the WCC has been a sounding board of anti-American and anti-Western opinion. It has encouraged the same revolutionary forces and struggles that were inspired by the Soviet Union and Red China. It has condemned all Western attempts to augment defenses against communist expansionism.

The danger is that innocent churchmen will be duped into believing that WCC speaks for Christians everywhere. It is important, therefore, that the WCC's actions be seen in political perspective.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What is "pigeon milk"?

A—Degeneration of the cells which line the crop produces in pigeons a thick, cheesy secretion called "pigeon milk." On this the young birds are fed until they are old enough to eat the seed diet of the adults.

Q—In what country did the cocker spaniel originate?

A—The spaniel family of dogs contains more breeds than any other dog family. The spaniel family is descended from a Spanish dog, and the name "spaniel" came from Spain.

Q—What is the origin of the word radar?

A—The name is taken from the phrase Radio Detection and Ranging.

Q—What was the first modern synthetic plastic?

A—Celluloid, invented in 1869. It was used to make billiard balls.

Q—Which of the great apes is native only to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra?

A—The orangutan.

Stoddard County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	AID	AVERT	BLOOMFIELD 1	BLOOMFIELD 2	IDALIA	ASHERVILLE	DUDLEY	PUXICO	CHARTER OAK	LAVALLE	MARCO	VINSON	BERNIE	DEXTER 1	DEXTER 1	DEXTER 2	DEXTER 3	POWE	PYLE	ACORN RIDGE	KINDER	LEORA	ADVANCE	BELL CITY	SHAWAN	ZADOCK	BIRD'S CORNER	ESSEX	GRAY RIDGE	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																														
LONG	16	18	171	134	15	27	43	120	9	8	17	13	71	158	118	66		16	16	26	9	39	73	61	7	8	9	34	34	1328
THOMAS		1	3	1	6		1	1	1	1			4	6	3	2				1		1	1	2	1	1				31
EAGLETON	18	15	148	109	9	14	35	93	8	13	14	12	124	218	231	71		8	17	12	17	11	105	34	6	17	3	53	40	1455
SUTTON			2	1			3	7	1				3	4	2	5						4	1	6				1	2	41
DAVIS	21	7	139	97	19	15	38	166	7	2	24	14	49	165	241	58		5	27	19	3	29	88	117	53	25	15	88	34	1257
KITCHING			1	2		1	4	2	1			1		1	1	3				1	1	1	2	3				3	2	30
GOVERNOR																														
MORRIS		3	24	15	4	5	12	19	2	2	4	3	8	22	13	5			4	1	1	1	12	17	5	4	3	9	8	306
HEARNES	54	35	406	305	40	43	97	355	25	20	21	37	240	490	565	185		19	57	52	29	55	241	155	45	50	23	147	94	3935
CURTIS	1	3	23	21	1	10	14	26		2		1	4	35	12	7		4		5	1	6	15	12	2	1	2	20	6	234
LT. GOVERNOR																														
MORRIS	10	15	131	91	6	14	34	116	3	7	18	11	67	137	150	66		7	24	21	19	16	77	56	9	24	16	31	23	1187
SHAFFER	2		11	14	1	5	3	13		2	4		5	22	8	7			1	1	1	1	4	8	2	2		6	3	126
WILLIAMS		1	10	4	1	2	4	10		1		1	1	8	7	5		1		2		1	10	3	1			2	1	76
BEENY		1	14	9			8	8			1		6	12	6	4		1	1	1		7	7	1		6	1	4	2	100
DOWNS	10	4	77	56	11	11	12	31		2	4	8	39	37	72	16		1	4	3	2	9	24	22	2	3	2	16	14	476
DOWD	35	11	143	126	14	12	32	136	19	8	25	12	102	253	398	66		8	24	13	5	32	99	97	21	10	6	95	46	1714
OUSLEY			1			1		1					1	4	2								2	1			3	2		18
BANGERT		3	5	1			5	9				2	2	6	9	3		2	1		1		5	3	2		1	1	1	62
SECY. OF STATE																														
KIRKPATRICK	37	18	289	230	26	23	70	234	16	15	37	23	147	345	424	111		11	39	32	13	35	175	128	21	37	18	106	59	2709
STATE TREASURER																														
MORRIS	29	21	161	138	12	20	40	150	9	10	19	13	95	227	287	84		9	29	26	14	28	83	179	18	20	18	67	40	1840
ROBINSON	6	9	113	56	12	7	37	78	10	4	19	16	62	130	142	43		5	7	12	4	12	24	43	6	15	4	45	29	1647
HAGGERTY	4	2	27	19		7	12	46	1	1	3	3	17	35	35	12		2	3	2	1	7	18	14	2	2	2	10	1	288
RATCLIFF	4	2	34	18	4	5	10	32	2	3	4	7	16	37	46	14			4	5	1	6	11	21	3	3	1	13	13	318
NANGLE	3	2	15	13	6		3	12					2	13	19	5			3	1	2	1	8	1	4	3	1	4	2	117
ATTY. GENERAL																														
ANDERSON	34	22	267	217	27	24	72	196	8	13	29	22	158	345	395	124		12	39	30	23	36	148	93	22	28	14	84	47	2529
MILLIN	7	16	50	36	7	2	12	56	13	2	16	7	23	75	95	19			7	7		7	26	27	3	7	3	34	28	367
HOSMER	4	3	33	18	1	11	8	39		1	7	4	12	17	25	12		3	3	6	1	1	28	25	6	5	6	11	9	308
10TH DISTRICT REP.																														
WALLACE		1	23	13	3	3	9	20	1		3	3	4	26	9	8					1	16	16	18	3	7		6	1	188
BURLISON	21	8	142	89	6	22	46	169	9	9	23	8	81	190	208	65		16	32	17	15	31	115	72	9	12	13	48	13	1471
BUFORD		1	1	4		1	1	1			1	1	7	14	7	4							1	1						45
ROGERS	3	1	9	11	1		2	4	1	1			13	8	8	4				2			5	1		3	2	1	6	95
MONDY	9	14	140	107	18	20	31	108	3	2	15	6	39	97	164	41		4	4	23	5	19	18	33	4	12	3	44	67	976
PETERSON	2		7	8	3	2	6	10		1		2	3	11	5	1		2	1		1	1	4	3	1	3		2	3	57
ROLWING	17	11	96	85	11	5	18	52	10	8	11	13	80	136	319	54		3	33	9	5	4	57	65	23	9	11	41	19	1092
HAVIS			3	1				3	1		1	1	1	5	4	2		1				1	2	3	6		1	4	4	43
ROBISON	2	4	27	15		6	6	27	2		3	5	15	40	33	15		2	2	1	3	6	31	10		9	2	9	4	287
BULLOCK			5	6				1		1	1		2	2	4	1						2	1		1	1	1	1		30
ROBB		1	3				3	3						4	4	1							1	2	1					32
STATE SENATOR																														
PATTERSON	25	18	202	161	22	21	50	179	17	11	34	18	123	251	299	107		12	21	27	25	35	123	99	20	32	12	84	52	2080
HUTCHISON	20	15	216	157	20	21	50	180	9	8	18	22	117	260	278	72		11	38	22	5	23	110	66	14	20	13	67	38	1891
150TH STATE REP.																														
ELLIS																							198	122	21	33				374
151ST STATE REP.																														
SPAIN	45	28	400	308	35	30	79	372	21	13	38	24	173	416	508	137		16	44	38	25	47					21	121	85	2924
CIRCUIT JUDGE																														
BILLINGS	43	24	375	281	34	31	79	266	21	14	33	25	169	399	484	128		15	47	36	25	47	184	148	28	38	21	123	79	2197
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																														
WARD	42	33	349	293	27																		187	145	27	48	20	118	73	1421
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																														
LEE						26	58	146	15	16	41	27	172	371	416	173		13	27	21	8	37								1567
LYNCH						48	82	269	12	4	9	10	54	155	150	43		8	31	29	21	37								962
PROSECUTING ATTY.																														
McGHEE	43	25	367	276	36	34	70	277	14	13	41	22	170	399	486	133		11	38	26	18	49	171	134	27	40	22	113	80	2135
SHERIFF																														
THOMPSON	1	10	67	48	15	2	17	11	12	3	13	11	29	114	111	92		2	3	2		2	9	16		5	17	35	31	678
HARTY	3		20	23		37	47	309		1			20	43	44	18		2	5	17	18	18	25	4	2	4	4	8	2	681
FULKERSON	14	29	252	151	31	19	48	48	10	6	31	19	82	152	130	36		8	11	33	6	39	57	50	2	25	8	94	33	1414
EDWARDS	37	3	139	185	8	15	21	63	6	11	16	10	118	237	286	66		10	42	8	7	10	41	38	8	5	1	38	45	1434
SCHERER	1	1	11	18	3	4		5		1		1	5	14	16	3		1	1	1	1	13	136	113	54	17	1	8	6	435
MARTIN	1			2			1	2				1	4	7	3	5							1	1		1			1	30
TREASURER - COLLECTOR																														
COOPER	34	14	218	190	17	21	78	191	24	19	46	20	170	328	371	114		13	35	19	18	37	100	95	27	39	22	99	53	2412
HOLLAND	23	29	257	178	27	45	47	211	3		8	17	72	224	209	81		16	23	39	13	34	169	104	23	20	5	62	52	1981
CORONER																														
RAINEY	24	1	33	82	9	36	100	193	22	13	46	34	211	400	477	166		18	52	7	8	7	119	52	25	11	9	141	66	2364
COOPER	29	42	456	290	38	24	33	178	5	6	14	4	46	156	119	45		5	10	53	19	65	129	152	20	50	20	34	42	2084
PUBLIC ADMIN.																														
THROWER	43	24	349	256	32	26	67	245	17	14	34	24	154	402	480	127		11	42	30	15	40	159	124	21	29	16	115	78	2925
SURVEYOR																														
GARNER	44	23	298	240	30	25	63	232	17	14	34	22	151	390	481	120		10	46	25	15	41	170	120	19	28	17	106	75	2857

Right to Work

rges Speedy Passage

Washington, D.C., July 17 – enator Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) oined a long list of Members of ongress today in urging the enate Post Office and Civil ervice Committee to ecommend speedy passage of "The Federal Employees reedom of Choice Act of 968."

Almost 40 members of ongress have indicated support f the bi-partisan bill that would rotect the right of 3 million ederal Employees to join or to frain from joining employee nions. This bill would protect is right by federal law; it is ow protected in an easily mended executive order, bject to the whim of the resident.

Although Chairman A. S. like Monroney (D-Okl.) ncluded public hearings last riday, he announced that the ommittee will accept tatements for the record over e next two weeks.

In a comprehensive stimony during the second day f hearings, Reed Larson, xecutive Vice President of the ational Right to Work ommittee, pointed out that resident Johnson has been nder "intense political ressure" by international union osses and their political avorites to permit compulsory nionization of federal mployees.

He said that enactment of he "Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" as introduced by Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.) would remove any temptation for the President to accede to the wishes of compulsory union lobbyists.

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal-Employee Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Mr. Larson charged.

A second compelling reason for enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bills, is the introduction of S. 341 by Senator Daniel Brewster (D-Md.), Mr. Larson said.

"The Brewster bill is completely silent on the protection of the Federal Employees' right to refrain from paying money to a union. S. 341 would open the door to the compulsory agency shop in the Federal service.

"This conclusion is not that of the National Right to Work Committee, but of the staff of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House side...the committee's staff of the other body concluded S. 341 is 'possibly a prelude to the union shop,'" Mr. Larson continued.

"Furthermore, we think there is a third reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notice, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enuciated by President John F. Kennedy in his 1962 Executive Order. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

"Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stopping and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

"The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropriate to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

"Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the federal government; it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees," Mr. Larson concluded.

In an unexpected development, a spokesmen for the AFL-CIO joined Mr. Larson in calling for an immediate disclosure of the provisions of President Johnson's Labor Management Review Committee headed by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Patrick J. Nilan, National Legislative Driector of the United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO) agreed with Larson that new legislation, "...in the federal government must inevitably exert a profound impact on the solutions of similar problems at state and municipal levels."

Other witnesses at the hearings included Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.), Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.); Jerome Keating, President National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), John F. Griner, President American Federation of Government Employees, and David Silvergleid, President of the National Postal Union.

In addition, Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) sponsor of the Senate bill and Representative Durward Hall (R-Mo.) submitted statements urging early passage of the companion bills.

God, Whose Side Are You On?

J. Lester McGee, D.D.
Centenary Methodist Church
Saint Louis, Missouri

Sometimes it seems that life just doesn't make sense. Not if you believe in an omnipotent God who cares about righteousness, a God who cares about nations and persons. Almost any turn of events can be so confusing as to make us want to cry: "GOD, WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?"

It doesn't make sense for the power of God to seem to be paralyzed in the face of evil, and yet it is easy to pile up evidence and be specific about it...Look at China, for instance. For generations Christians poured their missionary money into China, and countless lives have been invested there for the sake of Christianity. And yet all of it seems lost, and comes to nothing in the face of a pagan horde that now rules that largest nation on earth. "Whose side are you on, God?"

Only a few years ago we were in the midst of a war which bathed the world in blood. But the sacrifice seemed justified, for it was going to bring into being a new birth of freedom everywhere in the world. But where is that new world? And do we live in greater security today? – or greater fear? Is there less war or more war? Is this the way the end of all things shall come? It doesn't make sense! "God, whose side are you on?"

But many of us could draw the circle in and become very personal with our question. What happens in our own life doesn't make sense if there is a God who cares. We try to live at our best, try to live up to the highest that we know, and our reward is trouble and tragedy. We are haunted by the fact that all about us the wicked flourish and prosper, while we suffer. "God, whose side are you on?"

Well, there is no easy answer to this problem, but there are some things which can and must be said.

This isn't the first time in history that men have been troubled by this kind of futility. Anyone who reads the Bible with even a grain of understanding should recognize this fact. The Book of Revelation came out of such darkness. Persecution was the lot of the faithful. It didn't make sense, if there was a God who cared. And, yet, out of that darkness came some of the great rallying cries of faith: "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." "The Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever." Evidently there is a faith which we can hold that will in turn hold us, even in the day when life doesn't make sense.

Perhaps the best beginning is with some words from Isaiah: "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." (Isaiah 55:8-9)

These words are demonstrated in the Gospel record concerning the coming of Christ. He didn't come as we would have arranged it. We would have added a show of might and power with all the grand spectacle of Cecil B. DeMille's production. Trumpets would have heralded the coming of the King. Instead "he came a little baby thing that made a mother sing." Someone coined a term: "How odd of God!" His ways are not our ways.

Keeping this in mind, then, when life doesn't make sense, let's be certain that it is not the result of our own self-centeredness. This may not be true in the majority of cases, but it happens often enough for us to start with this possibility. When we put ourselves at the center of the universe, we imagine that everything else exists for us, including God. In fact, in our thoughts we begin to fashion God after that cartoon character - Superman. He flies through the air with the greatest of ease and always arrives on the scene just in time to snatch the good guys from the bad guys. So this superman God exists for the sake of me and mine, my health, my welfare and well-being my comfort, And no matter that it may involve the violation of a hundred or a 1000 laws of the dependable universe, He must always arrive in time to save me from trouble or pain or struggle. And He had better show up, or I won't go on believing in Him! Then where would He be?

I heard of a man who read the Parable of the Good Samaritan, and when someone asked him what lesson he had learned from it, he answered: "Obviously it means that my neighbors should come and help take care of me!" Who was the center of his universe?

When we put ourselves at the center, then we soon begin to feel that God's business is looking to our protection, ease, success, and happiness–regardless of anything else. If this does not happen, if instead we suffer pain and defeat, then it's easy to conclude that life just doesn't make sense. God, whose side are you on?

Oh, what would it take to persuade us that God belongs at the center of the universe–not ourselves? And what can convince us that God does not exist to provide wealth and success, to make it easy and comfortable for His people? In the Book of Revelation the crown of life went to those who came up out of the great tribulation.

Furthermore, when life doesn't make sense, it may be due to our SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. Our vision is always partial and limited. The meaning of an event may be altogether different when viewed from the standpoint of a century instead of a year, a life-time instead of a single day.

Let's use our imagination a moment. Suppose everything was lost from the New Testament except the Gospels, with their record of Jesus, and a little fragment of the Book of Acts describing the martyrdom of Stephen, the persecution of the Christians, the way that Saul was dragging off the followers of Christ to Prison. Where was God when this enforced evacuation of Christians was taking place? God! Whose side were you on?

But see what happens when we add other verses and chapters to the record? "Now those who were scattered abroad went about preaching the word." The final result of the persecution and evacuation was a revival throughout Samaria. The Christian Gospel was on its way to the world. And the Saul who consented to the stoning of Stephen became Paul, the great evangel of the faith. See what happens when the picture is more complete. And yet, again and again, we solemnly conclude that our life doesn't make sense. And this conclusion is the result of our limited, short-sighted, near-sighted vision. Who knows how it will all fit together in the long-run providence and purpose of god?

To put it another way, God doesn't balance His books every sundown. He isn't limited to our calendar. He doesn't operate on our time schedule. His books are not closed on the 15th or 25th. "A thousand years in His sight are but as yesterday when it is past." His ways are not our ways.

This leads to a third consideration. When life doesn't make sense and we go to asking "God, whose side are you on?," let's look at the logic by which we arrive at such a judgment. Most of us are in the habit of jumping to conclusions, and sometimes we jump the wrong way. In Texas they tell of a baby porcupine which one day backed into a cactus and said: "Is that you, mamma?" Maybe it felt like his mother but he needed to re-examine his logic. And this may very well be true of us. Some of the things which we feel are proof that there is no rhyme or reason in the universe, and that there is no moral order upheld by a God of righteousness, may actually prove just the opposite. They may be an affirmation of a moral order which cannot be ignored by men or nations.

Perhaps some of us feel like saying: "But my life doesn't make sense, I was going along, doing my best, minding my own business, and yet here I am suffering, not because of anything I did, but because of the deeds or misdeeds of others. It isn't fair. Whose side are you on, God?

There is a law that ties us together and makes it impossible for any man's life to be an island, entirely off to itself. If this seems unfair and unjust, turn the coin over and see how it also makes possible all the wonderful, treasured relationships of life. We are tied together under the God who is the Father of us all. Let us be sure that our logic is straight and that we draw the right conclusions about ourselves and what we deserve from God. Maybe we didn't deserve the good any more han we deserved the bad.

This leads to a fourth statement. When it seems to us that life doesn't make sense, perhaps it ought to be our signal to drive for a deeper faith.

Christianity is no collection of moral platitudes. It is no silly, shallow optimism. It is a rugged faith which, like an anchor, can hold us steady through all the tides and storms. It is confidence that God will not finally be defeated in His purpose. With this abiding faith, we can trust Him–knowing that "his ways are not our ways." We can be patient with the patience of God, knowing that He is not bound to our calendar or time schedule. We can even trust the power of love–the way revealed by Christ even thought it doesn't make sense in the face of the ways of the world.

Sometime ago in Guideposts Magazine, there was the story of an incredible love of a woman for a man. After 23 years of marriage, her heart still skipped a beat when he came home from work. She knew she was the luckiest woman on earth for he returned all her love. In 1950 he was sent to Okinawa as an engineer on government assignment. One day a letter came which read: "I wish there were some kinder way to tell you we are no longer married." He had secured a divorce from Mexico by mail and had married a Japanese maid assigned to his quarters. Her name was AIKO. She was 19. His wife was 48.

It doesn't make sense, but Edith, the wife, didn't immediately scheme revenge. She was persuaded that in some way her husband still loved her. She wrote him and urged to continue writing and telling her of his new life. One day his letter told her of a child, Mary, born in 1951. In 1953 Helen was born. Then some time later a letter from Carl saying he was dying of cancer. He was worried by the thought of what would happen to his little wife and the two daughters.

It doesn't make sense, but Edith now realized that the one thing her love could do for him in his last days would be to give him peace of mind. She wrote saying that she would like for Mary and Helen to come and live with her in America. It was after his death that the children came. The children were now 4 and 6. She realized how unprepared she was to try to be a mother to these girls. Again it doesn't make sense but this is what she did. With the help of immigration authorities, one day Aiko, the Japanese girl, frail and fearful, came down the steps of a plane and into the arms of Edith. They have made their home together and now, once again, Edith feels she is the most fortunate woman in the world. None of it makes sense. A love like that is crazy, foolish...but it did save three lives, no four lives, Carl, the husband, was certainly unworthy of such a love. He didn't deserve any of it. But I wonder if it doesn't make as much sense as the love of God for you and me, considering what we have been and what we are?

Thank Goodness that His love is not like ours, and his ways are not our ways. And thus we can hold in our hearts a faith in Him that will hold us. As Grace Nowell Crowell put it...

"The power that holds the planets in their courses,
That places limits on the restless sea,
Holds my life, too, within it mighty keeping...
Always holds me."

ARMED FORCES

MILITARY POLICE DOORS TO VALUABLE CIVILIAN POSITIONS

The first soldier to greet the visitor to any Army post will almost always be a highly-polished, sharply-creased member of the Military Police Corps. Set apart by this distinctive white-topped cap, white accessories and gleaming boots, the Military Policeman makes a handsome and military appearance wherever he goes.

But the role of official greeter is but one of his responsibilities. Other MP's maintain security at Army missile sites, work with the sentry dogs, do criminal investigation, perform crime laboratory photography, and work in document and fingerprint investigation. These skills, along with the more routine duties, are taught at the home of the military Police Corps - Fort Gordon, Georgia.

According to SGT Mooney, local Army recruiter, young men, who would like a career in military law enforcement or want to gain a background for service with a community police force, should consider an enlistment in the Army's Military Police Career group.

To be eligible, applicants should be at least 5 feet, 8 inches in height and be 18 years and 10 months in age. As with any new soldier, the first assignment after enlistment is to one of the Army's basic combat training centers. Next comes more training in using radio-telephone equipment, judo and unarmed defense, the basic methods of investigation and questioning suspects and, finally, study of military law and its enforcement.

From a beginning as a military policeman, the new soldier is eligible to attend school courses and learn some of the more complex skills and to gain rank and experience.

If you would like training as a member of a sharp and dedicated corps, see SGT Mooney at his office in Cape Girardeau, Missouri located at 704 Broadway. While you're there, ask him about the 300 other job training opportunities in the US Army.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What toad is famous for its homing abilities?

A—The American toad. It has been known to return to its breeding site after being carried a mile away. Scientists believe it is guided by the droning calls of its fellows in the "home" breeding pond.

Q—What tree is noted for its ability to resist disease, rot and insects?

A—The giant sequoia trees of California. They do it by means of tannin and by means of their bark, which often grows two feet thick.

NEW MADRID COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY RETURNS (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	GIDEON	MATTHEWS	FAIRVIEW	PARMA	RISCO	CATRON	UNION GROVE	CONRAN	MARSTON	POINT PLEASANT	SCOTT SCHOOL	LILBOURN	HOWARDVILLE	NEW MADRID	KEWANEE	LaFORGE	KENDALL	PORTAGEVILLE	BARNES RIDGE	HIGGERSON	MOREHOUSE	CANALOU	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																							
DAVIS	61	18	12	55	43	4	5	5	19	11	7	75	11	86	2	14	5	118	1		81	35	668
EAGLETON	295	195	144	117	242	121	31	198	205	106	29	380	127	678	110	75	38	514	49	9	171	15	3729
KITCHING	2	2		1						1		2										1	10
LONG	84	33	9	74	39	1	7	17	54	5	9	81	33	83	7	15	3	167	5	1	20	36	783
SUTTON		1												1									3
THOMAS	1	1							4			1		1				1					9
GOVERNOR																							
CURTIS	6	2		11	12		1		3			12	21	9				14			8	2	102
HEARNES	410	245	158	226	312	125	42	222	281	122	44	421	156	84	121	100	43	787	50	10	268	74	5063
MORRIS	10	2	1	4			1		2			4		6		4	35	11			4	5	56
LT. GOVERNOR																							
BEENY	9	2			8			1	4	1	1	13	1	6			1	16				1	54
BANGERT	5			2	4				2		1	9		4				5			3		35
DOWD	79	46	27	52	52	8	3	11	16	2	11	78	5	154	10	9	3	135	7	2	56	35	801
DOWNS	20	8	4	11	9	1			9		1	25	10	28		1	1	32			23	9	199
MORRIS	263	185	128	135	232	116	38	202	221	119	37	251	156	618	111	81	38	486	36	5	161	20	3629
OUSLEY	1			2								3		1				2			1		12
SHAFFER	5	1			2	1		1	2			4	1	5			1	10	1		5	2	41
WILLIAMS	7			6	1				2	1		13	3	4		1	1	19		2	3		63
SECY. OF STATE																							
KIRKPATRICK	330	220	147	165	273	121	37	211	237	124	41	338	177	781	120	92	41	649	36	10	203	49	4396
STATE TREASURER																							
HAGGERTY	16	5	2	7	7			4	6			15	8	18	1	1	2	24	1		14	2	154
MORRIS	68	24	14	50	30	1	8	6	43	3	12	82	7	100	2	11	14	113	10		36	29	673
NANGLE	9	10	4	2	1	2	1		1			9	1	4				4			3		51
RATCLIFF	17	5	1	18	17	3	1	2	8	1	1	13	6	21		3	2	48		1	21	9	192
ROBINSON	247	173	130	117	236	117	26	198	193	119	27	264	151	649	116	81	26	436	34	8	159	23	3530
ATTY. GENERAL																							
ANDERSON	318	204	149	158	267	120	39	211	226	120	38	308	163	721	118	90	39	578	40	10	200	40	4177
HOSMER	20	2	3	10	8	1		1	9	3	1	21	8	15		2	2	32			8	4	150
MILLIN	19	18	4	17	15	4		2	8	1	4	34	10	57	2	3	2	39	1		20	13	213
10TH DISTRICT REP.																							
BUFORD				2					3			1						1					7
BULLOCK		1										1			10								2
BURLISON	157	45	14	63	47	11	1	21	52	3	6	134		69	10	14	2	239		2	62	25	944
HAVIS		2	4	7				2	8	1	9	10	11	34		1	1	29					177
MONDY	87	4	2	29	133		2		3	1		12	1	1	1			19			5	2	302
PETERSON	3			2								1		1	1	1		3			6	1	19
ROBB				1								1						1			1	1	5
ROGERS	162	146	98	106	129	97	8	190	191	118	22	21	91	414	96	73	44	404	29	3	105	4	2558
ROBISON	8	2	3	5	10			2	7		1	8		5		1		9	1		9	5	76
ROLWING	27	54	36	24	21	18	32	6	19	1	7	245		335	12	13		79	20	3	55	39	1048
WALLACE	5	1	2	5		2			2	1		12		6		2		11			19	3	79
STATE SENATOR																							
HUTCHISON	84	16	8	52	46	5	3	2	32	2	5	68	39	133	7	5	1	80	7		46	22	671
PATTERSON	304	217	147	153	253	124	34	212	229	124	40	325	136	720	113	96	39	689	33	9	189	42	4228
158TH STATE REP.																							
DeFIELD		161	137				30												9				337
FLEURDELYS		2	2				1																5
HUTCHESON		45	5				4												9	4			67
SHEPARD		23	4				4												31	6			68
WALLACE		20	10				1																31
159TH STATE REP.																							
COPELAND	355			166	281	123		212	240	124	38	366	181	810	120	99	43	691			217	55	4121
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																							
CALVIN		234	153	170	275	122	37							807	120	94	38		36	10	215	56	3367
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																							
WORKMAN	333							212	253	125	42	345	162					727					2209
PROSECUTING ATTY.																							
HUNTER	353	230	153	172	292	125	38	211	263	125	40	382	181	811	120	95	43	697	44	10	218	60	4663
SHERIFF																							
PIKEY	90	48	13	41	37	7	3	15	65	3	2	113	22	62	1	5		144	1	1	62	30	765
RAMSEY	308	192	145	237	286	108	39	208	234	123	43	310	153	801	119	95	43	618	43	9	195	47	4356
ASSESSOR																							
SANDLIN	32	15	8	23	20	3	1	3	41	2	2	183	6	12	4	1	3	37	1		24	19	440
UTTERBACK	362	213	145	167	290	111	37	212	222	123	40	241	171	827	117	98	38	708	43	10	217	49	4441
CORONER																							
HEDGEPETH	340	218	148	163	274	124	37	213	240	125	39	364	162	810	120	98	39	687	39	10	208	47	4505
PUBLIC ADMIN.																							
CURTIS	327	234	151	159	273	122	37	209	231	125	37	344	162	808	120	99	42	672	37	10	203	44	4446
SURVEYOR																							
ICE	340	232	147	168	282	124	38	211	243	124	42	375	162	809	120	99	43	675	38	10	206	50	4538

She's Den Mother to Sea Campers

SALT SPRAY AND SEA AIR. . .Mrs. Jerry Emerson, captain's wife, enjoys view from deck of 90-foot barkantine while young sea camper indulges favorite pastime, eating.

AP Newsfeatures

If the sole crew member of a big sailboat carrying eight paying passengers had to take a turn at the wheel and then asked which way is north, there'd be a question about how she got the job.

According to Jerry Emerson of Bronxville, N.Y., her best qualification was being the wife of Captain A.C. Emerson, and fortunately on her first voyage 14 years ago no one asked her to take the wheel. Instead, she was mainly occupied with keeping the bathing trunks of eight young boys in repair.

This year Mrs. Emerson will be sailing with 22 youngsters on a 90-foot barkantine, and has learned to read a marine compass as well as any of the neophyte yachtsmen aboard. She, her husband and staff run a marine training program for teen-agers called Summer Camps Afloat, and for six weeks during July and August teach, guide and entertain more than 100 boys and girls who would rather camp on water than on land. They offer instruction in sailing, navigation, marine biology and oceanography, scuba diving, water skiing and fishing, plus some land sports at their Key Largo base. Then there are the nightly bull sessions.

"The adolescent yearns to express his opinions and grievances," says Mrs. Emerson, a bouncy 60-year-old grandmother of five. "Offer a topic that stimulates their thinking and they'll give it full treatment. As a self-appointed discussion group leader, I once entered my own opinions too, until a solemn young fellow gently admonished me, 'But, Mrs. Emerson, there's no such thing as the law of change.' Now I keep my appraisals to myself and merely bring up subjects, quotations or a poem and ask for comments."

Dealing with half-adult, half-child teen-agers in large groups takes plenty of experience, Mrs. Emerson says. "Captain Emerson used to give the youngsters an orientation talk the first day to make them feel more at home. One year, feeling he had not gotten through to them, he added sentimentally, 'Your parents have sent you here because they love you very much and they want. . .' He was interrupted by a loud sob from an overgrown 14-year-old who had to be assisted, quite tear-blind, to his bunk."

Although Mrs. Emerson enjoys going along on one of the several large sailing vessels owned by the camp, she is in her own opinion, not a sailor.

"In 1961, the first year we accepted girls, we on the Traveller II made a rendezvous with the boys on the Pinocchi to meet at an uninhabited island for a cook-out breakfast at dawn.

"I remembered muttering, 'This isn't my kind of thing,' when I was roused out of bed at eight bells (4:30 a.m.). The girls were all on deck. The water was choppy. A little dinghy pitched around in the murk far below, already occupied by several forms. I was ready to back out but several girlish voices out of the gloom urged me to 'Climb down, Mrs. E. Don't be afraid. We'll help you.' I screwed up my courage somehow, got down the lurching ladder into the dinghy and sat in a puddle of water, wondering how come the girls thought this was so much fun. I'm just a Sunday sailor, I guess."

After sailing and water sports, the girls' next interest is looking pretty, and the boys next concern is food. Salt air hones the appetites of always-hungry teen-agers.

"They get bountiful meals, but all that exercise works it right off. Cookies or potato chips get soggy so we keep the galleys stocked with canned chocolate pudding or rice pudding. A boy can eat a whole can by himself. The girls usually fancy it up with garnishes such as canned fruit, toasted slivered nuts, or whipped topping."

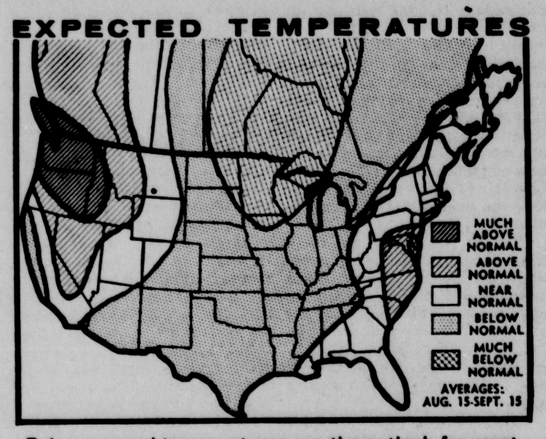
The Emersons got into the unusual business of sea camping 14 years ago through a suggestion made by their son, a teacher. They took eight boys on their 75-foot boat and made an eight-week cruise down the island waterway.

Inexperience in handling so many boys for so long a time brought them back weak, weary, and undecided whether to ever do it again. But a newspaper picked up the story and the two hundred applications that poured in made up their minds.

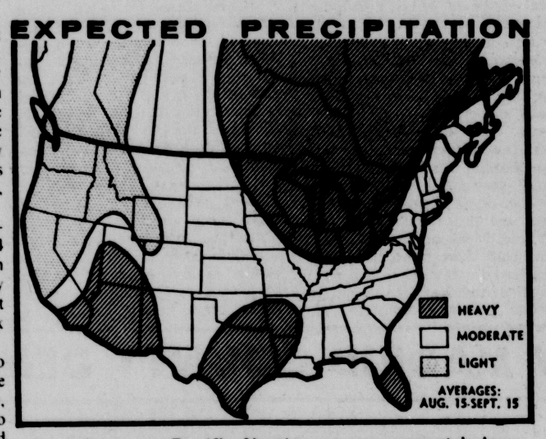
Even as landlubberly member of the official staff, Jerry Emerson has gained a keen appreciation of today's teens. "They're the best way to keep in touch with the world today. One drops any rigid thinking. To guide them you have to keep alert enough to follow their concepts, the world they inhabit."

ALL ABOUT AUGUST

Maps show Weather Bureau's forecast of average temperature, precipitation for period through Aug. 31.



Below-normal temperatures are the outlook for most of the center of the nation, above-normal to the west and near-normal to the east.



Usually damp Pacific Northwest can expect below-normal precipitation while Midwest, Southern Plains and Southwest areas receive more than usual.

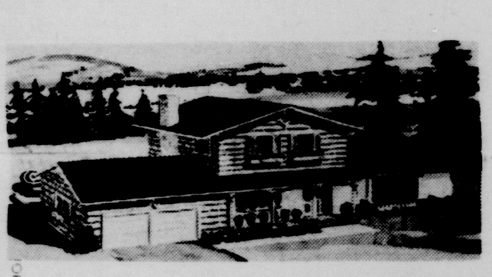
HERO SANDWICH to end them all includes a seven-pound loaf of bread filled with 15 pounds of meat and cheese. The six-foot-long sandwich was sent through the mail to Jack Neilly, above, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who shared his repast with a party of more than 14 adults and children.

Q—What was the real name of Tom Thumb?

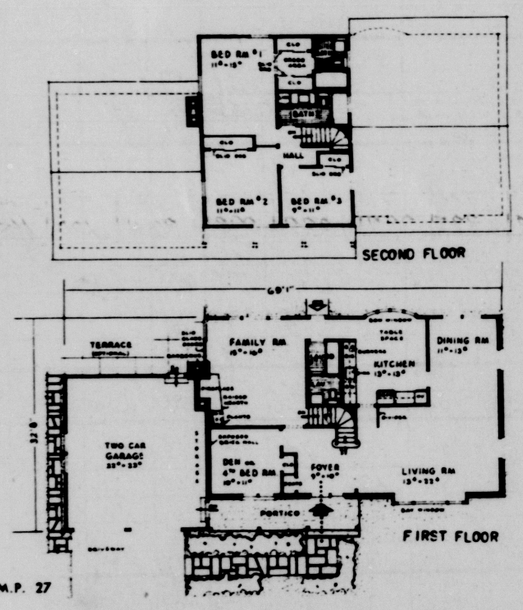
A—Real name of perhaps the most famous midget who ever lived, was Charles Sherwood Stratton. He was a true midget, not a dwarf. P. T. Barnum, the showman, engaged him for exhibition purposes and changed his name to Tom Thumb.

Q—Are there tigers in Africa?

A—No, except in captivity. Tigers are native only to eastern and southern Asia and the adjacent islands.



Illustrated Publications Inc. Design No. Y9279



DESIGN NO. Y9279 — Curving staircases lead upstairs to the three bedrooms in this Colonial home. Downstairs lavatory supplements two bathrooms upstairs. Extra room off foyer doubles as fourth bedroom or den. Family room has angled fireplace hearth. First floor area is 1,245 sq. ft. with 660 sq. ft. on second floor. For further information about Design Y9279, write to Illustrated Publications, 48 West 48th St., New York, N. Y., 10036. 2713 AUG'64 M.P. 27

CAMERA Angles

B. IRVING DESFOR
AP Newsfentures

Every creative profession has, hidden among its devotees, a few dedicated workers who strive only to express themselves in their craft without regard for financial rewards. They ignore time, hardships and comforts to concentrate on creating individual beauty in painting, sculpture, music — or wherever their talent drives them.

In photography, George LeMoine fits in this select class.

With camera in hand, LeMoine is an artist distilling from his environment expressive beauty in 35mm color slides. Without a camera, he is awkward and shy with strangers, a "loner" who spends free time in art museums studying old masters, especially his idol, Van Gogh.

In the past few years, after seeing his color work, a small diversified group of LeMoine fans has sprung up. They include a Rockefeller Center traffic policeman, artists, circus performers, the late founder-director of Photography in the Fine Arts, ballet dancers and the president of Radio City Music Hall.

For years, most of his picture-taking time was spent stalking the sun and moon at dawn, at dusk and at night. He sought mood lighting effects in Manhattan's parks, the waterfront, at bridges and statues. He walked miles — "You miss pictures when you ride," — and is thankful for the strength and endurance which keeps him going.

Bad weather, a deterrent to most camera fans, spurs him on instead. "Weather has nothing to do with art," he comments as he tells how he protects his camera with a plastic cover in rain, snow, mist and bitter cold.

It was his friend, the policeman — a fixture for years on the corner outside Radio City Music Hall — who first got LeMoine an entree backstage with his camera. His color slide results surprised theater officials with their unusual beauty. Many of them, shot at slow shutter speeds, created a blur of blending colors that resembled Impressionist paintings. Others caught the sparkle of spangled costumes in brilliant highlights on bright patterns like Van Gogh brush strokes.

Thanks to his friends, LeMoine's talent has received some recognition. Photography magazine ran a couple of stories with color illustrations. The New York Public Library in Lincoln Center ran a slide show of his pictures in its lobby for two years. Radio City Music Hall reprinted its souvenir pictorial book to add a LeMoine color cover and backpage layout. One of his Central Park snow scenes was selected for the fifth Photography in the Fine Arts Exhibition which premiered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year. And this August, there will be an exhibition of LeMoine color prints in the library of his hometown, Amesbury, Mass., when it celebrates its 300th anniversary.

Many people who have seen his pictures assume LeMoine is a professional photographer earning substantial sums from his photos. Actually he works in a midtown restaurant to maintain his distinctive photography. The money which some of his pictures have earned has been used to buy additional equipment.

Why doesn't he turn professional?

"I can not be an artist one day and a commercial photographer next day," he replied.

Far more important to him is that more people have an opportunity to see, appreciate and share the beauty which he has captured. Then George LeMoine, artist with a camera, could achieve recognition in his own lifetime.

MISTY MORNING IN MANHATTAN, by George LeMoine, is a Central Park mood picture photographed originally as a 35mm color slide. When shooting outdoors, he prefers the off-beat lighting of dawn or dusk and the challenge of making pictures in rain, snow or mist.

MEDICAL HISTORY was made when John Meyer, 71, received a metal ball and socket to replace a hip joint destroyed by arthritis. The surgery, performed at a St. Petersburg, Fla., hospital, was the first of its kind ever attempted in the United States. Meyer reportedly will soon discard the crutches and be able to walk normally again.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What musical instrument is named for a bird?

A—The ocarina. The term is a form of the Italian word meaning "goose," and it was used because it is shaped like a goose egg.

BLOOMERS BLOSSOMED at an English boating event and this woman was denied entrance on grounds that trouser suits were not allowed. She was admitted after officials ruled "bloomers are not trousers."

Wanted - Junk appliances, refrigerators, washing machines, coolers, air conditioners, freezers, etc. for scrap. Will pick up in city. 471-9012.
8-7-2t

DON'T scream . . . don't shout . . . Take the easy way out . . . Use Wipe Lustre carpet cleaner. Smith-Alsop Paint & Wallpaper Co., Sikeston.
8-5-6t

JUST ARRIVED
Large shipment
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Famous Brand
For Best Selection and price . . . . . Shop early.
HOMESTEAD DIST. CO.
1401 E. MaloneSikeston, Mo.

For Sale - 21" Admiral TV. Black & White. 471-0831.
8-1-6t

For Sale - Thin aluminum plates 20" x 36", 20 cents each. The Daily Standard, Sikeston.
1-31-tf

For Sale - Peaches and grapes. Dexter, Missouri, then ½ mile west of Hickory House Motel Highway 60 West of Dexter, then 2 miles south. C. & L. Orchards. Phone 624-3771.
7-23-tf

For Sale - Cantaloupes, water melons. S. A. Fowler, Rt. 2, Sikeston, Mo. Telephone 471-0234. Located 1½ miles west of Blodgett on Rt. "U".
8-1-6t

Ladies, Mens & Childrens
WESTERN WEAR
.Boots .Hats .Shirts .Belts .Pants
HOMESTEAD DIST. CO.
1401 E. Malone
Sikeston

ELECTROLUX
VACUUM CLEANERS
Sales & Service
Enoch A. Tolleson
Malden, Mo. CR 6-2686

IT'S terrific the way we're selling Blue Lustre for cleaning rugs and upholstery. Rent electric shampooer $1. Moore Hardware, 118 N. New Madrid St., Sikeston.
8-5-6t

SEE THE NEW
1969
G.E. FILTER-FLO
WASHER - DRYER
RUDY'S
FURNITURE
115 S. West St. Sikeston

For Sale - 12 ft. aluminum Jon Boat with 1½ HP motor and 14 ft. plywood runabout and trailer. One silver blonde wig. 471-5595 after 5 p.m.
8-6-3t

Minimum Charge $1.25; 6 cents A Word First Day; 5 cents A Word Second Day; 4 cents A Word Each Day After, Deadline 5:00 p.m. Day Before Publication. Classified Display, $1.19 Per Inch Per Insertion; $1.00 Extra Service Charge On All Blind Ads Cards of Thanks, $1.50. In Memoriam Ads average 6 words to Line.

2-Apartments-Furn.

For Rent - Furnished apartment. Adults only. Phone 471-5707.
3-18-tf

For Rent - 3 room furnished apartment. Call 471-1751.
8-3-tf

All modern apartments - private entrances - utilities furnished - close in - Phones 471-5702 and 471-9276.
6-8-tf

For Rent - Furnished apartment. 314 Kendall.
7-30-3t

For Rent - Furnished 3 room house. Utilities paid. 471-3403.
8-6-tf

4-Houses for Rent

For Rent - Two houses. Call 471-1978 after 5 p.m.
8-6-tf

For Rent - 3 room unfurnished duplex. 471-3119.
7-10-tf

5-Misc. for Rent

PIANOS AND ORGANS
Baldwin and Wurlitzer. Finest quality at reasonable prices and terms. Rental plan available.
Keith Collins Piano Co.
98 N. Kingshighway 471-3541

6-Misc. for Sale

For Sale - Spinet piano and used clarinet. Call 471-5171.
8-6-tf

For Sale - Mallard Camper, sleeps 4. Excellent condition. $700. 471-1471.
8-6-6t

Cain's Back Yard Swap Shop, Morehouse. Hours - 12 noon til dark. Will consider anything in trade.
8-6-6t

For Sale or Trade - 1967 Cougar. V8 automatic. $2300. Call 471-4953.
7-18-3t

For Sale - Peaches, bushel or truck load. Jct. 25 & 60 north of Dexter. O. F. Russell Orchard. 624-3286.
7-23-tf

For Sale - Wall Furnace, good as new. Also pair of coil bed springs - both for $35. Can be seen at 606 Lake St., Sikeston, Missouri.
8-5-3t

For Sale - 225 amp. Lincoln Welder. $125.00 complete. Welding gasses, metals and aprts, Webb Electric Co. 925 S. Main.
4-28-tf

FOR SALE
8' wide 45' long Two bedroom used mobile home. Excellent condition. A real bargain.
See it at
McDOUGAL
TRAILER SALES
Downtown Sikeston

Wanted - Two part -time waitresses. No Sundays. Mid Towner Motel.
7-9-tf

HELP WANTED - Men & Women see Railroad Communication Training under Head 16.....
8-7-3t

Wanted - Waitress. Charcoal House.
8-7-3t

Wanted - Middle-aged lady for companion to elderly lady who will live in. Or a person who will care for elderly lady in their home. 104 W. Gladys. Phone 471-3087.
8-7-2t

Wanted - Someone to babysit in my home with one small child. Call 471-5550 after 4.
8-6-5t

WANTED
Young licensed barber. 75% commission. 1½ blocks from college. Estimate enrollment this year 6,800.
College Barber Shop
1125 Broadway
Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Ray Runnels, Propriator

OPENING for woman in Blodgett area. If you want to work buy cannot give full time there is a splendid income opportunity for you with Avon. Call 471-2439 after 6 p.m.
8-6-3t

WANTED
Cotton ginner for gin with 390 Murray and lint cleaners. Will furnish good 6 room house for ginning season or full time. Good John M. Morris, Ripley, Tenn. collect. Area code 314 901-635-1671.

7-Real Estate

For Sale - Waterfront lot on Rockwood Point, Wappapello Lake. Call 624-4230, Dexter, Missouri.
7-30-6t

FOR SALE BY OWNER-Two bedroom, bath, fireplace, air conditioned, lots of shade. May be seen by appointment. Call 471-3222 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or 471-1616 after 5 p.m.
6-28-tf

For Sale - Grocery Store. Approximately $10,000 cash required. Write P.O. Box WW 100, % Daily Standard.
7-23-12t

For Sale - New home in Town & Country Acres. Three bedroom brick, family room with fireplace, built - in GE kitchen, living room with carpet, 2 ceramic baths. Corner lot with beautiful yard. Priced for quick sale. Phone 471-4268.
7-16-6t

For Sale - Dairy Queen at 606 Ward Avenue in Caruthersville. Good growing business. Must sell because of other business commitments. Call ED 3-4041 or write.
8-2-12t

For Sale - 3 bedroom brick home located in Bertrand, Missouri. Family room, dining room. Large corner lot. 2 years old. Pay $3700 equity and assume loan. Call MU 3-4414.
8-6-3t

8-Situations Wanted

Will do ironings and babysitting in my home. Call 471-4332.
8-5-6t

10-Wanted to Buy

Wanted - Odd jobs. Phone 471-1625.
8-6-4t

Wanted - Merchandise for auction sale. 471-5688 or 471-3574.
7-31-tf

Wanted - Good used furniture and appliances. Hezzie Furniture Mart. Phone 471-5617.
11-20-tf

12-Help Wanted

Need alert men and women for light delivery. High school seniors and college students welcome. Apply in person only...
Room 25
ElCapri Motel
Ask for Miss Helen

Wanted - Service station attendant. Apply in person only to Mr. Laster, Eagle Shell.
8-6-3t

Experienced only. Ladies for telephone sales. Apply in person only...
Room 25
ElCapri Motel
Ask for Miss Helen

15-Opportunities

NEED AN EXTRA INCOME? Minimum investment can put you in your own business. Full or part time. No limit to what you can earn. For information call 471-0983.
8-6-3t

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE TESTS!
Men-women 18 and over. Secure jobs. High starting pay. Short hours. Advancement. Preparatory training as long as required. Thousands of jobs open. Experience usually unnecessary. FREE booklet on jobs, salaries, requirements. Write TODAY giving name, address and phone. Lincoln Service, Box 100. The Daily Standard, Sikeston, Mo.

16-Instructions

RAILROADS
Need Men and Women to train for communication positions (Agent-Operators & Clerks). Must have High School diploma or GED, be draft exempt and be in good health. Trained people will receive excellent pay and benefits. Trainees must be 18 to 33. Write P.O. Box RR 100, % this newspaper.
8-7-3

17-Services & Repairs

ADAMS' PAINTING SERVICE
Interior & Exterior Painting
Cabinet Finishing
Tuck Pointing
611 Dorothy
Call 471-3533 after 5
7-27-12t

MADAME CHRISTINA
Spiritual Reading Advisor. She will advise in all problems. See her today - be rid of them tomorrow. Located at Wyatt Junction, 7 miles east of Charleston, Mo. Look for sign in front of housetrailer.

ALL STATE PEST AND TERMITE CONTROL
We specialize in Homes, businesses, and farms on Pest and Rodent Control. Phone 471-5570.

Herschel Deal
Moving and Delivery
24-Hour Service
471-0435
If no answer, 471-4212
10-11-tf

Do you perform a special service. Contact customers through the Classified Want Ads. Call today. 471-1137.
10-17-tf

For Small Carpenter's jobs and repair, call 471-0167, Eugene Hammock.
7-16-12t

INVISIBLE REWEAVING
MABLE MATTHEWS
405 Virginia
417-0941
8-31-tf

KEN'S WATCH & CLOCK REPAIR
-BOOKKEEPING-
311 W. Malone 471-0880
5-7-tf

See George Mills
For Aluminum storm windows, awnings, carports.
511 William St., Sikeston, Mo.
471-5191
8-31-tf

18-Special Services

For all small appliance repairs call 624-5403. 1010 Meadow Lane, Dexter, Missouri.
8-2-tf

Will haul by week, month or barrell. 471-3860.
8-6-6t

Complete Moving Service
ARMOUR MOVING & STORAGE
Local & long distance moving
For free estimates call GR 1-4039 day or night
Agent for Von Der Ahe Van Lines

WELL DRILLING
*
MIRACLE WATER
*
JACUZZI PUMPS
*
ELECTRIC MOTORS
*
BRASEWELL ELECT. & WATER
Sales & Service
704 S. Kingshighway
471-4739
"Service from ground to tap"
5-13-tf

20-Pets

For Sale - Bird dog puppies. Call MU 3-3267 after 5 p.m.
8-6-3t

For Sale - German Shepard puppies. AKC registered. Champion stock. Phone 471-4587.
8-6-5t

For Sale - Dachshund puppies. Call 471-0311 after 4 p.m.
8-6-5t

For Sale - Riding horse sorrel, light mane and tail. 3 white stocking feet. Gentle, load anywhere and can be rode by anyone. 471-2009.
8-2-6t

For Sale - AKC Poodles. Call MU 3-6471, Charleston.
7-26-18t

For Sale - 7 year old Sorrel Horse. Phone 667-5778.
7-31-6t

22-New & Used Cars

For Sale - 1061 Ford pickup and camper. May be purchased separately. 471-3204.
8-6-3t

For Sale - Volkswagon. NO 7-3131.
8-6-6t

For Sale - 1955 Chevrolet, 283 stick. $200. Call 471-3172.
8-6-3t

24-Farm Supplies

GRAIN BINS & DRYERS
.TOP QUALITY
.LOWEST PRICES
DON-BAKER SALES CO.
471-5371
Sikeston, Missouri

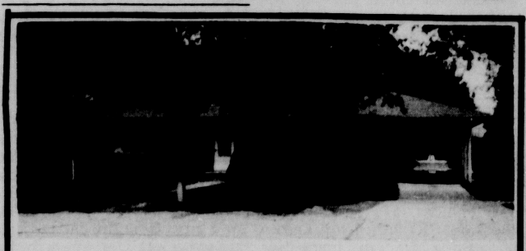
25-Loans & Insurance

WE HAVE THE BEST MONEY IN TOWN
See us for fast "cash"
KEY LOAN CO.
471-0428
"WE LIKE TO SAY YES"

MONEY FOR RENT
If you have a cash shortage, call today and ask for your Liberal Lender,
Bill Robertson
LIBERAL FINANCE CO.
471-3900

27-Announcements

Your FREE Fall & Winter Catalog is at your Penney Store. Shop the easy way.
7-27-tf



508 MALCOLM

Three bedroom brick, central air, carpeted 30x12 living room and dining room. Large bedrooms with nice sized closets. Kitchen has pantry, disposal, dishwasher and eating space. 12x10 utility room. Large 100x110 lot with shade. $17,500.

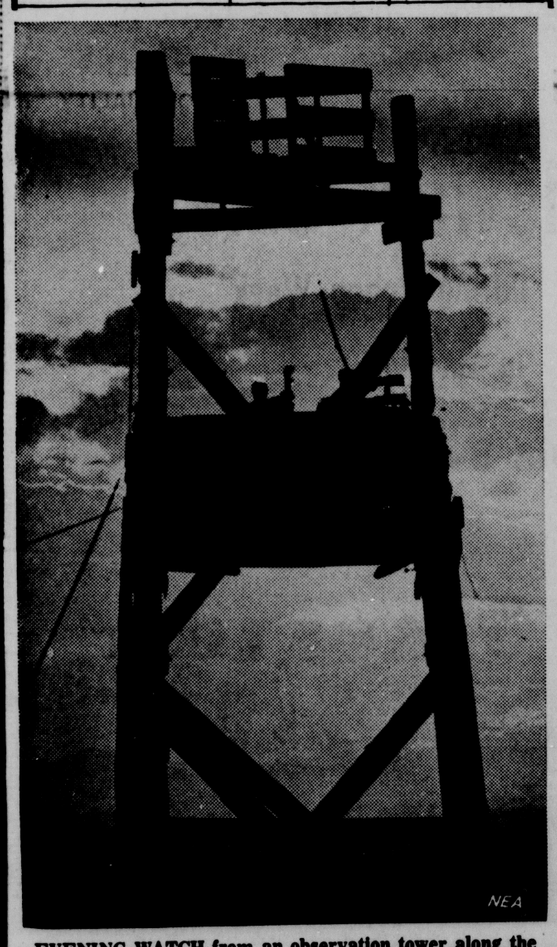
LESLIE REAL ESTATE
217 Tanner
Office 471-4114

Paul Jobe
Res: 471-2724

Joe Leslie
Res: 471-1365

TELEVISION PROGRAM

KFVS Channel 12 Cape Girardeau	WPSD Channel 6 Paducah	WSIL Channel 3 Harrisburgh
WEDNESDAY EVENING PROGRAMS		
30 THE REGIONAL NEWS 45 THE SCOREBOARD 50 WATCHING THE WEATHER		00 Cartoons 15 Lucky Leroy Show 30 Evening News (C)
30 Republican Convention "Presidential Nomination".		
00 CBS EVENING NEWS 30 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.		00 Cactus Pete 25 Weather (C) 30 Wed Night Movie The Caddy
7		
8		30 Natl Convention
9		"
10	00 News Picture 30 Accent - c	00 Weather & News 30 Joey Bishop (C)
11	00 Tonight Show - c	00 News & Sign Off
12:30 LATE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS		
THURSDAY MORNING PROGRAMS		
6 00 SUNRISE SEMESTER 30 CHUCK WAGON GANG 45 CH. 12 BREAKFAST SHOW	30 TV High School	
7	00 Today Show- c	
8 00 CAPTAIN KANGAROO		
9 00 CANDID CAMERA CBS 30 BEVERLY HILLBILLIES	00 Romper Room - C 25 Nancy Dickerson 30 Concentration -	00 Jack Lalanne 30 Dick Cavett Show
10 00 ANDY OF MAYBERRY 30 DICK VAN DYKE SHOW	00 Personality - c 30 Hollywood Squares	
11 00 LOVE OF LIFE - COLOR 25 MIDDAY NEWS - COLOR 30 SEARCH FOR TOMORROW 45 THE GUIDING LIGHT -	00 Jeopardy - c 30 Eye Guess - c 55 Edwin Newman	00 Bewitched 30 Treasure Isle
12 00 THE FARM PICTURE 05 NOONDAY NEWS 20 WATCHING THE WEATHER 30 AS THE WORLD TURNS -	00 News, Farm Markets 15 Pastor Speaks - C 30 Let's Make a Deal -	00 Dream House 30 Wedding Party
1 00 LOVE MANY SPLEND THING 30 HOUSE PARTY - COLOR	00 Days of our Lives 30 The Doctors - c	00 Newlywed Game (C) 30 Baby Game (C) 55 Childrens Doctor
2 00 TO TELL THE TRUTH - 25 DOUGLAS EDWARDS NEWS 30 THE EDGE OF NIGHT -	00 Another World 30 You Don't Say	00 General Hospital 30 Dark Shadows (C)
3 00 THE SECRET STORM 30 MAGIC CASTLE	00 Match Game - 25 Floyd Kalber 10 Snap Judgment	00 Dating Game (C) 30 Family Theatre
4	4-5 Indianapolis Festival Sports Parade	00 The Hour



EVENING WATCH from an observation tower along the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam. From their high perch, soldiers keep sharp lookout for enemy artillery fire, pinpointing it for retaliation by allied forces.

If You Were the Judge

Subway Conductor Can't Be Security Risk

By Jack Strauss, LL. B.

When Charley appeared before a U. S. Congressional Committee that was investigating communism, Charley had less to say than a henpecked husband. The members of the committee, in particular, wanted to know if he was a member of the Communist Party, but Charley wouldn't even talk about his wife's birthday party. The result? He was deemed a security risk and was fired from his job as a New York City subway conductor.

Outraged to say the least, Charley zoomed over to the nearest courthouse where he demanded that he be given back his job.

"I'm no more a security risk than Mother Goose," he told the judge. "After all, who tells vital secrets to a subway conductor. While I may work under ground, I'm certainly no threat to national security."

IF YOU WERE THE JUDGE, would you order Charley restored to his job?

This is how the judge ruled: NO! He held that the City of New York is dependent on the safe and uninterrupted operation of its transit system; that the doubtful reliability of a subway conductor endangers the security of the city as well as the entire system.

(Based upon a 1957 New York Court of Appeals Decision)

Perique tobacco is grown only in Louisiana.

God is not mentioned in the Book of Esther in the Bible.

Ann Landers

Hairdressers Must Say 'No' to Freeloaders

Dear Ann Landers: Please, please lend a helping hand to the hairdressers of America.

I wonder how a woman who washes, irons and cleans all day would like to go to the home of a friend and do the friend's housework in the evening?

My last three "dinner" invitations turned out to be requests for free beauty work. My cousin wanted a permanent, my aunt asked me to give her a bleach job and a neighbor needed a haircut, shampoo and set and "couldn't get downtown."

This evening a woman who used to live near us when I was a child dropped over to my home. (I hadn't seen her in a year.) She brought her hair clips, setting lotion and a hairnet -- said I owned her a favor because once she cooked dinner for us kids when Mom was in the hospital.

I couldn't refuse her, although I had been on my feet since 8:00 a.m. and my own hair needed shampooing but I was too tired to do it. Please print this letter, Ann. We abused hairdressers need someone to speak for us. Will you? -- VARICOSE VICKIE

Dear Vic: I'd be happy to but in the final analysis you must speak for yourselves.

Each of you must put down his (or her) swollen foot and say to friends (?) and relatives who would take advantage of your tender-heartedness, "Sorry, no. I work hard all day and I can't work at night, too, or I'll collapse."

Dear Ann Landers: Is it so terrible for a 20-year-old girl to be in love with a boy 15? Before you jump to conclusions let me tell you that I look like 16 and jerry looks like 18. I wear a size 8 dress and Jerry is six feet tall.

My mother and dad tell my I'm crazy to be seen with this boy but they don't understand we are really in love. I've dated dozens of older fellows but nobody compares with Jerry. He sings and plays the guitar and when I am with him I forget all about his being a freshman in high school.

I've heard so many women at work complain because their husbands are too old and too tired that I believe a girl is smart to marry a man who is at least five years younger than she is. After all, Ann, when I am 30 Jerry will be 25. What do you have to say about this? -- HEART AFIRE

Dear Afire: I say leave the kid alone before you hear from the Juvenile Protective Association. He may not be undersized but he is definitely underage. In some states you could get into trouble for contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Dear Ann Landers: When a fellow is engaged and he drops off his financee at midnight and meets another chick you call him a bum. What would you call an engaged girl who does the same thing? -- BIG DADDY WHO NEEDS A FAST ANSWER

Dear Daddy: I take it you're the guy whose financee is doing the two-timing. My answer is -- why call her anything? Or better yet, why call her at all? Bow out now, Buddy. Your first markdown is the cheapest.

When romantic glances turn to warm embraces is it love or chemistry? Send for the booklet "Love Or Sex And How To Tell The Difference," by Ann Landers. Enclose a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope and 35 cents in coin with your request.

Ann Landers will be glad to help you with your problems. Send them to her in care of this newspaper, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Looking Back

Poplar Bluff Woman to New Madrid

50 years ago
August 7, 1918

Mrs. Lula McGruder of Poplar Bluff was here Tuesday enroute to New Madrid to make her home.

Mrs. Archie Barnett resigned her position as teacher in the grade school last week and will continue her work as bookkeeper for the Lair Music Co.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McKenzie of Blytheville, Ark., Monday, a son. Mrs. McKenzie was formerly Miss Rose Phillips and a sister of Mrs. Jessee Kimes.

40 years ago
August 7, 1928

Matthews -- The little town of Matthews looks rather "citified" now since the construction of the highway nears our town. There is a large number of the workmen who have their headquarters here.

Blodgett -- Mrs. Robert Vickery and children are visiting Mrs. Melton Cope. Mr. Vickery has employment at Akron, Ohio. His family will go there soon.

Miner Switch -- Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gray are parents of a daughter born Sunday morning.

30 years ago
August 7, 1938

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at the Armour Church, south of Bertrand for John W. Smith of this city, who died at his home, 302 Kendall street, Tuesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Morehouse -- The victims of the Woodriver, Ill., bank robbery, Ralph H. Welsh and his father, A. T. Welsh were uncle and nephew of Mrs. Dr. C. H. Pease of this city. The robbery took place Saturday morning. Ralph Welsh was assistant cashier of the First National bank and his father, A. F. Welsh, was janitor.

20 years ago
August 7, 1948

George Martin Rayburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rayburn, 320 Greer street, who is residing in St. Louis, has received notice that he passed the May examination for certified public accountant in Nebraska.

Glen Keller, Sikeston Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 22, was initiated into the Golden Sun Society an honorary scouting organization, in ceremonies held at Camp Lewallen on August 1.

Sale of the property occupied by the Nall Tourist Cabins and Country Club Grocery, on Highway 61 North of Sikeston, was announced today by Lon Nall, former owner, and Art Garner of Cairo is the purchaser.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What naval battle of the American Revolution was fought on dry land?

A—In 1775, the first year of the American Revolution, some Maine farmers, armed with nothing but pitchforks and rocks, captured the British gunboat "Margaretta" after it had stranded at low tide.

Q—Which is the only Latin American country whose people do not speak Spanish?

A—Brazil. The language of the country is Portuguese.

Q—What physical feature distinguishes Europe from all other continents?

A—It is the only continent which has no desert regions.

Q—What is the name of the island on which the Statue of Liberty stands?

A—Liberty Island. It was called Bedloe's until 1956, when President Eisenhower approved a resolution of Congress changing the name.

Q—Which U.S. president pastured his horse on the White House lawn?

A—Zachary Taylor gave the freedom of the White House lawn to his favorite mount, Whitey.

Q—Does only the female pigeon produce "pigeon milk"?

A—Both the male and female produce the milk during the breeding season.

Alliance for Progress Victim Of Bad Planning

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House committee today blamed sloppy bookkeeping and bad planning with hobbling the Alliance for Progress program of Latin American aid.

A report by the House Committee on Government Operations said there's a feeling in Brazil—and possibly a dozen other countries—that "the lid would blow off" unless land reform is swift.

Yet a shortage of auditors—and the inability of American auditors to communicate with native subordinates—is permitting Agency for International Development funds to be frittered away unnoticed, the report said.

The report was prepared after a subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Moss, D-Calif., toured Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Venezuela last January.

As an example of what it said shoddy auditing can do, the committee cited a program, started in 1963, to build 1,000 classrooms, 4 normal schools, 3 supervisory centers, 10 industrial workshops and 10 medical-dental units in Piaui, northeast Brazil.

The report said that three years later the first audit of the project was made. Seventy per cent of available money had already been spent, only 18 per cent of the planned classrooms had even been started and "most of the completed schools were already in need of maintenance," the report said. None of the industrial or medical centers had been started.

The report said "... millions of dollars have been wasted on AID projects because of poor planning and faulty estimates." The U.S. has contributed $9.9 billion to the alliance as of last year.

The Paris Treaty of 1783, which formally recognized the United States as an independent nation ended the Revolutionary War in America.

The Prayer *from* *The Upper Room*

The Lord called Samuel: and he answered, Here am I. (I Samuel 3:4)

PRAYER: Our dear heavenly Father, held us to wholly surrender our lives to Thee. Keep us this day in the center of Thy will that we may put ourselves in Thy service, bringing others to Thee. This we ask in the name of the Master, who taught us to pray, 'Our Father who art in heaven . . . Amen."

MALONE
OPEN TO 9 P.M. DAILY
STARTS 2 P.M. SUN.-FRI.
STARTS 1 P.M. SATURDAY
LAST TIME TONIGHT
COLUMBIA PICTURES Presents "UP THE MACKSORS!" TECHNICOLOR® TECHNISCOPE
PLUS
COLUMBIA PICTURES presents A TIME FOR KILLING
PANAVISION® EASTMAN COLOR
THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY
GET READY TO HEAR! GET READY TO CHEER!
WALT DISNEY presents THE ONE AND ONLY, GENUINE, ORIGINAL FAMILY BAND
TECHNICOLOR®
WALTER BRENNAN · BUDDY EBSEN · LESLEY ANNE WARREN · JOHN DAVIDSON

Rex
7:30 OPEN TO 9
ADMISSION $1.00
LAST TIME TONIGHT
IF YOU'RE THIRTY, YOU'RE THROUGH!
SHELLEY WINTERS CHRISTOPHER JONES DIANE VARSI
WILD IN THE STREETS
Suggested For Mature Audiences
HOLLYBOOK ED BEGLEY
AN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURE IN COLOR by PERFECT
© 1968 American International Pictures
STARTS TOMORROW
NOW AT POPULAR PRICES!
UNCUT! DIRECT FROM ITS ROADSHOW ENGAGEMENT
ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
BEST MUSICAL SCORE
Julie Andrews as MILLIE
ROSS HUNTER'S production of THOROUGHLY MODERN MILLIE
Original Decca soundtrack album and Decca 4 and 8 track cartridge tapes now on sale!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE · TECHNICOLOR®
ADMISSION $1.25 AND 75¢

Mississippi County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	CHARLESTON 1a	1b	2	3	4	BERTRAND	EAST PRAIRIE 1	2	3	ANNISTON	WYATT 1	2	DEVENTER	WOLF ISLAND	DORENA	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																
DAVIS	133	79	78	62	95	64	62	63	195	30	72	29	17	25	17	1031
EAGLETON	216	144	134	92	136	79	89	117	133	38	74	23	14	11	31	1326
KITCHING		3	2	3	9	1		2		3	1		2	1		27
LONG	84	98	97	134	116	123	74	106	123	45	59	34	24	43	39	1199
SUTTON	1		1		1			2	5	3	2	1				16
THOMAS	1	2	7	7	3		1	5	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	39
GOVERNOR																
CURTIS	5	10	23	56	10	3	3	7	10	2	24	15	5	13	3	189
HEARNES	428	202	370	218	335	367	332	313	364	120	165	56	62	67	73	3244
MORRIS	5	8	45	30	13	2	7	5	14	4		8	3	8	4	156
LT. GOVERNOR																
BANGERT	1	1	1	5	3	4	2	4	2		5			6		34
BEENY	0	1	6	4	4	3	2	1	8	4	3	1		3		40
DOWD	152	113	83	66	108	88	94	92	119	27	31	15	15	20	22	1043
DOWNS	31	28	16	39	20	16	10	15	35	5	25	10	3	4	3	248
MORRIS	249	160	143	134	185	132	86	117	145	72	103	36	26	34	26	1647
OUSLEY				4			1	1	3					1		11
SHAFFER		1	9	4	4	1	2	8	7	4	4	3	9	2	1	59
WILLIAMS	1	1	3	1	3		1	7	5		1	2	1	1		37
SECY. OF STATE																
KIRKPATRICK	208	206	180	138	200	168	129	118	172	66	82	35	19	28	22	1871
STATE TREASURER																
HAGGERTY	31	14	15	12	20	16	19	16	18	3	16	5	3	1	2	192
MORRIS	142	132	109	105	147	110	83	87	130	54	64	30	32	21	19	1245
NANGLE	6	8	8	13	8	5	1	6	12	6	3	8			1	85
RATCLIFF	21	5	13	6	20	18	11	20	35	11	5	3	2	6	5	171
ROBINSON	188	119	99	68	80	69	56	73	67	32	32	8	16	28	17	922
ATTY. GENERAL																
ANDERSON	216	161	128	126	186	147	101	106	163	57	81	35	32	38	23	1580
HOSMER	12	25	34	16	31	15	46	19	20	8	11	6	2	4	9	248
MILLIN	133	37	47	23	55	48	16	38	58	15	21	8	10	19	8	376
10TH DISTRICT REP.																
BUFORD		1						4		1						6
BULLOCK		1			1		3	1	1	1						8
BURLISON	75	87	42	34	52	68	32	35	62	8	42	12	11	29	19	538
HAVIS	1	10	37	97	7	1	2	2	4	3	32	10	11	9	2	213
MONDY		3			3	6	2	4	1	1				3		23
PETERSON	2	1		2	2			1	4	1	1		1	1	1	17
ROBB	1	1	1	1			3	1	2	2	2				1	15
ROBISON	2	10	5	3	4	19	8	9	12	3	1	1	5	1	1	94
ROGERS	5	2	2		2		1	3	6	1				2	2	26
ROLWING	361	263	243	163	286	379	161	334	275	97	149	65	40	39	42	2591
WALLACE	2	2	11	16	5	4	9	11	13	3	5	21	2	2	2	111
STATE SENATOR																
SPRADLING	278	178	144	104	188	140	119	108	148	57	60	32	16	24	20	1618
158TH STATE REP.																
DeFIELD	215	148	127	148	164	79	56	93	84	45	67	26	23	27	15	1327
FLEURDELYS	111	67	88	52	73	26	14	25	33	15	15	7	11	11	17	565
HUTCHESON	36	60	18	80	81	83	141	181	262	35	102	31	21	19	22	1112
SHEPARD	11	16	36	35	15	75	23	35	13	20	19	22	16	30	29	385
WALLACE	69	52	61	62	33	20	21	18	27	15	30	7	11	9	8	443
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																
BRYANT	360	251	224	165	254	184										1438
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																
HALL							131	178	283	78	107	52	41	81	59	1000
STALLINGS							121	142	117	49	67	29	29	19	30	603
PROSECUTING ATTY.																
ASHBY	254	231	219	183	257	197	147	164	224	83	115	40	35	54	34	3337
SHERIFF																
SIMMONS	386	269	282	261	296	225	181	228	300	100	158	63	54	71	53	2937
ASSESSOR																
DeFIELD	274	269	252	223	278	230	176	218	289	100	141	58	46	70	37	2761
CORONER																
McMIKLE	282	225	249	244	284	170	59	106	71	54	147	65	37	42	22	2067
NUNNELEE	110	54	68	27	43	48	5	5	11	5	36	10	5	2	1	440
SHELBY	56	46	30	59	29	63	201	254	339	75	62	26	37	61	70	1418
SURVEYOR																
LEE	210	201	178	142	222	187	57	190	240	72	83	29	24	25	22	2012

Harriman Announces Plan To Free Prisoners

PARIS (AP) — The United States told North Vietnam at the Paris peace talks today that 14 captured North Vietnamese seamen will be released. Last week three U.S. fliers, released by the North Vietnamese, came out of Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese handled their release of the airmen mainly through the peace talks and the United States responded using the same channel with an obvious interest in tying the goodwill gestures into the search for peace.

The peace probes themselves were conducted in today's meeting— the 16th session.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau of North Vietnam spurned a recent demand by Secretary of State Dean Rusk for some authoritative word from Hanoi on how North Vietnam would respond to a total halt in the U.S. bombing.

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, going into the conference, said North Vietnam had infiltrated 30,000 troops into the South in July and failed to show any of the restraint asked by President Johnson.

Ambassador Xuan Thuy was absent. Aides said he had been ordered by his doctors to rest. He has been absent from some previous sessions because of a persistent cold.

Harriman announced the release of North Vietnamese held by the United States. He told newsmen after the meeting he gave the names of 14 seamen to the North Vietnamese delegation.

Harriman said the release of the seamen was a gesture of goodwill and not an act of reciprocity for the freeing of the pilots. He did not explain why he sought to separate the two actions when an American response had been expected since North Vietnam announced the fliers would be freed.

The 14 North Vietnamese have been held captive since 1966. Harriman said they had been captured when attempting to attack U.S. naval vessels. The group originally totaled 19 but 5 were released previously.

Harriman told Lau the United States had been ready for months to stop all bombing of the North "but you tried to portray us as unwilling to discuss cessations of bombing ... as changing our postion."

'The answer to the President's appeal which we have heard thus far in Paris," Harriman said, "and the signs we have seen on the ground in Vietnam—have given the President no basis to take the additional risk that a complete bombing cessation would entail."

"They have given us no indication of restraint," Harriman declared, "and as I have said they have done the reverse— they've given indication of increased threats."

Going into the 16th meeting of the Paris peace talks, the U.S. negotiator said he would bring out "the consistency with which President Johnson has been directing the background of these negotiations."

North Vietnam's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, was reported still slightly ill and did not attend today's meeting. His delegation was led by his No. 2 man, Ha Van Lau.

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese Communist party's newspaper, Nhan Dan, accused the United States of stalling the peace talks and vowed no progress will be made in Paris until the United States agrees to "unconditional cessation to the bombing and all other acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Situation Comedy Back in Style for New TV Season

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Situation comedy, out of style and out of favor with network television program makers for the past few seasons, is making a comeback next season.

There are seven new series of the genre on the schedules of the three networks. And a lucky swing of the programming cycle returns them at a time when fierce physical action and gunplay is, if not taboo, at least radically modified.

Television series are usually under construction for one or two years before the public gets its first look at a show, so most of these were on the drawing boards long before the public and the networks began worrying about shoot 'em ups and their suspected effects on tender or disturbed minds.

On the September docket are CBS' "Doris Day Show," the popular film star's first excursion into television. She plays a former band singer, a widow with two children, adjusting to rural life. There is also NBC's "Julia," with Diahann Carroll playing a widowed registered nurse with child. Other nonviolent comedies include CBS' "Blondie," based on a comic strip; ABC's "Ugliest Girl in Town"; NBC's Fantasy, "The Ghost and Mrs. Muir"; CBS' "The Good Guys," and ABC's hour-long "Here come the Brides," a period piece set in the Northwest lumberjack country.

Second most popular category for new shows is action, mostly police or private eye action. The five shows include NBC's "The Outsider," in the mood of those old Raymond Chandler private eye books; ABC's "Mod Squad" and CBS' "Hawaii Five," both working the police beat; NBC's "Adam 12," which will handle a pair of squad car cops in the manner of "Dragnet" and NBC's major effort, the 90-minute "Name of the Game."

Two new variety shows will be added to the growing list— NBC's "Beautiful Phyllis Diller Show" and the off-beat "That's Life" on ABC which will attempt a weekly book musical built around a cast of regular performers playing continuing characters.

There will also be two new Westerns, CBS' "Lancer," and ABC's "Outcasts."

ABC will replace a science fiction series, "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea" with another, "The Land of Giants," the only new entry in that category. And it will also add one semigame program, "The Don Rickles Show," in which the emphasis is on comedy rather than oneupmanship. ABC also has the sole anthology series of the season, "Journey to the Unknown," with different plot and performers weekly.

All Missing Cattle Located

BLOOMFIELD -- All of approximately 60 head of cattle that escaped from the pens, owned by Denton - Cantrell Livestock company, have been found, Clarence Cantrell reported yesterday.

The cattle left the pens more than a week ago, and of the total about six were killed when struck by passing vehicles on roads in the vicinity.

The cattle were being readied for Iowa markets prior to their escape.

Willis to Enter Arkansas State

JONESBORO, Ark. -- Steven Samuel Willis of Sikeston, Mo., was among students attending the second of five pre-registration sessions Monday at Arkansas State University.

A graduate of Sikeston high school, Willis will major in agricultural engineering.

Liz Taylor Declared Fully Recovered

LONDON (AP) - Elizabeth Taylor was pronounced fully recovered Tuesday from two operations -one a partial hysterectomy that means the 36 -year- old actress cannot have any more children.

A spokesman for the Fitzroy Nuffield Nursing Home said Miss Taylor, wife of actor Richard Burton, would leave the hospital today.

She is expected to take a long rest before making any more pictures. Miss Taylor entered the nursing home July 17.

Masters for Alice Jackson

MURRAY, Ky. -- Alice A. Jackson, 316 Powers, Sikeston, Mo., received a masters degree in commencement exercises Friday at Murray State University.

National Livestock Market

NATIONAL STOCKYARDS, Ill. (AP) - Estimates for Thursday: hogs 5,500; cattle 1,000; calves 100; sheep 200.

Hogs 4,500; barrows and gilts U.S. 1-3 210-240 lbs 20.50-21.00;

U.S. 3-4 200-280 lbs 19.75-20.50;

U.S. 2-3 160-200 lbs 18.00-20.25; sows U.S. 1-3 300-400 lbs 17.00-18.25; U.S. 2-3 400-650 lbs 16.25-17.00

Cattle 1,500; calves 100; steers prime 1,150-1,250 lbs 28.00; good and choice 26.50-27.65; good 25.00-26.00; heifers choice 25.50-26.25; good and low choice 2300-25.00; cows utility and commercial 17.00=19.50; good and choice vealers 25.00-34.00; good and choice calves 19.00-23.00. a

Sheep 100; lambs higher choice and prime 25.50-26.50; good and choice 20.00-26.00; utility to choice shorn ewes 3.00-6.50.

Aides Killed With Guevara Called Cuban Party Members

NEW YORK (AP) — A new version of Ernesto Che Guevara's Bolivian diaries describes 13 guerrillas killed with Guevara as high-ranking Cuban army officers including four members of the Cuban Communist party's Central Committee.

Sol Stein, president of Stein and Day publishing house, said its version published Tuesday was obtained from the Bolivian armed forces and contains all the diaries of Guevara and three of his lieutenants.

Stein told a news conference that a pirated version put out last month by Fidel Castro and published here by Ramparts magazine and Bantam Books, suppressed the identity of the Cuban guerrillas who accompanied Guevara in Bolivia.

Cong Dealt Heavy Losses as Allies Push Deeper Into Delta

SAIGON (AP) — A U.S.-South Vietnamese task force invaded a major Viet Cong supply depot and killed 219 enemy soldiers in a week of clashes that took American infantrymen deeper into the Mekong Delta than ever before, military spokesmen announced today.

South Vietnamese military headquarters said there were no allied fatalities and only six U.S. infantrymen and three South Vietnamese marines were wounded. A spokesman attributed the unusual kill ratio to American helicopter gunships and artillery, which were credited with killing most of the claimed enemy dead.

The fighting swirled in and out of three provinces centered about 125 miles southwest of Saigon on the fringes of the U Minh forest, a Viet Cong sanctuary virtually untouched by government troops for more than 20 years.

Amored troop carriers from the U.S. Navy's Riverine Force moved up and down the rivers and canals with gunboat escorts, carrying more than 1,000 American infantrymen from the 9th Division and 500 South Vietnamese marines into action.

At the other end of South Vietnam, U.S. Marines and South Vietnamese paratroopers reported killing 75 North Vietnamese troops in clashes Tuesday south of Da Nang, an area of intensified fighting in the past two weeks. Allied losses included one Marine and 10 South Vietnamese killed, 14 South Vietnamese and 22 Marines wounded, and two South Vietnamese missing.

In one clash 10 miles south of Da Nang, U.S. Marines from the 5th Regiment came under heavy machine-gun, mortar and recoilless rifle fire. Supported by fighter-bombers, tanks and artillery, the Leathernecks counterattacked and over-ran the enemy three hours later. Twenty-three of the enemy were reported killed and Marine casualties were one dead and 22 wounded.

Fifty-two enemy were reported killed in a clash with troops of the South Vietnamese 51st Regiment 21 miles south of Da Nang along National Highway 1, Vietnam's main north-south route.

Mamie Cowger Of Oran Dies

ORAN -- Mrs. Mamie Ellen Cowger died Tuesday at her home. She was 82.

Services will be at 2 Thursday in Smith Funeral Home. The Rev. W. Clayton Humphrey, pastor of the Oran Baptist church, will officiate. Burial will be in the Friends cemetery.

Mrs. Cowger, the former Miss Mobley, a resident of Oran since a small child, was born Dec. 28, 1885, in Kentucky.

She was a member of the Oran Baptist church.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Mabel Schott, Oran; a son, Jack Cowger, St. Louis; two sisters, Mrs. Iva Pobst, Sikeston, and Mrs. Ernest Taylor, Linden, Tex.; three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Flowers
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CARROLL'S FLORIST
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Oran Lions Talent Show Set For Sept. 6

ORAN -- The Oran Lions club will be host at a talent show in the high school gymnasium at 8 p.m., Sept. 6.

The judges will come from Memphis, representing the Mid-South Fair. The winners will be invited to attend the Mid South Fair.

Anyone wanting to enter the talent show may contact Mrs. Mildred Mason.

Carrie Taylor Of Lilbourn Dies

LILBOURN -- Mrs. Carrie Bell Taylor, 73, died at 1:22 a.m. Tuesday in the Missouri Delta Community Hospital in Sikeston following an illness of several weeks.

She was born Oct. 20, 1894, in Illinois.

Surviving are, three sons, Claude, Harvey and Junior Ray "Hott" Taylor, all of Lilbourn; four daughters, Mrs. Rosie McCool, Windfall, Ind., Mrs. Myrtle Ice and Mrs. Ruby Brower, both of Lilbourn, and Mrs. Louise Johnson, Portageville; a brother, Robert Lambert, St. Louis; two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Earnhart, St. Louis, and Mrs. Effie Fitch, Peoria.

Also surviving are 15 grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Thursday in the Church of God with the Rev. Billy Ray Owens, pastor, officiating.

Burial will be in the Matthews Cemetery. Ponder Funeral Home is in charge.

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PALMERS TV APP.

Varied Singing Styles At DuQuoin

DU QUOIN, ILL. -- Varied singing styles of Phil Harris, Bobbie Gentry and The Kids Next Door may turn Du Quoin State Fair's week - long night extravaganza into a marathon talent contest with all bidding for this year's "best of show" honors.

"The Kids," graduates of The Young Americans who so successfully performed at Du Quoin two years ago, Harris and Gentry take over Monday night, Aug. 26, and continue through Sunday, Sept. 1, in what figures to be one of the Fair's all - time finest variety shows.

Perhaps best known for his rendition of "That's What I Like About the South," Harris will have many old-timers in his camp as a result of a yet - remembered 16-year stint of the Jack Benny radio show.

While the husky - voiced Harris will be mixing dry humor with songs like "Smoke, Smoke, Smoke That Cigarette," "Bear Necessities," and "The Thing," Miss Gentry will appeal to an entirely different set.

Bobbie, in fact, is one of the nation's newest vocalists, having scored her first hit with "Ode to Billie Joe" just last year. Miss Gentry has written many of the songs that she'll be singing at Du Quoin and one writer describes them as "Delta" songs, or music of the Mississippi Delta.

"The Kids" need little introduction to Fair-goers who saw the 1966 show. They are actually 18 graduates of The Young Americans. Unlike The Young Americans, however, "The Kids" have completed their schooling, are now free to perform on a year - round basis and, as a result, are professional entertainers.

Country and western music stars open this year's Fair Saturday and Sunday nights, Aug. 24-25, and Lawrence Welk and his poplar TV cast will close it Labor Day night.

Bickford Infant Dies

CHARLESTON--The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bickford died at birth at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday in a Columbia hospital.

Surviving besides the parents are two sisters, Rosa and Donna Bickford, and the paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bickford, Charleston.

Graveside rites were at 2 p.m. today at Oak Grove Cemetery with the Rev. Jerry Sisk officiating and McMikle Funeral Home in charge.

#1

Cont. from Page 1

examine the returns and try to find what he did wrong.

"I am grateful for the support I received in the district and did receive a lot of encouragement from the results," he said.

Rolwing said he and his family plan to take a float trip through the Ozarks before reaching any decision.

Rolwing said he was encouraged with his showing considering he only campaigned for three months. Burlison campaigned for more than 11 months for the nomination.

Rolwing received more votes than Burlison in only six counties: Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Cape, Ripley and Ste. Genevieve.

Burlison clobbered Rolwing in Dunklin county and Pemiscot county. In Dunklin county, Burlison received 3,048 to Rolwing's 464. In Pemiscot county, Burlison received 1,881 to Rolwing's 91.

With the result unofficial and not fully reported a breakdown on the counties in the district as they voted for the frontrunners follows:

Scott county, Burlison 1,764, Rolwing 2,748; Mississippi county, Burlison 558. Rolwing 2,591; Cape Girardeau County, Burlison 1,702, Rolwing 1,951; New Madrid county, Burlison 930, Rolwing 1,027; Stoddard county, Burlison 1,471, Rolwing 1,092.

Pemiscot county, Burlison, 1,881, Rolwing 91; Dunklin county, Burlison 3,048, Rolwing 464; Shannon county, Burlison 189, Rolwing 39; Oregon county, Burlison 906, Rolwing 222; Howell county, Burlison 373, Rolwing 148; Iron county, Burlison 233, Rolwing 88; Wayne county, Burlison 654, Rolwing 158.

Ripley county, Burlison 263, Rolwing 734; St. Francois county, Burlison 614, Rolwing 80; Reynolds county, Burlison 186, Rolwing 38; Bollinger county, Burlison 373, Rolwing 113; Butler county, Burlison 779, Rolwing 604; Carter county, Burlison 395, Rolwing 68; Ste. Genevieve county, Burlison 370, Rolwing 537; Madison county, Burlison 416, Rolwing 118; Perry county, Burlison 345, Rolwing 125.

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JAYCEE BOOTHEEL RODEO
August 8,9,10, & 11
this year starring
Festus Haggen OF GUNSMOKE
PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY BEGINNING AT
8 o'clock August 8,9, & 10
SUNDAY, August 11, AT 4 o'clock P.M.
Our Congratulations to the Jaycees for bringing Sikeston another great rodeo.
ALSO ATTEND
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COOLERATOR
THE HEAT KILLER AIR CONDITIONER
IT COOLS, CLEANS, AND DRIES THE AIR — QUICK CURE FOR SUMMER HEAT MISERY
PLENTY OF HOT WEATHER AHEAD, GET YOUR AIR CONDITIONER NOW, AFTER A SMALL DOWN PAYMENT, MAKE NO PAYMENTS AND PAY NO INTEREST UNTIL SPRING 1969, YOU CAN PAY IT OFF THEN, OR SET IT UP ON CONVENIENT MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
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471-2446 W. MALONE SIKESTON

MRS. JOE DUNCAN, Lilbourn, sews a seam of a portion of a garment she is making.

Mrs. Joe Duncan Lilbourn School Teacher 21 Years

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 98th in a series of articles about the home life of Sikeston area families.

By RUTH DILLENDER

LILBOURN -- Harmony within the family is important in any home, Mrs. Dell Duncan says.

Mrs. Duncan has taught home economics at Lilbourn high school 21 years.

Her husband, Joe, is an electrician. They have three children, one daughter, Jo Anna, 18, and two sons, Lonnie Joe, 15, and Jerry Webb, 12.

Miss Duncan attended Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus last year. This fall she will be a sophomore at Southeast Missouri State College in Cape Girardeau. She plans to major in home economics and to become a fashion merchandiser.

Lonnie Joe will be a junior at Lilbourn high school and Jerry Webb will be a seventh grade pupil at Lilbourn elementary school.

Mrs. Duncan is secretary of the New Madrid County Home Economics organization.

She says sewing is her favorite hobby. She sews for herself, her family and her home.

She likes to try new recipes. Mrs. Duncan received her training in cooking at school and through experience.

The family likes to camp.

Duncan's hobbies are redecorating their home and fishing. He is a member of the official board of the United Methodist church and coaches the Methodist Little League team. The Duncans' younger son plays Little League baseball and the older son is a member of the baseball team at high school.

Mrs. Duncan teaches the first and second grade Sunday School class at church and is vice president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

She assists with the New Madrid County 4-H fair and judges the Sew with Cotton contest.

A treasure in the home is an antique table.

Favorite recipes of the Duncan family are:

FAMILY-STYLE SPAGHETTI

1 onion, minced
1 green pepper, finely chopped
2 tablespoons shortening
1 pound ground beef
3 ½ cups canned tomatoes, with liquid
2 cloves of garlic, finely chopped
1 bay leaf, crumbled
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 16-ounce package spaghetti, cooked and drained
Grated Parmesan cheese

Cook onion and green pepper in hot shortening until yellow. Add meat; cook until browned. Add remaining ingredients except spaghetti and cheese. Simmer slowly for 30 minutes to 1 hour.

Pour over spaghetti; sprinkle generously with Parmesan cheese. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

One pound ground pork and 1/2 pound beef may be substituted for 1 pound ground beef.

ASPARAGUS AND EGG CASSEROLE

1 can green asparagus
2 to 3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
2 tablespoons (heaping) flour
3 tablespoons butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
1/2 pound grated cheese
Bread crumbs

Place asparagus in casserole; top with sliced eggs. Blend flour, butter, salt and milk; cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add cheese; pour over asparagus and eggs. Top with bread crumbs. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes.

SOUTHERN CHESS PIE

Make pastry for nine-inch, one-crust pie.

4 eggs
1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup butter
2 tablespoons cream, 20 per cent butterfat
2 tablespoons corn meal
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 teaspoon vanilla
1/8 teaspoon salt

Heat oven to 325 degrees. Combine eggs, sugar and butter; beat five minutes at high speed on mixer or with rotary beater. Blend in remaining ingredients. Pour into pastry-lined pie pan.

Bake one hour or until knife inserted one inch from edge comes out clean.

LIGHT FRUIT CAKE

1 pound butter or margarine
2 cups sugar
8 eggs
4 cups all-purpose flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 to 3/4 cup brandy, orange liquid or orange juice
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 pound candied cherries
1 pound candied pineapple
1 pound pecans (4 cups)
2 ounces lemon extract
Additional fruit and nuts to decorate top

Before mixing, select pans -- a pan for water to provide moisture during baking. Preheat oven to 275 degrees. Grease and flour pans.

Cream butter with sugar. Add 2 eggs at a time, beating until light. Sift dry ingredients together and stir in alternately with lemon extract.

Fold in fruits and nuts. Fill pans to within one inch to top.

Bake one and a half to two hours, depending on size of pan. Let stand 15 minutes in pan. Turn out on rack to cool. Drip liquid juice on cake until all is absorbed. Store in cool place. Makes one 10-inch tube pan plus a loaf. Decorate as desired.

Wrap in plastic wrap or foil. Store at least two weeks. Flavor improves at five weeks or more.

ANGEL BISCUITS

Makes six dozen.

5 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup shortening
1 package dry yeast
2 cups buttermilk

Sift enriched, all-purpose flour and measure. Resift three times with soda, salt, sugar and baking powder. Cut in 3/4 cup shortening or lard until mixture appears like coarse corn meal, very fine. Soften yeast in 1/2 cup warm water about five minutes. Add yeast and two cups buttermilk all at once on center of flour mixture.

Stir until all flour mixture is moistened. Wrap with plastic and store in refrigerator until ready to use.

When ready to use, take out a portion and put remainder back, tightly closed. Toss lightly on floured board. Roll out about one-half inch thick on lightly floured board.

Cut out and place on greased cookie sheet or pans with low sides.

Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) for 12 to 14 minutes or until done and brown as desired.

PLANNING A NEW BATHROOM? CONSIDER ADDING A BIDET

If you're planning a new bathroom this year, ask your plumbing contractor about the bidet. According to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, this is a personal hygiene device that's usually installed next to the water closet. It's long been popular in Europe. Exposure to the bidet by Americans traveling abroad is one reason for its growing popularity in this country. For a free flyer on the bidet, write to the Plumbing Fixture Mfrs. Assn., 1145 - 19th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

INDIANS STUDY ABROAD

NEW DELHI (AP) — Nearly 20,000 Indians are abroad engaged in study, research or training in science. More than half of them are in the United States.

An official survey showed 90 per cent of Indians studying abroad are concentrated in three countries — the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Quake Vibrations Recorded at Rolla

ROLLA - Vibrations caused by earthquakes in the Philippines and Mexico City were picked up on a Missouri Geological Survey instrument in Rolla. The instrument, a water well recorder, is in a well at the Holiday Inn near the Geological Survey. The Philippine earthquake appeared on the record at 3:50 p.m. CST, August 1, when water in the well oscillated about 1/10 of a foot. Reaction to the Mexico City quake was somewhat stronger, with the water oscillation reaching 7/10 of a foot at 8:30 a.m. August 2.

Instruments such as this are scattered in 40 wells around Missouri to keep track of the ground water levels throughout the state. They keep a continuous record of the water level and any unusual earth disturbance is also recorded on the machine, according to Missouri State Geologist William C. Hayes.

Instruments such as this are scattered in 40 wells around Missouri to keep track of the ground water levels throughout the state. They keep a continuous record of the water level and any unusual earth disturbance is also recorded on the machine, according to Missouri State Geologist William C. Hayes.

During the Alaskan earthquake in March 1964, several wells around the state responded, with the one in Springfield recording water oscillation in excess of 20 feet. Missouri geologists have noted the effect of several earthquakes in the past. The first one they have a record of was also in Mexico City -- on July 28, 1957. It was recorded in a well in Lamar, Mo.

The 650-foot well on which the recent Philippine and Mexico City earthquakes were recorded is owned by the Holiday Inn and was made available for Survey use in January 1968.

Delinquent Tax Error Bars Property Sales

SCOTT CITY — Scott City residents having delinquent city taxes on their property will not have their land sold this year because of an error in the list of delinquent taxpayers.

A public listing of those who did not pay their taxes was in error, but who made the mistake is a point of dispute.

Scott City Mayor Nevan A. Fisher said the county collector's office evidently made a mistake in the list it had published because some of the names on the list should not have been on the list, and some of the names that should have been on the list were not. He added that it was embarrassing to those who had paid their taxes and whose names were listed, so the sale was canceled for this year.

The county collector's office said the city made the mistake because the county only publishes the list it is given. The office said the county does not prepare the list, but by law, the office is required to publish the city list at the same time the county list is made public.

Crime Bank Gives Police Extra Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Baton Rouge, La. policeman halted a car for running a stop sign last month.

Before the officer finished making out the ticket, a routine check by a new computer hundreds of miles away in Washington, D.C., reported that the driver was wanted in a half-million-dollar New York bank robbery.

Unusual? Not any longer, said the FBI Monday in reporting on the first 18 months operation of the National Crime Information Center.

The FBI called the center, located near its headquarters in the capital, "the greatest advance in law enforcement in 25 years" and said it's responsible for 500-600 arrests or recoveries of stolen property each month.

The big computer is the guts of the center, which serves as a warehouse of facts on 586,000 wanted men, stolen cars, missing guns, and hundreds of other items bearing serial numbers.

The center provides almost instantaneous information to more than 700 police departments in 43 states, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Hawaii will be hooked up to the system Aug. 9 and by the end of the year all 50 states will "subscribe."

The FBI said notices of stolen cars or descriptions of fugitives and missing property are fed electronically by police agencies into one of 62 terminals. These terminal points relay the information to the $1-million center in Washington.

California alone has 300 police departments which feed information into one terminal. New York state has about 140 agencies which run their data through two relay points.

The FBI said police in the smallest communities may benefit from the computer. All they need is a teletype unit and somebody who can type. Whatever information they have, or require, is sent by teletype message to the nearest terminal, and an answer from the bank can be flashed back in seconds.

The FBI envisages more uses for the computer.

Already being researched is a system whereby fingerprints could be identified at the push of a button.

And a boon to banks and those companies dealing with stocks and bonds would be an instant identification process of such serialized paper assets.

"We can foresee the day when a bank teller, for instance, would be able to have identified as legal or stolen any money order or draft presented to her over the counter for cash—and in only as long as it takes for the customer to sign his name!" the FBI official said.

Always hold matches, 'til cold

Only *you* can prevent forest fires

Kennett Boy Shot Accidentally

CALICO ROCK, Ark. - Joe David Gifford, 13, of Kennett, was shot accidentally in the right side of his face early Saturday while hunting with a cousin. They were hunting on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Gifford, Joe's grandparents.

A spokesman for the family said that the accident happened about 10 a.m. Saturday while Gifford and a cousin, Curtis Ford, were hunting with a .22 - caliber rifle. The rifle jammed and when Gifford attempted to unjam the rifle, the shell backfired and a fragment lodged in the right sinus cavity of his face.

The impact of the shell fragment reportedly knocked Gifford to the ground. However, he and Ford walked back to their grandparents house nearby. Joe was then taken to a hospital in Calico Rock where he is recovering satisfactorily.

Gifford and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gifford of Kennett, had planned to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford.

24-HOUR FERRY RIDES

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Some 300 residents of Turkey Neck Bend, cut off from the rest of Monroe County by the Cumberland River, are getting relief from the state.

It is buying a private ferry which it will operate continuously, instead of just during daylight. Turkey Neck Bend is near the Tennessee line.

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Fabulous prizes . . . 1968 MUSTANG HARDTOP, a MINK STOLE from Schiaparelli, RCA colors with a 102-square-inch TV included, HONDA Cub Motor Bikes, SONY Go-anywhere portable TVs. 276 prizes *for Missourians only!* Nothing to buy. Look for details wherever The Uncola, is sold.

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WE SELL MONEY ORDERS — SMITH ST. — MINER STORE

NOTHING BUT QUALITY MEATS

MAKE YOUR FOOD SAVINGS COUNT SHOP HERE

WITH $5.00 PURCHASE

SUGAR 10 LB. BAG 88¢

KRAFT MIRACLE MARGARINE 1 LB. PKG. 29¢

FACIAL TISSUE PUFFS 200 CT. 25¢

HYDE PARK BREAD 1¼ LOAF 4/89¢

HYDE PARK ICE CREAM ½ GAL. 59¢

MORTON T. V. DINNERS 39¢

NABISCO VANILLA OR CHOCOLATE COOKIE MATES PKG. 39¢

HAWAIIAN RED PUNCH 46 OZ. CAN 3/$1

JUST WONDERFUL HAIR SPRAY CAN 59¢

JOHNSON GLO-COAT FLOOR WAX QT. SIZE 79¢

PRODUCE

NO. 1 RED POTATOES 10 LB. BAG 49¢
CABBAGE LB. 5¢
ONIONS LB. 5¢
PEPPERS EA. 5¢
FREESTONE PEACHES LB. 10¢

BEEF ROAST LB. 49¢
ROUND STEAK LB. 89¢
SHOULDER ROAST LB. 65¢
CHUCK STEAK LB. 59¢
CUBE STEAK LB. 89¢
BONELESS BEEF ROAST LB. 89¢
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THE TWO NINE-YEAR-OLD GRANDSONS of the principals of the Gray Mercantile Co., Inc. of Memphis and the Levine division of the Zale Corp., hold stock certificates, which merged the Memphis company into the Zale organization. Marty Olswanger, right, grandson of Sam Graber, president of Gray Mercantile, and Rickie Ely, grandson of William Levine of Dallas, head of the Levine division, were impressed with the document calling for the exchange of more than a million dollars in stock. Gray Mercantile operates 28 Graber Department Stores in the Mid-South.

PAUL FLOWER'S GREENHOUSE

At a convenient moment, Ernest B. Williams Jr., the lawyer, will bend C.D. 'Mose' Askew's ear and breathe a few more facts about mules. For his authority, Attorney Williams will go to a lawbook, 103 Tennessee Reports, and cite a ruling handed down by J. W. Sneed, justice, in an 1899 case on appeal from Knox County in a case "arising out of the unlawful act of a mule."

As ferreted out of the lawbook by Mr. Williams, the situation was like this:

The mule was found loitering about the streets of Knoxville, without any apparent business, no visible means of support, and no evidence of ownership, except a yoke upon his neck...Although the mule did not appear to have been drunk or boisterous, a vigilant policeman arrested him and took him to the lockup. "The policeman was authorized to do this by a city ordinance, which was no doubt intended and well calculated to preserve the lives of the people and the good order of the city by prohibiting mules from being loose in the streets."

After five days the poundmaster advertised that the animal would be sold seven days after the arrest, unless the owner claimed the mule and paid charges; no one appeared, so the mule was sold publicly for $20. Costs and charges were paid out of the sale proceeds, and the balance was left in the city treasury, to be called for by the owner.

The buyer then sold the mule to another party, who bought in good faith without knowing the history; in the meantime, a Mr. Bradburn reported he was a mule short, and assumed the animal had gone back to Sevier County whence he had come originally. Followed then some of what Hamlet called "the law's delays"; by one means or another the owner from whose place the mule had strayed learned about the poundmaster's and subsequent sales, and filed suit to recover his property.

The appeal court was asked to rule on the legality of time elapsing between the mule's arrest and the poundmaster's sale; also on the legality of the ordinance directing sale of impounded animals.

On the first, the court ruled that five days delay between arrest and sale was enough; but the appeals justice, in a classic statement, said that the ordinance directing sale within two days was not enough, therefore unreasonable and void.

Obviously Justice Sneed was having a wonderful time when he wrote the opinion. With tongue in cheek he observed that if the mule were the party complaining, the court would feel disposed to say that the delay was too long, "as it does not appear that the mule had anything to at during his stay as the city's guest...."

The justice cited a Memphis case in which it had been held that if a hog might be sold in three days, a mule might be sold in two, since "he is much more of a nuisance and much more dangerous to keep...now we do not desire to say anything disrespectful to or derogatory to the mule. He has no posterity to protect and keep alive his memory..."

As Mr. Williams commented, legal opinions could be made into merry documents by a justice so disposed; he makes considerable of Justice Sneed's observation that:

"The poundmaster (before the advertisement and sale) went to the market house and inquired of the butcher if a mule had escaped from any one of them. Why he would suppose that a butcher's stall should be the appropriate place to ferret out the owner of a live mule does not appear."

In his decision, the justice remarked:

"The ordinance applies to all animals, and we are of the opinion that two days' advertisement is not enough.

No owner would feel any great sense of loss in so short a time."

The practice of law, and even the chore of being an appeals court justice, must have been more fun, and much less grim, than it is today.

Commercial Appeal

The employees of First National Bank are supporting the Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo by wearing western clothing this week.

From left to right, Betty Plunk, Phyllis Jones, Carolyn Billings, Ginger Fisher, Judy Sickal, Reva Gemeinhardt, Lee Shell, Cynthia Farrenburg, Joan Cowell, John Harper, Catherine Watson, Bill Burch President of Sikeston Jaycees, Betty Martin, Bob Couch, Cathy Matthews, the Rodeo Queen, Charles Royal, Janice Murphy, Shirley Kegley, Shirley Littleton, Dale Beaird, Gloria Kelso, Sheila Angle, Bernadine Starnes, Jeanette Bell, Pat Lambert, Hazel McDonald, Christine Godwin, Mary Lou Taylor, Delois Treece, Lana Dacus, Janet Terrell, Clem Beal.

The Rodeo will be held August 8, 9, 10 and 11th. Tickets are available at the Rodeo grounds.

Support the Jaycees! Purchase your tickets today!

Get Pesos' Worth in Mexico City Dining

By STRATFORD C. JONES
Associated Press Writer

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Sleepy town of manana this is not.

It is: fast drivers, elegantly crowded restaurants, swinging nightclubs, streets filled with the music of mariachis, stores the size of closets and supermarkets that rival in size any found in the U.S.

It's a lot of good and a bit of bad, but it's trying its best to get better.

Here's where it now stands in its rush for the world tourist dollar and what it gives the tourist for that dollar.

Mexico's Confederation of Chambers of Commerce estimates that the largest percentages of the tourist dollar go to product purchases (40.60), lodging (18.20), nightclubs (18.20) and food (14.50).

The basic monetary unit is the peso, which looks like a silver dollar but is worth 8 cents in U.S. currency. There is also a paper peso and bills of higher denominations, as well as coins of lower denominations. For practical purposes, the coins can be discounted because the basic spending unit is the peso.

To obtain the price in U.S. cents, simply multiply the price in pesos by eight. That restaurant check says 20 pesos and you own 1.60 dollars U.S.

Banks advise tourists to bring all the money they need, either in U.S. dollars or in traveller's checks. Don't count on getting checks sent from home, as mail delivery is often unreliable. And don't count on cashing a personal check anyplace, even at a bank.

One spokesman for a U.S. bank with branches here said: "We try to help persons who are our customers in the U.S. if they need money in an emergency. About the most we can do is telephone their bank at their expense and get that bank to cable funds. Then when we receive the funds we can turn them over." He points out, however, that the tourist himself can do the same.

Dollars are accepted in a variety of establishments, but the tourist who spends them is foolish. They should be cashed for pesos at a bank, where the government regulates the rate of exchange.

Banks generally sell dollars for 12.50 pesos and buy dollars for 12.49 pesos. Hotels have been known to buy dollars for 12.40 pesos, which means that changing 100 dollars U.S. at that hotel would bring you 1,240 pesos instead of 1,249 at the bank — a loss of nine pesos, or 72 cents U.S.

Bank hours are 9 to 1 five days a week, and Saturdays they close at 12:30 p.m. For those in a hurry to change their money on entering or leaving the country, Banco de Mexico maintains a 24-hour service at International Airport.

Another form of money accepted is the credit card. Most top hotels, nightclubs, restaurants and many department and fashion stores accept the major cards — Diners Club, Hilton Carte Blanche and American Express.

Diners Club, for example, claims 5,000 Mexican businesses will accept its card, and 2,000 of these are in the capital.

Other cards are accepted by companies issuing them, such as Hertz and Avis car rental agencies and Sears Roebuck stores. Gasoline credit cards are not accepted.

On most occasions when the tourist reaches into his pocket it will be for a tip, although tips won't constitute a large amount of money spent.

Here in Mexico there are a few do's and don't's. Taxi drivers don't merit a tip unless they perform some special service. Shoeshine boys are not accustomed to receiving tips just the peso they charge.

In other situations, 15 per cent is the general rule. In the hotel or restaurant waiters generally get 15 per cent, but in restaurants where five or so persons service a table and the service is excellent, 20 per cent is not out of order. The 15 per cent is good enough for room service.

The chamber maid should get about 20 pesos weekly per room, and the bellboy one or two per bag he carries and perhaps two for an errand that brings him to your room. The bag estimate holds true for anyone who handles them.

Parking attendants usually get a peso, as do movie ushers who show you to a seat. Policias privados, or private police, are recognizable by their generally makeshift brown uniforms. These guys stake out a section of curb and park an unbelievable number of cars along them. They get a peso or two, depending upon their effort and the length of time you leave your car in their care.

A last general rule is that you seldom tip less than a peso.

INTERIOR of the Can-Can, a Mexico City restaurant with food and floorshow.

Where To Spend

Del Lago: Built on the shore of artificial Lake Chapultepec, it is ultramodernistic and is open from noon until 3:30 a.m. It seats about 750 and provides dining, dancing and a gigantic bar. No cover charge. Drinks are 22 pesos per highball, 14 pesos for rum and coke, 10 pesos for a beer, but one drink entitles a customer to a full evening of dancing. Full dinner costs about 100 pesos per person with a drink included.

— El Senorial: A nightclub designed to please everybody except those looking for a quiet place in which to chat. It has a piano bar, jazz, pop music, bossa nova singers, trios, quartets and an Irish band. Dancers in its "Leopard Room" are reputed to have the miniest skirts in town. In this room there's a 25 peso cover. In the other two bars, the price of a drink (22 pesos per highball, 16 pesos for a domestic drink and 10 pesos per beer) entitles a person to watch the continuous entertainment as long as he wants. With drinks and dinner a couple can spend no less than 400 pesos.

— Can-Can: A sort of Mexican French Gay Nineties restaurant with a good show thrown in. No cover and no minimum, but the porter at the entrance expects a small tip and the captain who escorts you to your table expects no less than a 50-peso bill, as does the bartender and waiter. Two drinks and supper should run about 100 pesos per person. The half-hour shows begin at 9 p.m. and end at 2:30 a.m. No dancing.

— Vendimia: A gigantic continuous floor show and an elevated dancing rink mark this new Spanish-style club. Drinks average 20 pesos each, and guests are practically forced to order dinner, which can run to 400 pesos per couple.

— Rivoli: Many consider this the top restaurant in town. Its prices are also among the highest, and dinner for two, with drinks, generally costs about 500 pesos.

— Delmonico's: Another top restaurant, but with prices a bit lower. Drinks are in the 18-24 peso range and a steak, for instance, costs 60 pesos, and is flown in from the U.S.

— Ambassadeurs: Fine service and outstanding bar — a gathering place for Mexican newsmen — combined with continental decor make this a good place for a quiet dinner. A dinner for two would cost about 500 pesos.

— Villa Fontana: Very posh atmosphere, with a lot of men playing violins. 99 per cent tourists. Dinner (some say it isn't worth it) and drinks for two about 200 pesos.

— Da Vinci: A penthouse restaurant and bar with splendid view of the city. Drinks from 10 pesos up. Dinner for two around 300 pesos.

— Hotel de Cortes: Restaurant in a colonial patio in Mexico's oldest hotel. Its Mexican fiesta on Saturdays is attractive, with dinner costing 60 pesos, with either fried chicken or a huge steak. Drinks, from five pesos a beer.

— Muralto: Bar and restaurant on 41st floor of the Latin American Tower, tallest building in Latin America. The view is magnificent. Drinks, 20 pesos each. Dinner and drinks for two, about 300 pesos.

— Bamer Hotel restaurant: Overlooks Alameda Park. Dinner in very exclusive atmosphere, about 300 pesos for two, with drinks. Music, but no dancing.

— Ritz Bar and Grill: Good lunches and fine service. About 100 pesos per couple, with drinks.

— Hacienda Los Morales: Dinner or lunch for two, with drinks, around 300 pesos at this old Mexican hacienda converted into an elegant restaurant and bar.

— San Angel Inn: Colorful Mexican showplace with reasonably good food and nice decor. Luncheon or dinner for two costs about 300 pesos with drinks.

Throughout the city there are hundreds of restaurants where, in a nice atmosphere, lunches and dinners are served in the 10-30 peso range. Drinks run between 6 and 10 pesos and a bottle of Mexican beer costs about 3 pesos.

Cuernavaca has 100 fair-to-middling restaurants and bars. One not to miss, however, is the restaurant of the Las Mananitas Hotel. Dinner for two is about 200 pesos including drinks.

LEARN AS YOU CO

LOUISVILLE (AP) — Mike Rogers, 18, recently moved a large pipe organ from the Westminster Presbyterian Church here to Ashland, Ky., and then reassembled it.

All he had to guide him was a library book on organs and tips he had picked up from a music firm here.

Sensing The News

By Thurman Sensing
Executive Vice President
Southern States Industrial Council

THE 'HUNGER' SMEAR

The blackening of the reputation of the United States is carried out in a variety of ways in this time of protest and truth-twisting. But none of these is more unfair and vicious than the presentation of America as a land of hunger and of starving children.

Fortunately, some congressional leaders have moved quickly to counter the deliberate tarnishing of America's reputation. Thus Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, has condemned s "inaccurate and misleading if not blatantly false" a recent report that list 256 "hunger" counties in the United States. This report, released by the Office of Economic Opportunity, cited some of the most progressive counties in the country as "hunger" counties.

Unfortunately, some members of Congress are using such misleading reports to push the federal government into bigger food giveaway programs. U.S. Rep. Rank Horton of New York is one of these Congressmen. He said that "hunger is an American national emergency. It must be treated as a national problem, with the accompanying federal initiative."

Now, it cannot be disputed that some children go to bed hungry in this country, but that's a very different thing from describing America as a land of hunger. Furthermore, the reason that some children are hungry is not because of a failure in our economic system. No economic system, no set of government regulations, can give each child in this land responsible, hardworking parents. This is where the problem lies.

The advocates of federal food programs do not want to talk about it, but the fact is that such hunger as exists is largely the fault of parental failure and of weak moral fiber. Many of the children who are on insufficient diets in urban or rual slums are children born out of wedlock. The mothers in many cases are teenagers. No father is known, or the father refuses to accept any responsibility. Every social agency in the nation is familiar with this situation.

Yet the "liberals" decline to recognize this situation because they would have to accept the fact of irresponsibility on the part of the people involved. They would have to acknowledge that some elements in our society are unfit for parenthood and have no feeling of responsibility for children brought into this world.

Feeding children is not a federal responsibility. It is the responsibility of parents. Yet many children are brought into this world before their parents are prepared to feed them. No thought is given to how these children will be cared for, fed, clothed or housed. The children are simply dumped on society, and the taxpayers are told that they have a "sick society" because they don't provide larger welfare payments and more extensive food stamp programs.

This is not the only aspect of the problem that the "liberals" prefer to avoid. Numerous speeches are made about the poor diet of urban and rural slum children, how they subsist on grits and lack of vitamins. But nothing is said about the money that slum-dwellers spend on alcohol. Liquor stores in slums always do a rush business. see long lines of slum-dwellers at those stores stocking up on drink for the weekend. This means that the adults in the family are spending money that should go for foodstuffs.

What this evidence proves is that such hunger as exists in America today is overwhelmingly the result of individual irresponsibility. An unfortunately large number of people are second-class citizens in that they don't accept responsibility. An unfortunately large number of people are second-class citizens in that they don't accpt responsibility for their own families. They look to Big Government to be super-parent for those who assume their share of the burdens.

Much is said these days about sharing affluence and dignity and about social justice. Well, the ends of justice aren't served when responsible citizens have to carry the irresponsible on their backs, when productive citizens are taxed and taxed to cover up the delinquency of adults who aren't fit for parenthood or first-class citizenship.

As for affluence, it can't be created by distributing more handouts, by redistributing existing wealth. Affluence will spread only as the desire to work spreads among those who currently are uninterested in making sufficient effort to give themselves a decent life.

As for human dignity, that also is a result of an individual's personal efforts and personal integrity. Congress can't give dignity to a citizen by legislative act, by passage of a new Civil Rights law, for example. Dignity is an inner quality that manifests itself outwardly through conscious striving, respect for law, and by self-reliance as opposed to dependence on Big Government. It is desirable that all Americans have dignity and a share in affluence. But individuals have to win these things for themselves. No one can do it for them.

RAILROAD INDUSTRY

During the first half of 1968, the railroad industry has not been keeping pace with the general growth in the economy. First quarter gross national product in real dollars was up 4.4 per cent over the first quarter of 1967, while railroad carloadings were down 1.9 per cent and revenue ton-miles were up only 0.2 per cent. The difference in growth rates for carloadings and ton-miles primarily reflects heavier loads and longer hauls. Despite a rate increase late last year, operating revenues in the first quarter increased only 2.8 per cent over last year when bad weather hampered first-quarter operations in a large section of the country. First-half revenues should be about 3 per cent ahead of last year. Shipments of most commodities are down somewhat, but loadings of steel and steel-related products, such as coke and ore, have increased as companies hedge against the possibility of a steel strike during the second half of 1968.

Rapidly rising wage rates and material prices have been offsetting gains in efficiency, and operating expenses are growing at a rate just below revenues. These factors have combined with lower nonoperating income and increased interest charges to reduce first-quarter net income to about 9.6 per cent below the that first-half figures will show only moderate improvement, if any, from this trend.

The second half of the year poses many problems. There is the rate increase which the railroads have pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. More railroad labor negotiations are coming up. There is also the pending federal tax increase and related spending cuts, with their effects on the economy. And there are the Vietnam negotiations in Paris. All of these uncertainties could have a major effect on railroads during the second half of the year.

Second-half operating revenues should increase about 3.7 per cent over last year, placing total revenues for the year at about $10.75 billion. An early granting of the rate increase could raise this figure to as high as $10.9 billion, or about a 5 per cent increase over 1967. Steel shipments for the second half should be down due to either a strike or a depletion of stockpiles built up in anticipation of a strike, but this should be compensated for by increased shipments of other commodities, especially grain. The automobile strike of last fall will not recur this year, but output of this important product could be affected adversely by a prolonged steel strike.

Operating expenses can be expected to continue their present upward push and finish the year about 3.2 per cent above the 1967 level for a total slightly under $8.5 billion. Any federal tax increase will affect railroads more through its effect on the general economy than through railroad tax liabilities because of the relatively low effective tax rate in the railroad industry.

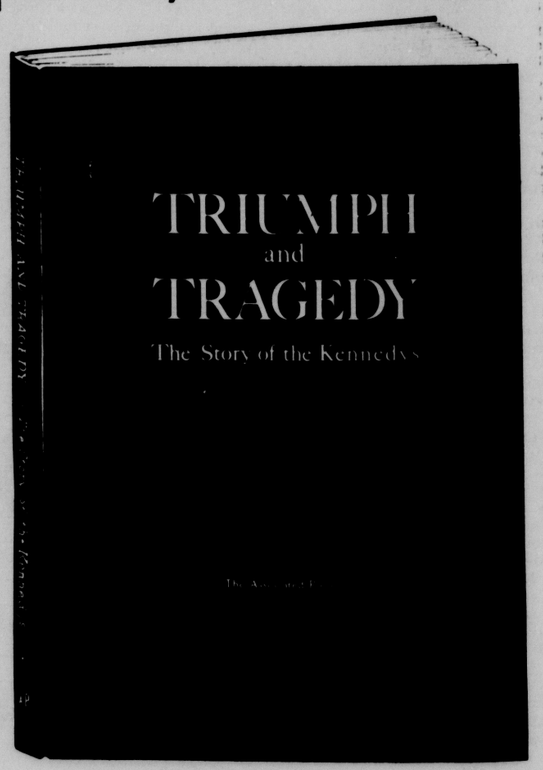
Comparisons of 1968 net income with 1967 will be distorted because of a change in accounting procedures late last year by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This change, which called for the inclusion of prior-period and extraordinary items in net income, produced net income of $321.6 million compared with ordinary income of $554.7 million before these items. The items, which were primarily related to the Penn-Central merger, will not recur this year. Net income for 1968 should be about $460 million without a rate increase and, I believe, could go over the $600 million mark with an early approval of the increase.

The growth of piggyback and container shipments and the expanding use of unit trains, along with innovative ideas such as rent-a-train and land-bridge trains, are positive developments with promise for the future. The effects of recent railroad mergers and those which still could be completed this year will not be felt to any great degree this year; but their benefits, along with the benefits of growing computerization and other advances in technology, will have a significant impact in the next few years.

In recent years, railroads have engaged in an extensive capital investment program, primarily in the area of rolling stock. Last year, with the slowdown in the economy, the suspension of the investment tax credit, and the rising cost of borrowed funds, we saw a slowdown in capital spending. Now, although the economy is showing signs of resurgence and the investment tax credit has been reinstated, interest rates are still rising, and railroad managers are still holding back on capital spending. This restraint should continue into the second half of 1968. I foresee a slight upturn in equipment orders toward the end of the year, but this will come too late in the year to affect the 1968 capital be about $1.25 billion.

In conclusion, I believe that, without a rate increase, industry revenues for the year will run about 3.5 per cent ahead of 1967, and operating expenses will increase about 3.2 per cent compared with last year. With decreased nonoperating income and increased interest charges, net income, assuming no rate increase, will be down when compared with the 1967 figure before the change in accounting procedures. Approval of the proposed rate increase could make 1968 look better than 1967, but this depends on how early such approval is granted.

Another Classic On The Kennedys Now Available



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Right to Work

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1968 -- The "Brewster Bill" (S. 341) would open the door for compulsory unionization of three million Federal workers, Reed Larson, Executive Vice President of the National Right to Work Committee charged today in testimony before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. Larson, appearing in the second day of hearings concerning labor-management relations in the United States Government said the bill introduced by Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-Maryland) would remove government employees right to refrain as it now exists under President Kennedy's 1962 Executive Order 10988.

Mr. Larson urged instead that the Committee recommend adoption of "The Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" introduced by Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn (R-Georgia).

President Johnson has been under "intense political pressure" by international union bosses and their political favorites to permit compulsory unionization of federal employees, Mr. Larson told Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney and other members of the committee in the full-scale hearing.

He said enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill containing President Kennedy's "right to refrain" language would remove "this temptation from the White House and make it a Federal law where it belongs."

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal Employee-Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Mr. Larson charged.

He said that the National Right to Work Committee, a coalition of employers and employees, including thousands of union members, organized in 1955, with a single purpose to protect the right of individual workers to join or not join a union without losing their jobs.

"Furthermore, we think there is a second compelling reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notice, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enunciated by President John F. Kennedy. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

"Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stopping and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

"The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropraite to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

"Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the federal government; it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees." Mr. Larson concluded.

In a[illegible] unexpected development, a spokesmen for the AFL-CIO joined Mr. Larson in calling for an immediate disclosure of the provisions of President Johnson's Labor Management Review Committee headed by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Patrick J. Nilan, National Legislative Director of the United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO0 agreed with Larson that new legislation,"...in the federal government must inevitably exert a profuond impact on the solutions of similar problems at state and municipal levels."

Other witnesses at the hearings included Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.), Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), Jerome Keating, President National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), John F. Griner, President American Federation of Government Employees, and David Silvergleid, President of the National Postal Union.

In addition, Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) sponsor of the Senate bill and Represetnative Durward Hall (R-Mo.) submitted statements urging early passage of the companion bills.

I am grateful for the opportunity to present the views of the National Right to Work Committee on the subject of Federal employee management relations.

We are a single-purpose citizens organization dedicated to the concept that union membership should be voluntary, not compulsory. Our membership includes many thousands of wage-earners, both union and non-union. Members of various unions are included in the leadership of our committee, among them an officer in one of the well known government employee unions.

The position of our organization with regard to Federal employee unions is the same as with respect to private industry unions -- employees should have the right to join or pay money to unions if they desire, but should not be forced to join or pay fees to unions if they do not desire.

The National Right to Work Committee, therefore, is in agreement with the language of the late President John F. Kennedy's Executive Order 10988 which granted Federal employees the right "freely and without fear of penalty or reprisal, to form, join and assist any employee organization or to refrain from such activity." One of the bills before this committee is S.3483, "The Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968." President Kennedy's language froms the basis for this legislation introduced by Senator Wallace Bennett and Congressman Ben B. Blackburn and supported by 37 legislators of both parties and varied political philosophies. Our committee feels the Bennett-Blackburn bill, S. 3483, should be enacted into law. The need for early enactment of this bill became apparent in the deliberations of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal Employee-Management REaltions headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism. In testimony before the Review Committee last October, Mr. Meany asked for "the right to negotiate union security agreements" in the Federal service.

We believe we are expressing the view of the vast majority of the American people, of federal employees, and of members of Congress when we state that this is not the kind of a decision which should be left in the hands of the President.

The bill before this committee and in behalf of which several union officials have testified is a second indication of the need to enact Freedom of Choice legislation.

S. 341, which has been offered by several distinguished members of this body and endorsed by officials of major labor organizations, encompasses the very danger which we have cited as the reason for enactment of S. 3483. In a fundamental departure from present federal policy as pselled out in Executive Order 10988, S. 341 is completely silent on protection of the Federal employee's right to refrain from paying money to a union. S. 341 would open the door to the compulsory union shop and the compulsory agency shop in the Federal service.

This conclusion is not that of the National Right to Work Committee but of the staff of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the other body.

I respectfully call the attention of the committee members to the staff document entitled "Highlights of Basic Differences in Executive Order 10988 and H.R. 460," the latter being the companion bill to S. 341. In this study the staff of [illegible]anpower and Civil Service summarized the basic differences in the proposed legislation and President Kennedy's Executive Order as follows:

"H. R. 460 is silent on such matters included in Executive Order 10988 as (1) denial of the right to strike, (2) the right of an employee not to join a union..." and in two other major regards.

The committee staff of the other body concluded, and this is the language from its study report, that H.R. 460 (and S. 341) is "possibly a prelude to the union shop. The National Right to Work Committee believes this possibility should be removed immediately with enactment of the Freedom of Choice bill.

Furthermore, we think there is a third compelling reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

Although it has received relatively little notice, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enunciated by President John F. Kennedy. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stoppoing and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

I agree with the statement made before this committee yesterday by Patrick J. Nilan, Legislation Director, United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO) when he stated, "...any resulting legislative solution to the problems of labor-management relations in the Federal Government must inevitably exert a profound impact on the solutions of similar problems at state and municipal levels."

The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropriate to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

The president of the AFL-CIO American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees organization makes no secret of his desire for compulsory union contracts.

That union's President Jerry Wurf told the June convention of his organization that the union now has 275 contracts around the country with some form of compulsion. "If we had the agency shop, instead of my boasting this morning that we have almost 400,000 members... (we would be) a million-member union..."

He also has let it be known that the AFSCME has set its sights on nothing less than being the biggest union in America.

If Mr. Wurf can secure membership in his organization by strictly voluntary means, then the National Right to Work Committee wishes him well in his effort to become Number One.

We strongly oppose Mr. Wurf's effort to force government employees to pay his union, however, and think that the Congress can help head off this drive by making it a matter of Federal law that no employee of the national government shall be forced to do so.

Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the Federal government – a policy which is clearly in serious jeopardy -- it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees.

Mr. Chairman, we respectfully urge prompt and affirmative action on S. 3483.

Alfred L. Harris

Alfred L. Harris

At Summer Camp

FT. RILEY, KAN. -- Alfred L. Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Harris, 204 South Locust St., Charleston, Mo., uses a field phone while learning Army communication techniques.

A student at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., Cadet Harris is attending Army Reserve Officers' Training corps summer camp. The course began June 16 at Ft. Riley.

Upon successful completion of summer camp and graduation from college, he is eligible to be commissioned as a second lieutenant in the army.

Cadet Harris is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity and a 1965 graduate of Charleston high school.

Scott County Health Center

1967 Annual Report

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL 1967

Admissions to service 164

Conferences with private physicians 43.

Field visits to patients (most by prof. investigator) 25.

Clinic and office visits by patients 311.

Diagnostic tests made 261.

Treatments given 210.

Number of cases of gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 population 186.0

Number of cases of infectious syphilis reported 2 Rate per 100,000 population 6.6.

Number of cases of late syphilis reported 12 Rate per 100,000 population 39.8

Total number of services rended 805.

Total time spent doing V.D. 312.0 hrs.

There was no syphilis epidemic in 1967. Only two cases of the diseasc in a contagious stage were reported. One patient contracted syphilis in a northern city, and had no local contacts. Curing him stopped an epidemic before it started.

Gonorrhea was another matter. It was as always, grossly under-reported. Many patients have had penicillin so many times that the germ responsible for gonorrhea can no longer be controlled by that drug. For the same reason, many have become allergic to penicillin; and if used, it can result in serious consequences, even death occasionally. So other forms of treatment must frequently be tried.

Until September, a Federal V.D. Investigator, Mr. Tom Walsh, was on loan to this Health District. He had special training in contact interviewing, and was very skilled in tracing persons exposed to V.D. Many patients were brought to treatment through his efforts. Those who were infected or who were contacts of a patient, were directed to go to their private physician. If they had no money, they were instructed to come to the V.D. clinic held each Thursday afternoon at 380 Magnolia Drive. Treatment was given there without charge.

Some patients refused to go anywhere for diagnosis or medication. If they failed to appear for 2 or 3 weeks after being told to do so, the Police brought them in. It was amazing how well every one else responded for about 6 months after someone was picked up.

When we were asked to do so, films on V.D. were shown to high school students. A talk was made and time was allowed for a question-answer period.

Next year a special questionnaire will be sent to all physicians in the state in an effort to get a fairly accurate estimate of the number of V.D. cases we actaully do have.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL IN 1967

Admission to service 272.

Conferences with private physicians 161.

Field visits to patients 790.

Office visits by patients 309.

Tuberculin skin test 1974.

Chest x-rays paid by Health Dept. 85.

Sputum tests 85.

Anti-tuberculosis drugs (1 mo. supply) 578.

Tuberculosis cases reported 6.

Primary (childhood type) 1.

Rate per 100,000 population 3.3.

Adult type 5.

Rate per 100,000 population 16.6

Tuberculosis deaths 1.

Rate per 100,000 population 3.3.

Cases reported for each death 5.

Total time spent doing tuberculosis services 1197 hr.

Total services 3442.

Southeast Missouri continued to have a high incidence of tuberculosis. Scott County had Missouri's first area tuberculosis clinic established in September 1966 for patients from Mississippi, New Madrid, Scott and Bollinger Counties. It gave physicians an opportunity to have patients seen for diagnosis and evaluation by Dr. Carl G. Popp, who has had vast experience with treating tuberculosis, both in Europe and in America.

Tuberculin testing programs for head-start, first, eighth and twelfth grade students of all county schools were continued. The tine test was usually used because today's children have become "needle-shy" and they object less to this method. If positive, indicating the presence of live tuberculosis germs, a Mantoux test was given. If that was also positive, when the family physician desired that we do so, the child's entire family and other close adult contacts were checked to try to find the source of the exposure to tuberculosis. Even when the chest x-ray was negative, the child was frequently placed on anti-tuberculosis drugs for a year so he would not develop the disease later in life. Sometimes several children in the same family received this medication.

This is a long-range program that has started to pay off. The Missouri tuberculosis mortality fell from 34 per 100,000 population in 1946 to 4 in 1966, and new cases reported fell from 53 per 100,000 population to 24 during the same period. With the knowledge, laws, drugs and techniques available to us today, it should be possible to speed the decline of cases of tuberculosis in the years ahead.

Today there are more than 82-million motor vehicles in the U.S. of which about 69-million are passenger cars.

---

former Miss Rebecca Campbell of this city, graduated from Chaffee High School in 1965 and in 1967 married the Rev. David Everly, associate pastor of Christ Memorial Baptist Church in St. Louis.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell of Overland Park, Kan. and the grand daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Montgomery of Chaffee and Mrs. C. E. Campbell of Cape Girardeau.

Her plans for the future are indefinite.

SHOWER LOVERS:
NOW HEAR THIS

If some members of your family prefer showers to tub-bathing, consider the addition of an automatic temperature control, the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau says. It will prevent the sudden surges of scalding-hot or icy-cold water that may occur if there's a pressure change due to water being used elsewhere in the house. A dousing with water of extreme temperature is not only undesirable, it's dangerous.

In old-fashioned showers, hot and cold water was mixed manually, and any sudden change in pressure could change the mixture. According to Howard Griesbach of Powers Regulator Co., the modern control enables the bather to set the desired water temperature before getting under the shower. Once set, the temperature remains constant regardless of pressure changes.

Modern showerheads also feature many improvements, Griesbach notes. The old-fashioned ones were shaped something like the rose on a watering can and offered as little control over water flow. Today's showerhead can have as many as eight different spray settings, ranging from fine, needle and coarse to full-flow. It's also self-cleaning.

For more information on modern shower controls, write to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Locals and Personals

From the
Sikeston Herald
of September 18th, 1915

Beef hides! Walpole pays the price.

Levi Pronty, of Matthews, was in Sikeston Monday.

Rev. Patch Mainard was here Monday enroute to Matthews.

Richard Floyd and family went down to Libourn Tuesday.

Mrs. James Curtis, of Kewanee, was in thie city Wednesday.

Choice beef and veal, hamburger and veal loaf. Walpole's Market.

Mrs. Clarence Hobbs went down to Morehouse Tuesday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Wylie Martin, who had been at Buffington with her husband, came in Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carlile, of Crowder, were in this city Monday enroute to Cairo. Rev. I. H. Fuller went over to Dexter Monday to deliver a lecture, returning Tuesday.

LOST.—An Irish black thorn walking cane. Reward. Rev. J. L. Shultz, 209 North Stoddard St.

Ed. Lady was at Morley a part of this week. He went to Bertrand Thursday to do some painting.

Miss Elda Jackson and mother, who have been at Caruthersville, were here Monday enroute to their home at Charleston.

T. A. Shallow and wife, of Wilson, Ark., were in this city Monday enroute to Dexter to take charge of the Airdome theatre.

Lowndes D. Randol went down to Caruthersville Wednesday afternoon to attend a local manager's meeting, there being seven managers of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co., in General Manager Armstrong's district.

Lightest Mexico

Chapala, Mexico--One morning back in the 16th century the Spaniards came -- marching over the hill and found some Indians sitting around the lake shore fishing.

The Spanish captain looked up the head Indian and said, "Howdy, amigo, this is quite a pond you got here. Whadda you call it?"

"Chapala," the chief replied. "It's 50 miles long by 17 wide, Mexico's biggest lake and all that stuff."

"For Heaven's sake," exclaimed the captain. "You got a pot of gold the tourists will be mad for. How's the fishing?"

"Oh we got white fish, carp, bass and things like that," said the chief. "Cut yourself a cane pole and set with us for a spell."

The Spaniards did just that. For about 300 years, to be exact.

Nothing important happened except the Indians got furious when the Spaniards began washing their socks in the lake. The Indians moved upstream and kept on fishing.

And the king's men stayed to build a few colonial places, some of which are still in use.

Lake Chapala's problems were explained to my by Mr. Luis Cuevas while we sat in his beer garden restaurant on the beach. Some years ago, Luis picked up an antique building on the wide street that goes down to the big warf. He put in a swimming pool and some store bought plumbing and called it the Hotel Nido. On week ends, you can't get a bed in the Nido nor a seat in the beer garden.

Anyhow, said Mr. Cuevas, The big problem here is all the gorgeous water lilies with the purple flowers. They ash in from feeder streams and multiply like mice.

This has been going on for so many years that the lake now has around 100 square miles (about one-tenth of its surfact) covered by lilies. They are bad for the white fish.

Chapala's white fish are said to be the finest in Mexcio. But they have a curious habit of laying their eggs in foam-like wads on the surface of the water.

The wind blows the lilies around and they bust up the eggs. Next year, less white fish.

Mr. Cuevas pulled a new one out of his sombrero, Mexican caviar, which is carp eggs fried and rolled in a tortilla. First caviar taco I ever ate and I must agree it does taste better in a corn flapjack then on crackers.

Then one of the waiters paused to explain how chapala became a lake. Ages and ages ago, a couple of volcanoes caught fire and spewed lava across the Lerma River and made a big dam.

The water started backing up and since there was nothing but mountains on both sides, it kept rising until it came to a hole in the hills.

The result was an enormous lake with a spillway at the top end.

And what with all the built-in scenery and climate to make it an inland Riviera, Chapala has been doing a brisk business since the time of the natives.

The bad thing now, said the waiter, was these blasted lilies. Chapala's civic loaders are looking for some way to get rid of them before everything is flowered-over. What they are looking for is some kind of poinson that is bad for lilies and good for fish. You have to be gentle with fish that wholesale for a dollar a pound and live a mile high in the mountains.

EVERY TREE
IS A FAMILY TREE

Our trees and forests provide your family with many happy hours of recreation. That's why it's important to protect them from forest fires by following Smokey's ABC's: Always hold matches till cold. Be sure to drown all campfires, stir the ashes, and drown them again. Crush all smokes dead out.

Please! Only you can prevent forest fires

COMPLETE M&H FOOD STORES

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M & H SUPER MARKET

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STORE HOURS: MON. - THURS. - 8 A.M.-7P.M.
FRI.-SAT.-8 P.M.-SUN.-8 A.M.-6 P.M.

SOUTHERN GEM GREEN BEANS 8/$1

7-UP SEVEN UP 3 6 BTL CTN. 99¢ OR TAYLOR MAID PLUS DEPOSIT WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE

COLONIAL SUGAR LB. 5/39¢ WITH $5.00 PURCHASE

PORK ROAST FRESH SHOULDER CALLIE LB 29¢

PORK STEAK LEAN LB 37¢

PORK HOCKS FOR BEANS LB 29¢

CURE STEAKS EACH 10¢

REELFOOT PICNIC HAM SMOKED LB. 39¢

HOME MADE PORK SAUSAGE LB. 39¢

PORK RIBS MEATY FOR BBQ LB. 49¢

ECONOMICAL BOLOGNA LB. 37¢

SLICED SMOKED JOWLS LB. 39¢

GROUND BEEF FRESH 3 LB. 99¢

CABBAGE GREEN LB. 6¢

30 LB. AVG. WATERMELONS 69¢

GOLDEN RIPE BANANAS LB. 9¢

PUREX BLEACH ½ GAL. 29¢

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE 1 LB. CAN 69¢

GRADE A SMALL EGGS DOZ. 2/69¢

CANDY BARS ASST. 10 IN PKG. 33¢

HYDE PARK BISCUITS EACH 7¢

GLACIER CLUB ASST. ½ GAL. 49¢

SWEETHEART LIQUID 22 OZ. 4/99¢

DUNCAN HINES OR PILLSBURY CAKE MIX 4/$1

CHEER GIANT 69¢

SUMMER SPECIALS

CHAMPAGNE VELVET 94¢

BUSCH 6 PACK 12 OZ. 99¢

86 PROOF OLD BLUE RIBBON or MOUND CITY QT. $4.48

BUDDHIST MONK sprinkles sacred water over these marching troops leaving Bangkok, Thailand, to fight in Vietnam. The farewell ceremony was performed at the Grand Palace. The men are members of Thailand's Black Panther Division paid a last visit to the most sacred shrines of their country before departure.

Titles III and IV

John Gould
...n the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

Because I didn't know enough to go home after the pie was served, I sat the other evening through a double - talk explanation of Titles I, II, III, and IV of the federal aid to schoolrooma'ams, and I've been in ackadaisical with my farm chores ever since, wondering what a remedial reading mobile laboratory is. I don't know if we want one or not, but I think we can get on if we singulate the evidence of need and presentize the community level inability in terms of unit dollars. Before the end-of date, that is. Honestly, I never heard anything like it before.

But at least it served to remind me of a little piece of unfinished business that goes back now, six years. In illustrating the incredible opportunities for smoothing up our culture out here on the edge of the unfashioned wilderness, I told how the high school principal got $250 worth of books when he had only $200 to spend. It seemed to me, as I looked at the report, that he was losing fine and should have public acclaim.

The reason he could do this, as explained, was because he used the list of books approved by the government, and if he purchased books on this list he got a federal kickback, or incentive bonus, which he could then spend for more books. Subject only to the law of diminishing returns, he had a book fund that could go on and on as long as he stuck to the list.

I was delighted to find somebody at the public trough getting so much out of public money, but scholastic curiosity made me look at the titles to see what the government was approving, as against unapproved titles that competed at list price. I will simply say this proved interesting — and you better believe me.

Well, I told about this here at the time, and then I went to reading hens and peeling pulp. But a lady reader out in the Middle West perused my report on publication and she sat herself down at her escritoire and she wrote a letter to her senator giving him the old what-for for permitting such governmental regimentation.

Which, of course, it is, and you should have seen the fuss this letter stirred up in Washington. The senator felt obliged to answer the lady, so he appealed to the education boys for ammunition, and I believe the correspondence should be in the permanent exhibitions of the Smithsonian Institution. I never saw nothing said so many times and with such overwhelming intensity. They insisted they never did no such thing, but proclaimed they were doing it the right way. So the senator replied to the lady and said that after careful investigation he found my statements were unfounded. Then the lady promptly sent me the correspondence.

I didn't do anything about it until the hot summer gave way to the brisker zephyrs of autumn. I dug out the report of the principal, and the list of books that had government approval, and then I visited a few school people and asked questions. When I thought I had things in hand I wrote to that senator.

I started off most politely. I said he ought to know more and believe less. I didn't jump on him with both feet, but I wrote a letter that I thought he would finish if he just got past the first two words. I suggested he was unwise to accept bureaucratic statements until he had finished grammar school and knew a little about parsing and construing. I demonstrated how the educators had not at all denied me, but had permitted an inference to hatch, rise up and fly without really laying an egg. After a certain amount of this friendly badinage I began to shoot. I said he had impugned the veracity of a faithful and, in this instance, accurate reporter and that this was not appreciated by same. I said this was not just a matter of mending fences with an inquisitive and opinionated constituent, but was a gratuitous defamation for which, I believed, there might be recourse.

Then I said I didn't care for his acknowledgement or apology, but that I did expect him to write with extreme alacrity to the lady and tell her, in effect, that his "careful investigation" was anything but-and that I was right all the time. As you can see, under the circumstance I was gentle with him.

But he did, after all, write to me. He assured me there was nothing personal. He said it is difficult being a senator in these trying times when the plain truth is unreliable and a man can't tell which end is up half the time.

That was six years ago. The man, the other evening, under Titles III and IV, told how they got a big grant from the government to buy books for a school, and when the books came they found they had no place to put them. So they got another big grant and they built the school a library. Then the community had nobody to staff this library, so they got another grant and hired some people. Next, the people found they couldn't then begin to handle everything, so they got more funds and hired some assistants. At this point they found nobody could read, so Civil was governor, commanded the guards.

Strangely, it was not until 1965 years had passed after 1776, in 1941, that Congress got around to decreeing the Fourth of July a national legal holiday.

BOOKLET TELLS YOU HOW TO KEEP YOUR PLUMBING IN GOOD REPAIR

The daily comfort and convenience of your family depend greatly on the efficient functioning of your bathroom and kitchen plumbing. If you ever decide to put your home on the market, the quality of your bathroom and kitchen will help to attract buyers and determine your asking price. These are two good reasons for keeping your plumbing in good repair at all times.

A booklet loaded with tips on how to take care of your plumbing and what repair jobs should be handled only by qualified plumbing contractors and their employees is available for 25 cents. Write to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

SHEEP IN BUNCHES

LINCOLN, Ill. (AP) — When it comes time for counting sheep, you can count them rapidly at the Elmer Rohrer farm near here. Nine ewes in the Rohrer flock have produced four sets of triplets, four sets of twins and one

IT'S UP TO YOU

By *Howard E. Kershner, L.H.D.*

A SAFE SPENDING LIMIT

In recent years we have poured out about $130 billion of the people's money for so-called foreign aid, administered by an army of Federal employees. This program has often created more misery than it has alleviated. By interfering with indigenous effort we sometimes reduce the local food supply below what it would have been without our aid. People have sometimes stopped milking their own cows because it is easier to get powered milk from Uncle Sam.

The fundamental difficulty with this whole program is the fact that men are not capable of understanding a world-wide economy or of planning how to carry it on effectively and efficiently. The job is too big and too complex for the planners to master. It needs the initiative of all the people working to advance their own interest in a free and flexible economy which shifts manpower, raw materials and capital quietly and quickly away from industries, activities and services which are less in demand into others which are more in demand.

Another important fact is that human ingenuity is not able to devise methods of accounting and control properly to administer sums running into hundreds of billions of dollars each year. These vast uncontrolled expenditures give rise to innumerable opportunities for wastefulness, kickbacks, favoritism, back-scratching, sweet payoffs and innumerable ways of siphoning off the public's money for the enrichment of individuals. Some of these scandals come to light but most of them are like an iceberg, only one-eighth of which is ever exposed to sunlight. The rest is submerged deeply below the water.

Students of the matter have concluded that when government spends more than one-quarter of the earnings of the people, it is on the way to destroying the economy. We are at fast approaching the expenditure of about 40% of the income of the people for carrying on the activities of the various levels of government. As a result our difficulties multiply. Debt is on the upward-bound escalator and the purchasing power of the dollar is on the downward-moving stairway.

The only answer is to limit the function of government and to free the people to work out their own problems in their own way. This they can and will do if they are not saddled with excessive taxation destroying their initiative and absorbing the fruits of their labor.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR REMODELING YOUR BATHROOM

Americans will spend at least $15 billion dollars on remodeling their homes in 1968, the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau says. The No. 1 choice most often will be remodeling or adding a bathroom. There are several reasons for this:

1. More than 40 million American homes are at least 10 years old, and the majority of them have only one bathroom. Families have grown in size during the past decade and hence more facilities.

2. The bathroom is becoming a status symbol. Families with only one bath feel they're not keeping up with the Joneses.

3. Teenagers want their own bathroom and are getting them in increasing numbers, as parents get tired of the rush-hour competition.

4. A home with an updated bathroom or more than one bath is easier to sell the first place and commands a higher price in the second.

If you're thinking of remodeling your bathroom next year, you'll be wise to deal with a plumbing contractor who "handles the complete remodeling package."

OPEN EVERY EVENING TIL 9

PRICES EFFECTIVE SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

BIG STAR

OPEN SUNDAY FOR YOUR SHOPPING CONVENIENCE

OPEN TIL 9, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

BARKETT FRYERS

PLUMP & TENDER WHOLE LB 25¢

SAVE 16¢ REISS COTTAGE CHEESE 2 LB CTN 49¢

BUTTERNUT KING SIZE BREAD OR BROWN 'N SERVE ROLLS 2 FOR 49¢

FRESH LEAN PORK CHOPS QUARTER SLICED LOIN LB. 59¢

KRAFT SLICED PRIMENTO CHEESE 8 slices in pkg. 29¢

FRESH PORK NECK BONES LB 13¢

BANQUET T.V. DINNERS 3 FOR $1

$1.39

SWIFT SWEET RASHER SLICED BACON LB PKG 49¢

BEEF, PORK, VEAL CUBED STEAKS EA. 10¢

RIVERVIEW BRAND OLEO 2 LBS FOR 29¢

BEEF CHICKEN LEGS EACH 10¢

SORRELLS SLICED ENDS & PIECES BACON 4 LB 89¢

FLAVORKIST BEER-CHEESE OR DIPPY DAN SNACK CRACKERS 2 PKGS 49¢

ARMOUR STAR BEEF CHUCK ROAST BLADE CUT LB 39¢

½ PRICE SALE ROYAL PUDDING 10¢

JACK SALMON WHITING 5 LB 99¢

BANQUET BUY 1 GET 1 FREE ENCHILADES TAMALES CHILI 2 PKG. 29¢

$1.50 SIZE WOODBURY HAIR SPRAY 57¢

YORK ASPIRINS 100 COUNT 17¢

COLGATE 95¢ FAMILY SIZE PLUS 39¢ SIZE TOOTH PASTE $1.34 VALUE COLGATE 100 59¢

SAVE 10¢ ON GOLDEN GRAIN MACARONI & CHEESE 2 PKG 29¢

KRAFTS GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS LGE 69¢ SIZE 29¢

JERGENS TOILET SOAP 4 BARS 29¢

PATRICIAN FACIAL TISSUE 2 200 CT PKG 39¢

SAVE 20¢ BLACKBURNS WHITE OR WAFFLE SYRUP QT 39¢

HYDE PARK BISCUITS 10 IN CAN 7¢

29¢ PACKAGE ONLY JOY 46¢

59¢ GIANT SIZE

HI-HO LIQUID DETERGENT QT 29¢

HEINZ STRAINED BABY FOOD JAR 7¢

¼ GAL

COME TO THE J. E. Boottheel RODEO

Thursday Thru Saturday

COME TO OUR SIDEWALK SALE

SAVE 2 WAYS LOW PRICES PLUS QUALITY STAMPS

HYDE PARK PURE CANE SUGAR 10 LB BAG 88¢

LIMIT 1 WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE

BORDENS GLACIER CLUB ICE CREAM MIX 2 QT PKGS 49¢

SWANSDOWN SAVE 20¢ CAKE

HAPPY VALF TENDER SWEET PEAS 303 CAN 10¢

PRIDE OF ILLINOIS PORK & BEANS 300 SIZE CAN 10¢

ROSEDALE SLICED OR HALVES PEACHES 3 NO. 2½ CAN 87¢

SACRAMENTO TOMATO SAUCE EA. 10¢

SWIFTS BUY 2 GET 1 FREE POTTED MEAT 3 CAN 29¢

PRIDE OF ILLINOIS TOMATOES 2 303 CAN 39¢

SWIFTS VIENNA SAUSAGE 5 CAN $1.00

SWIFTS SPAGHETTI & MEAT BALLS 24 OZ 39¢

SWIFTS BEEF STEW LGE 24 OZ CAN 49¢

ROSEDALE WHOLE KERNEL GOLDEN CORN 303 CAN 19¢

LIBBYS PINEAPPLE GRAPEFRUIT DRINK 46 OZ 59¢

CHOATE FARMS FANCY GOLDEN SWEET CORN EAR 5¢

GLOBE YELLOW ONIONS 3 LBS 19¢

HOME GROWN DELICIOUS FREESTONE PEACHES 2 LBS 29¢

SOLID CRISP LETTUCE LGE HDS 19¢

HOME GROWN CANTELOUPES 2 FOR 29¢

RICHS TOPPING SPOON & SERVE PT 19¢

FRESH GREEN PEPPERS EA 5¢

SEALD SWEET ORANGE JUICE 4 6 OZ 79¢

KRAFTS PURE APPLE GRAPE APPLE BLACKBERRY APPLE STRAWBERRY JELLY 18 OZ JAR 27¢

FLAVORKIST ASSORTED COOKIES 4 29¢ PKG $1.00

DELMONTE PINEAPPLE JUICE 46 OZ. CAN 27¢

"SPECIAL OFFER"

This Beautiful Decorator Clock and Bedside Alarm Retail Value 20.93

Save Up To 52%

Now Only 9.79 With Purchases

FREE Bedside Alarm With Additional Purchases

Visit Our Country Kitchen

HOMEMADE CHOCOLATE PIES OR CAKES EA 89¢

FRUITED COFFEE RING EA. 59¢

BAR-B-Q CHICKENS EA 98¢

BAR-B-Q BEANS PT. 49¢

TURKEY & DRESSING SWISS STEAK

CHICKEN & DUMPLINGS

LIVER & ONIONS HOT CAT FISH

HOME COOKED MEALS 79¢

LET US COOK YOUR SUNDAY DINNER

LAST MONTH IN HISTORY

Drew Pearson Special

MIAMI BEACH -- It hasn't been mentioned outside of the smoke - filled back rooms, but Richard Nixon's top aides are talking seriously of offering the GOP vice presidential nomination to a Negro.

They have in mind Massachusetts Senator Edward Brooke, a Republican moderate, who has proved his popularity with both black and white votes in the north.

Nixon strategists, who favor Brooke, want to abandon the south to George Wallace and concentrate on winning the north. They believe that Brooke would attract enough Negro votes away from the Democrats to win such populous states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and California.

The white backlash would be counteracted, they contend, by the white suburbanites who would be willing to vote for a Negro for vice president as a dramatic gesture of racial unity. The eight conservative Negroes that they are no longer second - class citizens and, perhaps, end racial strife in America.

Meanwhile, Nixon is keeping his choice of running mate to himself. He has confided to friends that he would like to have his former administrative assistant, Robert Finch, now California's lieutenant governor, on the ticket with him. But Finch isn't well enough known. Nixon acknowledge, to run for the second highest office in the land.

Nixon has passed the word though his spokesmen in each delegation that he has his eye on Governor Ronald Reagan for the second spot. Those who know Nixon, however, believe this is out of the picture.

Not until Roosevelt's outspoken wife, Pat, spied Republican National Chairman Ray Bliss on the convention grounds did the Roosevelts wangle tickets for themselves. She complained bitterly to Bliss that they wouldn't be able to attend the convention they had brought to town.

Charitably bliss instructed an aide to see that the Roosevelts got two tickets.

Note: They will do better at the Democratic convention in Chicago where Eliot will be a delegate.

FREE GOP CARS?

The shiny new automobiles, that are taxiing Republican delegates around Miami Beach, were furnished free of charge by the big auto manufacturers.

General Motors, as befits its supposed position in the market, contributed the most- 150 cars, mostly cadillacs. Ford donated 82, mostly Continentals, and Chrysler sent 50, mostly imperials. Foreign and American Motors appropriately furnished only eight cars.

Each candidate was assigned a 20 of the free cars to use as he wished. This wasn't enough for Richard Nixon, who dipped into his campaign chest to rent 100 more cars which delegates around town. Governor Nelson Rockefeller brought a fleet of 25 radio - dispatched vans to Miami Beach.

All the cars in Nixon's fleet sport "Nixon's the one" signs. Nixon also bought up the advertising space on most of the Miami Beach taxicabs. This gives his campaign a visible edge on Miami Beach's jammed streets. The taxicab signs, however, have annoyed many Republican supporters who, in retaliation, often refuse to tip the drivers.

Note: To ease the traffic jam, Scott Paper's Thomas McCabe brought two helicopters to Miami Beach to haul the Pennsylvania bigwigs, including Governor Scranton, from the Diplomat Hotel to Convention Hall.

Instead, however, the Secret Service banned all private helicopters from operating on Miami Beach. Governor Reagan of California has assigned a military helicopter to each candidate, but the governor has assigned a military helicopter to each candidate, but the governor of Pennsylvania will be obliged to seek ground transportation to the convention hall like everyone else.

Nixon is a political realist who has set himself a goal: that he must appear conservative to win the GOP nomination but moderate enough to win the election. Therefore, they expect him to develop a better with the outbreak of the War of running mate after he is safely nominated.

NIXON--SMATHERS AXIS

Some of Richard Nixon's supporters have been quietly charging their campaign supplies to Senator George Smathers, D-Fla., who will head the Florida delegation at the Democratic convention into Chicago. He is expected to support Hubert Humphrey.

Over the years, however, Smathers and Nixon have become intimate friends. They are also reported to be associated in a multi - million - dollar real estate venture.

The organization is so close, say insiders, that the Cuban - Americans for Nixon have felt free to charge office supplies, totalling thousands of dollars, to Smathers' account at Mr. Foster's store in downtown Miami.

Although the Cubans have made purchases in Smathers' name, according to the insiders, the bills have usually been paid by real estate promoter Charles R. B. Rebozo. He is the principal owner of Fisher Island, a valuable property that he hopes to bring off the southern tip of Miami Beach.

Another investor, who asked to remain anonymous, claimed that Rebozo holds shares in Fisher Island in trust for both Nixon and Smathers. The three spend frequent week-ends together at Key Biscayne. Fla., Mone could be reached for comment.

FORGOTTEN ROOSEVELT

The forgotten man at the Republican convention is Eliot Roosevelt, son of the late FDR, who brought the convention to Miami Beach but didn't even get his name on the guest list.

As Miami Beach's former mayor, he put together an offer and made repeated trips to Washington to bargain with the Republican National Committee. After his defeat for relection, however, he was completely left

Dexter Municipal Building Going Up

DEXTER -- Workmen finished pouring concrete for the floor of Dexter's new $33,000 municipal building and masonry work has started with completion to be sometime in October.

City offices have been housed in a building which also contained National Guard drill and storage space and at one time, the city library, for several years. Just over a year ago, the city sold the building to the National Guard and has since been renting space for city officials in the building.

The 36 by 76 foot building will be colonial in style, of red brick backed by light weight block, and will feature white shutters and a blackblend roof.

Separate units will heat and air condition front offices and rear meeting rooms. There will be offices for the city clerk and collector, small office facilities for the mayor and city attorney, with one extra office space not allocated. All offices are carpeted with vinyl tile on the two rear rooms. A vault is being installed in a central location and a drinking fountain will be at the entrance.

The building will be on three lots on the northeast corner of E. Stoddard and Poplar streets, a block east of the post office. Tentative plans are for parking space in rear of the building for some twenty cars. Large trees surrounded the area and the building rooms will be carpeted with the lot so that a wide expanse of green lawn and landscaping can be worked out to compliment the Colonial style building. This another attractive factor will be added to Dexter which is noted for its well - kept lawns and many large trees.

Nichols Lumber Company of Dexter is erecting the building and Willard Brown has been appointed by the city to make inspections at certain phases of the construction.

Washington Report

By Senator Symington

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION - The Congress has recessed for the national conventions and is scheduled to reconvene September 4. In the closing days of this session, the Senate has passed two measures designed to help streamline and reorganize federal agencies and promote cooperation among programs of Federal, State and local governments. Both measures are awaiting House action after the recess.

The population surge in our country and the concentration of urban communities where 70% of Americans now reside on 1% of the land area have resulted in unprecedented demands on government at all levels. To meet these needs, more and more some 400 Federal programs have been enacted.

Inevitably duplication and needless overlapping have resulted. Continued attempts and action is needed to increase the effectiveness and to eliminate the waste as well as the overlapping programs that are no longer needed.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, S.698, passed by the Senate on July 29 is a step in the right direction. It would designed to help improve working relationship in these programs among all levels of government, State and local and Federal.

The nine titles of this bill are designed to help improve relations of Federal State and local governments. They were reminded that what has been a catastrophe to one area in the past may soon be the program of tomorrow.

The bill also provides for improved land acquisition policies and procedures for grant - in - aid projects. This portion of the bill would do away with the practice of "grabbing" land for development in Missouri.

Under the bill, the President would be required to establish a Federal intergovernmental coordination policy concerning grant administration in urban and rural development. Also provided by the measure would be a periodic Congressional review of all Federal grant-in-aid programs.

When consolidation of programs was prescribed as necessary, the President would be authorized to combine After strolling in the park as individual grant-in-aid programs exercise on the playgrou within the same functional area, equipment the three buses we The Administrator of the loaded and the trip which beg General Services Administration at 8 a.m. was terminated at 5: would be required to give p.m. when the group arrived back reasonable notice to responsible school.

Under the proposal, the 170 children we local officials before offering for accompanied by Supt. sale Federal real property Schools Lester M. Ki located within an urban area. Elementary School Princi

In order to enhance further Lucille Givens; teachers, Lc coordination and cooperation Hooks, Lillian Kemp, Jo among the various Federal Cooper, Emma Cooper, Ali agencies and departments, Cooper, Deborah Cleveland, Shirl another measure, S.3640 passed Moore, Glenda Cleveland, Shirl by the Senate on July 27, Would Whiffen, and Bernice Staffor establish a commission to study Aides: Helen Sibley, Van the more than 400 government Patricia McMillen, Bren programs and make recommendations for McMillen, Jeanie Griffin, Shea eliminating or consolidation of Huffstutler, Ruby Harr Federal programs and establish Barbara Sharon Bewley, Shar priorities among them.

RECESS PLANS - During the recess I look forward to spending some time in Missouri including the privilege of addressing the convention of Bell and Everett Hairston.

RECESS PLANS - During Burch, Mrs. E. Hairston, Shirl

Farm Co-ops up In Business But Down in Number

WASUINGTON (AP) - Farm cooperatives and their memberships have declined in number but have increased substantially in business volume, a Department of Agriculture report shows.

The study is for 1965-66 and includes an analysis of the nation's farm co-op marketing supply and service business.

Total volume was $20.6 billion, an increase of 5.1 per cent from the $19.6 billion reported for previous fiscal year. Net volume not counting business done among cooperatives was $15.8 billion, a gain of 6.1 per cent.

The number of cooperatives declined to 8,328 from 8,583 the previous year, and memberships totaled 6,826,275, a decline of 3.6 per cent.

Over-all, the total volume of cooperative business about doubled from 1950 to 1965, the survey shows.

California continued its first - place ranking in value of net business volume, about 12 per cent of the total net.

Minnesota was second with $1 billion, and Iowa was third with $989 million.

AGE PAYS OFF

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP) — Municipal Judge Jerry Facht refused to fine Thomas H. Carter when he was brought into court on a jaywalking charge. Noting that Carter would soon be 100 years old, the judge said:

"At the age of 99, you are entitled to one free jaywalk from this court. The fine is suspended."

Missouri Heritage

By Lew Larkin in the Kansas City Times

THE Fourth of July was observed in Missouri in the last century with a fervor that is difficult to imagine today. Americans in those days, who had pushed back the frontiers and dreamed great dreams of a national destiny, made the Independence day an occasion for expressing their patriotic pride.

The preparation of food began days and even weeks in advance. Citizens contributed pigs, beeves, venison, lambs, turkeys, chickens and even bear meat for the community Barbecue. Bread, cakes, pies, cookies, jellies, pickles and dozens of other goodies came from home kitchens. And everything was free!

Lemonade was mixed in large crocks. There were dozens of jugs of cider beneath the tables, and other spirits in various containers. (At the fancier celebrations, in Kansas City and St. Louis hotels, champagne was the preferred beverage.) Large vats of bungoo hung over the fires. It was a highly seasoned stew of rabbit, fowl and venison, with many vegetables.

Participants traveled miles to attend. Families came be wagon or carriage.

At daybreak the local militia fired a salute. There was interminable marching, by military bands, local bands, local dignitaries, citizens, small boys and dogs, and, of course, the Civil war veterans. The early

NICE LIFT-OFF is performed by sea-kite champion Bernard Davis taking off from Angels Bay, Nice, France. Davis holds the French, European and World Championship titles to the water-air sport.

Ste. Genevieve Festival Saturday and Sunday

STE. GENEVIEVE -- The annual Jour de Fete, commemorating the founding of the city in 1735, will be held Saturday and Sunday.

The two-day event will open at 9 a.m. Saturday with tours of historic French homes. An art show will be held on Merchant street. There will be a display of 100-year old dolls at 132 Merchant St.

The Sunday program opens at 10 a.m. with tours of the old homes.

The Jour de Fete parade will be at 2 p.m. Sunday. Opening ceremonies on Valle high football field at 3:30 p.m. Sunday followed by musical entertainment costumed groups until 9 p.m.

The closing event will be the King's Ball, at 9 p.m., at V.F.W. Hall, with crowning of the king and queen.

Hundreds of persons will be dressed in 18th and 19th century costumes.

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

WHEN SHOES STYLES BEGAN TO CHANGE

The first change in boot and shoe styles that I recall from the very plain sort men and boys had worn so long was in the very early eighties, when the box toe for men and boys and the sidelace sort for women and girls were introduced. The box toe was so called because the toe of shoe and boot was about two inches high and perfectly flat across the front. It gave a very mannish appearance to footwear, and was tremendously popular.

The sidelace shoe for women and girls was so-called because it was laced from sole to top along the side instead of the front. I remember them with a mixture of horror and indignation, because I had to wear a pair of them. At that time I had a job as errand boy for the circuit court, at 25 cents a day for the circuit court term. I planned to use my first week's check, which was for $1.50 for the purchase of a pair of boxtoe shoes I had seen in a store window, and which I admired and coveted. Instead, however, my mother and older sister invested that $1.50 in a pair of sidelace shoes. Worse still, they made me wear them which brought down upon my head much ribbing and ridicule from boys who were wearing box-toe shoes. I still say, they did me wrong.

From box-toe shoes style authorities shifted men and boys to what were called gaiters. This was a shoe which needed no lacing. It had a rubber gusset or insert on each side, which expanded to let the foot in, then contracted to make it fit snugly around the ankle and top. Next came button shoes for men and boys. On one side was a row of buttons, on the other side a row of buttonholes. The process of fastening them consisted of inserting a wire instrument through the buttonhole, placing its hooked end around the button and drawing the button in place through the buttonhole. Highwater pants were worn during that era, decreed by style authorities for the purpose of giving proper display to those fancy button shoes. Practically all the men wore whiskers or sideburns during that period. Their photographs in presentday albums are what Abner describes as a sight for the jaybirds.

The crowning infamy incident to the button-shoe era came in as the Teddy Roosevelt era went out. It was a feminine style which required that shoes be buttoned from ankle to just below the knee. It was then that women began switching from washtubs and cookstoves to hired help and mechanical gadgets. This was because so much time and strength were required for buttoning those high shoes that hardly any was left for work they otherwise would be doing.

Most always, while trying to get away to a party or show, departure would be delayed until the husband could put about forty buttons in place on his wife's shoes. Althought the high button shoe era eventually passed, two evils it ushered in linger to this day. One was the feminine mania for labor-saving gadgets. The other was the relegation of husbands from masculine independence to such ignoble household tasks as those high shoes required.

THE FIRST TELEPHONES

When I was a boy there was not a telephone in any rural Missouri county, very few in our larger cities. That there really were such things was attested, however, by a few people who had attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The first one in Monroe County, Missouri, was installed by Dr. Fred M. Moss, one end of the wire being in his home, the other end in Caplinger's drug store four blocks away. When the doctor was at home and was wanted on the phone it was necessary to pick up a mallet down at the drug store and give three blows upon a button in the middle of a box to which the wire was attached. The service was very unsatisfactory. In fact, the telephone was more of a nuisance than otherwise until local people had satisfied their curiosity by making unprofessional calls.

Within a month after this crude telephone had been installed local people were going in for the idea in a big way. Houses and stores on either side of a street would be connected with single strands of heavy black thread, each end of which ran into a tin can from which one lid had been removed. The can was used as a transmitter and receiver. The fact that conversations could be carried on from one side of the street to the other really was due to shoutings which carried words that far rather than because the system had any merit. This, in turn, led to an experiment, the purpose of which was to determine how far speech could be carried by such a process. Scores of people flocked to the scene, which was in the river bottom east of town. First, the call and response was from a distance of sixty feet, then from eighty feet, and so on until limit was fixed at 150 feet, which really was only good shouting space for a high-pitched voice. Within a few days nearly every house in town had thread telephone connection with its neighbor across the street. One of my sisters conducted quite a love affair with the bachelor she afterwards married, over one of these experimental phone lines. In due time the novelty wore off the telephone cans went into the family garbage piles.

The first real telephones in our county were at either end of a wire that was run from the office of Circuit Clerk Charles A. Creigh in the courthouse at Paris to a store in Santa Fe, his home town, 25 miles away. A charge of 10 cents was made for calls. The line did a tremendous business until most of the people at each end had satisfied their curiosity about talking over a wire.

Along in the late nineties a local citizen installed a real telephone system, with a hired central operator. It was several years, however, before long distance service could be had, and then only from the central office. When a call came in it was necessary to send a messenger for the party that was wanted. This was more of a nuisance than otherwise, especially late at night or when the weather was bad.

In due time, the Southwestern Bell Company acquired the local system. When it insisted on a service charge for calls from exchanges that had been established in all the rural villages, an irate farmer, W. Smith Jones, held indignation meetings in every community and called on people to build their own lines and emancipate themselves from the old octopus. Within one year he had organized a County Mutual system, with a central exchange in Paris, the countyseat. Its charge for service to farm subscribers was 25 cents a month, with free exchange to any of its town and village switchboards. Unfortunately for Paris, lines were run through every street and to all offices and places of business, which imposed upon all the stores and scores of the homes the necessity of keeping two phones on the walls and paying tolls to two exchanges. Eventually, the Mutual system was of more importance to local places of business than was the Bell. It flourished for about ten years, then sold out to the Southwestern Bell, which agreed to continue the free service to outlying villages.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK

When I was a boy great heed was paid to the heavenly command, "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy." In our home, as in 95 per cent of all the others, the women folk prepared enough food on Saturday to reduce cooking to a minor matter on Sunday. The menfolk sawed enough wood on Saturday to keep the home fires burning through Sunday.

After I became stout enough to saw and split wood the very sight of the saw and buck and ax filled me with mental distress every day in the week except on the Sabbath. When I looked toward the woodpile on that sacred day there came a desire to convert a pile of cordwood into heating length and to split a lot of it into kitchen size. This probably was due to a quirk in human nature which originally manifested itself when Adam and Eve That apple tree probably had no attraction for them until they were commanded to eat none of the fruit. It was that way during our prohibition era. Until it was ushered in not one housewife in forty made wine. Before it was two years old wine was being made in 90 per cent of Monroe county's households.

I recall seeing a farmer brought into the circuit court at Paris to answer to the charge of working on Sunday. The charge was filed by neighbors who were outraged at such ungodly conduct and at such an example to the younger generation. I was serving as messenger boy for the circuit clerk, Rev. George C. Brown, at that time, getting 25 cents a day for 10 hours of service. Judge Reed of Palmyra was presiding over the court. The farmer entered a plea of quilty. Judge Reed lectured him severely for the crime he had committed, assesing a fine of $10 and costs, which the culprit paid in order to avoid serving a jail sentence. Today, farmers think nothing of working on Sunday if it suits their convenience. In the towns all the filling stations and garages are operated on the day of rest for the convenience of people who might just as well get what they need the day before. The sound of hammer and saw in building operations is no unusual thing. Road contractors work as many men on Sunday as on Saturday. Instead of being observed as a day of rest, we now observe it as a day of revelry. The old way undoubtedly was best.

It is a mistake, however, to make younger people believe everybody, including healthy boys, spent the Sabbath reading the Bible and singing Psalms in that generation. My parents permitted their boys to go swimming on Sunday in the summer and to go skating in the winter. Between those seasons other innocent diversions were tolerated, provided they could not be classified as labor. My brother Edgar and I became members of a teen-age auxiliary to the local organization in which there was so much talk about alcohol that the hellish thing came to have a sort of fascination for the juvenile mind. It was the Good Templars Lodge. Pictures on the wall showed the progress of a boy from the family cider keg to the drunkard's grave. With ribald dancing and fighting episodes which impressed boys with the notion that in spite of his tragic end the old sinner had had a lot more fun than some of the brethren who seemed to have pickles for hearts and vinegar for blood.

That juvenile organization met in the upper story of the Cooper Block every Sunday afternoon I gained great popularity with Mrs. Broughton and Mrs. Bland by reciting a poem entitled "We Coming Voters," at every open session. The opening lines were, "We voters are coming soon, To toll the knell of the rum saloon." Eventually, however, along with my brother, Edgar, Chris Buerk, Bates Lasley and Tom Bodine, I was expelled from the organization because of a fee for all fight we staged at one of the meetings, in which furniture was overturned and much injury was done to the dignity of our elders, for which most of us received a sound thrashing when the word reached our horrified parents.

We probably went too far in one direction back there. We certainly are now going too far in the other direction. While the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, it was made for a purpose, which purpose was rest. But how to rest; that's the question. What rests one person worries another, so there probably can be no fixed rule for the day unless it be a rule against revelry and financial gain.

Coffee Corner

by Cherie

Mother was cleaning out some old files of hers the other day when she came across this clipping from the Pakston (South Dakota) Advance, that she had cut out years ago and saved. Since this is an election year and everyone is philosophying and pushing his opinions and views off on the next guy, we thought perhaps this little article would bear repeating and remembering before we open our big fat mouths too often, (me especially!)

LIFE GETS TEEDJUS— BUT BY GAD IT'S FUN

Every person comes into the world without his consent and yet few leave it willingly. During the intervening years on earth, much time is spent in continuous round of controveries and misunderstandings.

In his fancy, man is an angel. In his boyhood, he is an imp; in his manhood, he is everything from a worm up; in his old age, he is a fool.

If he is rich, he is dishonest; if he is poor, he can't manage. If he raises a family, he's a chump; if he doesn't raise a family, he is too selfish.

If he goes to church, he's a hypocrate; if he doesn't he's damned. If he is in politics, he's a grafter; if he isn't he's shirking his responsibility.

If he is a generous giver, he's a showoff; if he isn't he's stingy. If he dies young, it's a shame because he had such a future ahead of him. But if he lives, he's only hanging around to save

The Outlook for Business

For the last six months of 1968

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

The first half of 1968 is drawing to a close with the annual rate of motor vehicle sales estimated to be at a near-record level. Domestic passenger car retail sales in the calendar year through May are about 10 per cent above the level in the corresponding period of 1967. Truck sales exceeded last year's five-month total by 12 per cent. These sales have been attained despite the fact that dealer inventories this year have not been in balance because of national and local strikes against individual vehicle manufacturers during the fourth quarter of 1967 and continuing into 1968. The resulting delays in filling customers' orders have affected monthly delivery rates, particularly during the first four months of the year. By the end of May, however, dealer inventories were in good blance and adequate in relation to current demand levels.

While the causes of consumer uncertainty which so clearly influenced consumer expenditures in 1967—notably, the Vietnam war, Congressional consideration of an income tax surcharge, rising state and local taxes, and persistent inflationary pressures—have continued in 1968, the underlying economic trend has been one of continuing expansion of production, employment, and income. This has been reflected in new car sales although the share of the market accounted for by "regular-sized" cars has declined while that of the "intermediate-sized" cars has increased. At the same time, however, the upward trend of consumer purhcases of optional equipment, evident for a number of years, is continuing. Over 46 per cent of the domestic industry's 1968 models have been ordered with air conditioning, which compares with about 30 per cent only two years ago. Automatic transmissions were ordered on better than 90 per cent of the 1968 per cent of the cars produced were equipped with power steering, the installation rate for this equipment is now 83 per cent. Customer demand for these and other optional features, together with their continuing preference for top-of-the-line models, are strong indicators of the acceptance of 1968 car values.

The continued strength of used car sales has also supported sales of new cars. With used car prices, both wholesale and retail, at a high level, dealers can make attractive offers on used cars in trade for new cars. Furthermore, used car sales have been well-maintained with inventories, relative to sales, free of imbalances.

A number of factors are contributing to the sustained high rate of truck sales during the first five months of 1968. A rising level of economic activity brings an increase in the demand for transportation services of all types, with the requirements of the expanding service industries for light-duty trucks and vans becoming increasingly important. Improvements in basic truck engineering and innovation in vehicle designare opening up new opportunities for the efficient use of motor trucks and the enlargement of the new truck sales potential.

Production schedules of domestic car manufacturers for the remainder of the 1968 model run, as published by trade sources, appear to be well in line with current demand trends. As a result, new car inventories in dealers' hands should be adequate to provide customers with a good product selection through the remainder of the model year.

Most economic indicators point to a continuing expansion of the economy in the second six months of 1968, although probably at a somewhat lower rate than in the first half of the year.

DOOR BUSTER
GOOD THURSDAY ONLY
PROTECTO
BABY FEEDING DISH
Reg. $.59
EACH 29¢
CRENSHAW'S DISCOUNT ANNEX

HAY—FEVER SINUS SUFFERERS
Here's good news for you! Exclusive new "hard core" SYNA-CLEAR Decongestant tablets act instantly and continuously to drain and clear all nasal-sinus cavities. One "hard core" tablet gives up to 8 hours relief from pain and pressure of congestion. Allows you to breathe easily—stops watery eyes and runny nose. You can buy SYNA-CLEAR at your favorite drug counter, without need for a prescription. Satisfaction guaranteed by maker. Try it today.
INTRODUCTORY OFFER WORTH $1.50.
Cut out this ad—take to a drug store. Purchase one pack of SYNA-CLEAR 12's and receive one more SYNA-CLEAR 12 Pack Free.
WHITE'S REXALL DRUG STORE

PROFFER
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK UNTIL 10:00 AT THE CAUTION LIGHT ACROSS FROM THE AIRPORT
RODEO DAYS AT PROFFERS
Means A Roundup Of Food Savings For You
TISSUE PINK OR WHITE ROLL 10¢
REELFOOT CORN VALLEY SAUSAGE LB 45¢
MILNOT 6 TALL CANS 69¢
REELFOOT HOUSER VALLEY BACON 59¢ LB
BUSH SHOT BOAT Pork & Beans CAN 9¢
REELFOOT FRANKS 10 IN PKG 45¢ PKG
NEW! NEW! NEW! DORITOS TORTILLIA CHIPS 5½ OZ PKG 29¢
TEA FLARE SALTINES CRACKERS 10¢
MORRELL FRESH FROZEN PORK BRAINS LB 29¢
FLAVOR KIST COOKIES Pecan Choc. Drop Double Choc. Chip Rainbow Chips 45¢
REELFOOT TENDERIZED HAM SHANK HALF OR WHOLE 59¢ LB.
Ladies Hose 2 PR $1
NEW RED POTATOES 20 LB 89¢
TASTE-D-LITE WHOLE GOLEN CORN 4 303 CANS 69¢
C&H PURE CANE SUGAR 5 LB 49¢
WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE
FRESH GROUND 100% PURE BEEF 3 LBS $1
11 lb. BAG OF WHITE CRYSTAL ICE 50¢
NABISCO COOKIES Cookie Mates Vanilla Flavored Cream Choc. Fudge Sandwich 39¢
SHOP PROFFER AND SAVE SAVE
SAVE
BI-RITE

Hatlo's They'll Do It Every Time

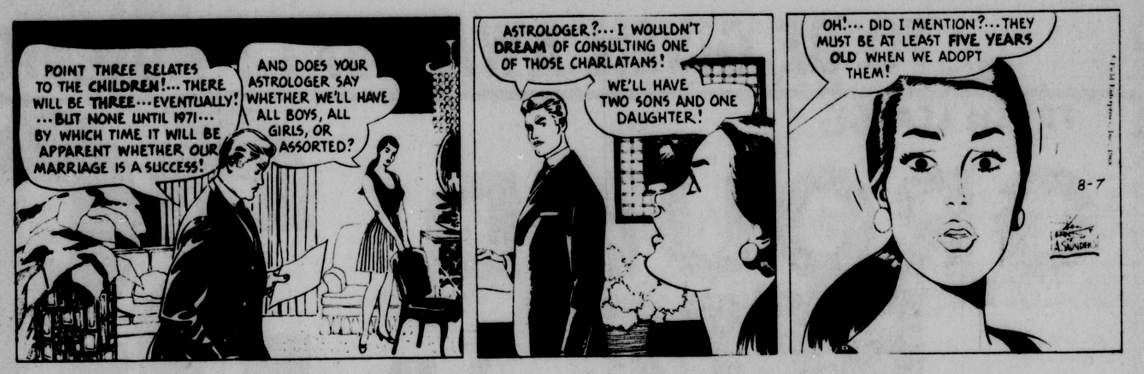
THE FAMILY CIRCUS By Bil Keane

"...and we're missing 'Lost in Space', and 'The Beverly Hillbillies' and 'Run For Your Life' and..."

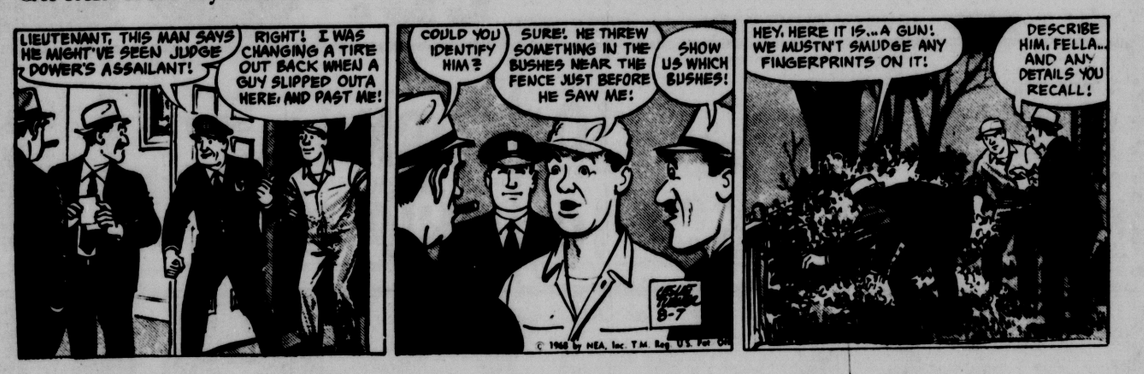
THE RYATTS

PEANUTS by Schuiltz

MARY WORTH by Saunders & Ernst



CAPTAIN EASY by Leslie Turner

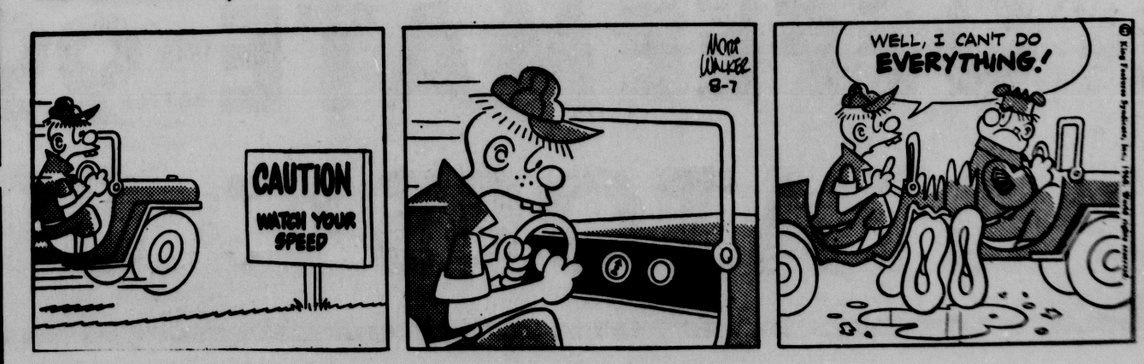


STEVE CANYON by Milton Caniff

THE PHANTOM by Falk & Berry

ALLEY OOP by V.T. Hamlin

BEETLE BAILEY by Mort Walker



Today In U.S. History

By The Associated Press

Today is Wednesday, Aug. 7th, the 220th day of 1968. There are 146 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On this date in 1942, the first American offensive battle in World War II began as U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

On this date—

In 1782, George Washington established a military decoration called the Order of the Purple Heart.

In 1789, Congress created the U.S. War and Navy departments.

In 1804, an American fleet bombarded the Mediterranean port of Tripoli.

In 1912, a Progressive Party convention in Chicago nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president.

In 1941, the Soviets bombed Berlin for the first time in World War II.

In 1957, a federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., indicted Col. Rudolf Abel as a Soviet spy.

Ten years ago — The United States was withdrawing Marines from Lebanon three weeks after sending them in at the request of the Beirut government.

Five years ago—The American first lady, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, gave birth to her second son, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, at Otis Air Force Base Hospital on Cape Cod. The premature infant died two days later.

One year ago — Arab merchants went on strike in the old city of Jerusalem to protest Israel's annexation of the quarter from Jordan.

SIDE GLANCES By Gill Fox

"Things happen so fast these days, I'm taking a speed-reading course to keep up with current events!"

TIZZY by Kate Osann

"He's not really mine. I'm just keeping him occupied while his regular girl is away at camp!"

STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.

To develop message for Thursday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

1 Send	31 Note	61 With
2 Someone	32 Of	62 A
3 You	33 Hadn't	63 And
4 Your	34 Feel	64 Elders
5 Ability	35 Pleases	65 Nice
6 Watch	36 Chums	66 Gift
7 Display	37 And	67 Little
8 Don't	38 Allow	68 Favored
9 Weep	39 And	69 And
10 A	40 Exciting	70 Work
11 Intake	41 Expected	71 Keep
12 Your	42 People	72 Mind
13 Over	43 More	73 Alert
14 Rare	44 Your	74 Down
15 Lost	45 Personal	75 Pleasing
16 Readjust	46 And	76 But
17 May	47 Life	77 Personality
18 Your	48 Willingness	78 Thanks
19 Of	49 Sharpen	79 Mood
20 Food	50 To	80 Is
21 Thoughtful	51 Your	81 Around
22 Program	52 You	82 Passes
23 You	53 Pencil	83 Free
24 Chances	54 And	84 To
25 Charm	55 Output	85 Of
26 Oldtime	56 A	86 Energy
27 To	57 Or	87 Time
28 Receive	58 Gather	88 You
29 Answer	59 Children	89 Someone
30 You	60 Money	90 Appreciated

8/8

ARIES MAR. 22 – APR. 20 — 23-34-56-67 74-76-79-82

TAURUS APR. 21 – MAY 21 — 8- 9-13-15 24-57-60

GEMINI MAY 22 – JUNE 22 — 4- 5-46-48 50-70-80-90

CANCER JUNE 23 – JULY 23 — 44-45-47-59 63-64-68

LEO JULY 24 – AUG 23 — 6-11-19-20 39-55-85-86

VIRGO AUG. 24 – SEPT 22 — 49-51-53-54 71-72-73

LIBRA SEPT. 23 – OCT. 23 — 3-17-28-29 30-33-41

SCORPIO OCT. 24 – NOV 22 — 26-36-37-40 42-58-81-88

SAGITTARIUS NOV. 23 – DEC 22 — 2-35-52-61 62-65-66

CAPRICORN DEC. 23 – JAN. 20 — 1-10-21-31 32-78-84-89

AQUARIUS JAN. 21 – FEB. 19 — 16-18-22-27 38-43-83-87

PISCES FEB. 20 – MAR. 21 — 7-12-14-25 69-75-77

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10—20

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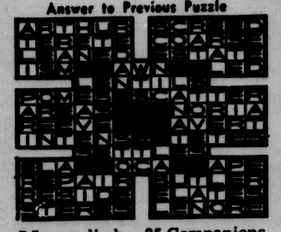
Mountaineering

Answer to Previous Puzzle

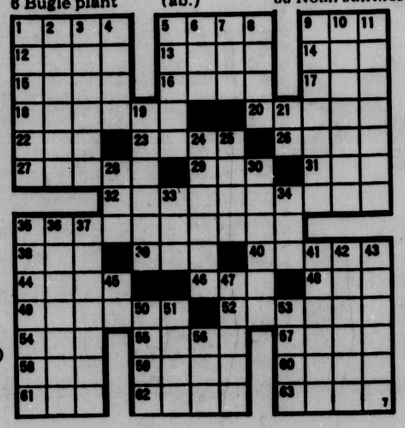


ACROSS

1 Western landmark
5 Land elevation
9 High mountain
12 Coarse fiber
13 Eye part
14 Engineers' group (ab.)
15 Animated existence
16 Tatters
17 Possessive pronoun
18 Warnings of danger
20 Invigorating
22 Proselyte to Judaism
23 Steam (comb. form)
26 Kind of bean
27 Chinese or Indian
29 Prussian spa
31 Saul's uncle (Bib.)
32 Ridge of mountains (Sp.)
35 Lowest feminine voices
38 Spanish cheer
39 That lady
40 Musteline mammal
44 Dark (dial. var.)
46 Slangish assent
48 Anger
49 Fly
52 Behind the vessel (naut.)
54 It is (ab.)
55 Cry of woe
57 Danube tributary
58 Abstract being
59 Measure of distance
60 Land measure
61 Body of water
62 Defile between mountains
63 Occident

DOWN

1 Spanish seaport
2 Roman officals
3 African journey
4 Son of Elpaal (Bib.)
5 American novelist, Fannie —
6 Bugle plant
7 Lower limb
8 Endure
9 Silly
10 English reformer
11 City in Italy
19 Demesne estates
21 Chemical suffix
24 Hodgepodge
25 Leave out
28 Deed
30 Small vessels
33 College cheer
34 Landing ship (ab.)
35 Companions
36 Green garnet
37 Portia's maid
41 Third canonical hour
42 Mistakes
43 Milk-curdling substance
45 Hindu unknown god
47 Alleviates
50 Pound down
51 Lamb's pen name
53 Melt
56 Noun suffixes



CARNIVAL By Dick Turner

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THURSDAY-FRIDAY-SATURDAY

Right to Work

Senator Bennett Urges Federal Employee Protection Against Compulsory Unions in West Coast Seminar

SAN FRANCISCO, California, July 19 -- Compulsory unionism for the nation's more than three million Federal Employees with forced dues payments, used in turn for political contributions, would in effect nullify the Federal Hatch Act, Senator Wallace F. Ennett (R-Utah) said here today.

Addressing a seminar of representatives from 11 Western states, sponsored by Californians for Right to Work and the National Right to Work Committee in the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, the veteran Senator urged Federal Legislation to protect government workers from being forced to join a union in order to work for the United States government.

He said that the law should provide a model for state, county, and municipal governments to follow in outlawing compulsory unionization of an additional 9 million public employees throughout the nation.

The Utah Senator is author of the "Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" which he introduced last month and has drawn bi-partisan support of more than 40 members of Congress. A companion bill was placed in the House of Representatives' hopper by Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn (R-Georgia).

Introduced by Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, President of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Right to Work Committee, Senator Bennett decried the encroachment of individual liberty by those in power, and said that compulsory unionism of government workers would be another abridgement of freedom.

"Back in 1788 before there was a Congress of the United States, James Madison rose in the Virginia Convention and sounded a solemn warning," Senator Bennett continued. Delegate Madison, who was to become the fourth President of our country told the conclave:

"'I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations,'" Senator Bennett quoted Madison.

President Johnson has been under "intense political pressure" by international union bosses and their political favorites to amend President Kennedy's 1962 Executive Order which gives Federal Employees the right to refrain from joining a union.

He said enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill containing President Kennedy's "Right to refrain" lanuage would remove "this temptation from the White House and make it a Federal law where it belongs."

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal Employee-Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Senator Bennett charged.

"Furthermore, we think there is a second compelling reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notcie, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enunciated by President John F. Kennedy. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

Use of tin in the bronze alloy of the Lincoln penny was discontinued in 1962. Now the cent is 95 per cent copper, 5 per cent zinc.

Americans Have A Look

DAVID LAWRENCE in the GLOBE DEMOCRAT

WASHINGTON - Do many people know how costly to the country and how disrupting to individual welfare a change in the federal "minimum wage" rates is today?

How many youngsters have been deprived of jobs, and how many persons in the upper age brackets have been idled?

These are questions which only partly indicate the profound effect in an economic sense caused by the raising of minimum wages this year to $1.40 an hour and by the increase in the scope of the law to include workers hitherto uncovered but who now get at least $1 an hour. Also, next February the minimum wage goes to $1.60 cents an hour.

THE MOST far-reaching cost of the increases is in the wage rates well above the minimum. These now are being forced upward all along the line.

A worker, for example, previously earning $1.40 an hour on a 40-hour week received $56 a week, and the labor unions aren't content to leave this and the other rates unchanged as the minimum is moved up by law.

When the workers who have already reached the $56 bracket demand an increase, this affects those in the $80 category and so on up the line.

The total amount of these increases to the country runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars a year and is one of the factors in the rise in the cost of living, otherwise known as "inflation."

The hardships and tragic results of the raise in the minimum wage rates have been disclosed to some extent in a survey conducted among 40,000 small business firms in all parts of the country by the National Federation of Independent Businesses, an organization of independent business proprietors. The replies to its questionnaire are very revealing.

THUS, for example, a laundry in Indiana laid off five of its 40 employes and expects to fire still more. In Wisconsin, a small bank discharged two of its employes because it felt that a rate of $56 a week is too much for a beginner out of high school.

The new rates generally seem to have hurt the chances of teen-agers to get jobs. This is especially true in small towns, but even in a large city small firms are saying they can't afford to train unskilled labor at the new rates. A bakery owner in Utah said the minimum wage virtually eliminates apprentices as new employes and will close up many small businesses. The new law affects some farm employes, too. Altogether, the need to discharge workers will be felt by the low-skilled and unskilled.

BUT, it will be asked, why weren't all these factors taken into account by members of Congress when they enacted the minimum-wage legislation? The answer is that the labor-union monopoly in America boasts that it controls a majority of both Houses of Congress today by furnishing campaign funds to help elect them.

This certainly emphasizes the need for a stricter code of ethics than has been suggested thus far as a result of the cases of Senator Dodd and Representative Powell. It makes a good argument for federal appropriation of campaign funds so that cnadidates will not be placed under obligations to any vested interest.

The big labor organizations aren't interested particularly in minimum wages as such because those employes who get the increases are usually not members of unions nor likely to be for a while.

But every rise in the minimum-wage rates imposed by federal law pushes up the whole set of wage scales and has its impact all along the line - including, for instance, the auto workers. This, of course, adds to the cost of he automobile itself.

It might be less expensive in the long run for local communities to put the unskilled workers on government relief temporarily until they can be taught skills that would enable them to earn even better wages then the minimum.

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BRUCE BIOSSAT

Slender 'Polls' Bolster Optimism in Rocky's Camp

By BRUCE BIOSSAT
NEA Washington Correspondent

MIAMI BEACH (NEA)

Though Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's forces have gained heart from a Harris Poll contradicting an earlier Gallup Poll which showed Richard Nixon outdoing him against the Democrats, there is an amazing lack of sharpness and drive in Rocky's final push for the GOP nomination here.

Canvass of Rockefeller aides and some key supporters on the convention scene discloses a curious kind of floating optimism. The new Harris Poll and the governor's own polls showing him stronger than Nixon against Democrats in nine key states are fueling this mood. Yet to a large degree it is unsupported by hard evidence.

When they talk of delegate counts, the governor's people seldom overestimate their own indicated strength—in the range of 350 of the 667 votes required for nomination. Nor do they usually overstate California Gov. Ronald Reagan's presently calculated total of roughly 180.

Nevertheless, some Rockefeller backers dreamily insist that Nixon's hard count falls somewhere between 500 and 550 votes, though even the most bearish of the published delegate surveys which mix fact and reasonable projection has not brought the former vice president below 570. Most such surveys place him near or somewhat above the needed 667, with possibly more to come from breaking favorite sons.

Neither publicly nor privately will Rockefeller backers spell out where the governor himself has gained delegates. They wave off all efforts to obtain precise details of place and number. This reporter's own final delegate survey indicated that Rockefeller has actually lost rather than gained votes.

Moreover, though the Rockefeller camp has not pumped up Reagan's total to artificial levels, some sources are speaking too glibly of further Reagan gains in the Nixon-held South which could draw Nixon down and, by their account, benefit Rocky on later ballots, if not at first.

A larger Southern breakout for Reagan in the South is indeed possible, but it has not happened yet and is considered an unlikely event unless key Southern leaders tied to Nixon either lose all of their potent influence or themselves go to Reagan.

This reporter's fresh checks with several such leaders turned up no evidence that they are switching or losing their grip.

Another fuzzy element in the dreamy optimism heard from Rockefeller people in the hotel corridors here is the notion that Nixon is panicking because his aides are hitting the telephone hard and applying some pressure on delegates either to stay put or come aboard.

One ardent professional on Rocky's side was incensed over alleged false Nixon claims to three extra delegates in an eastern state.

"If he's winning big," the comment went, "why does he need to lie about those three lousy delegates?"

Another veteran, a western moderate, said Nixon's agents were "putting the arm" on Mountain State delegates, but he declined to be specific.

Endlessly, Rocky's political friends warmed themselves with new evidences of an old circumstance: the fact that many Nixon delegate backers are lukewarm in their enthusiasm for him.

But as this is an old story, so is it not new for a frontrunner to worry or indulge in "delegate overkill." Characteristically, a candidate with 50 more votes than he needs thinks he would be safer with a bulge of 75 or 100. Hence the late-hour pressure to get new votes and reconfirm the old. The leader never knows when attrition will set in, or how far it might go.

The Nixon camp's worries are natural, especially in light of some inroads from the intensified Reagan drive. No able manager ever takes his votes for granted until they are recorded on the ballot.

Despite this obvious real concern, Nixon's managers remain fundamentally calm and confident. They have outdone Rocky's forces in work and in publishable talk. Their chief delegate-rustlers meet twice daily. They are more outgoing and establish a more visible presence than either of their rivals. Said one Nixon aide:

"If independent counts showing us with enough to win are not correct, then we ourselves are badly mistaken. We don't think we are."

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

Betwixt Two Popples

John Gould
in the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

Take a good, still morning on the summer hillside, birds tweedling all over the place, chores done, and breakfast about to be. I mean a real breakfast, the cordwood kind with things to eat, including the two fried eggs that gaze up at you in fawning admiration. And I mean a real quiet morning with the valley, where people are pulling and hauling and don't have time to eat breakfast. Just the birds tweedling, and breakfast, and the sun shining at the window.

Now, with everything arranged just so, reach around and turn on the radio and tune in one of these city stations where they have a man up in a helicopter reporting traffic conditions as the suburban populace tries, as Nell Griffin put it, to "git to town." About the funniest thing I want to listen to, as I sit there in gratitude, is the news about Sumner Tunnel, Morrissey Boulevard, and Route 128.

This Nell Griffin was a character of bygone times, and one year she was putting up plums and ran out of jar rubbers. The men were working in the fields, so Nell took the only horse left in the barn, attached him to a buggy and started for the village to get some jar rubbers. This wasn't much of a horse, being elderly and full of years and greatly impaired in other respects, and if he had ever been in a buggy before it was so long ago nobody could remember, let alone him. Nell succeeded in coacing him down the road as far as the Littlehale woodlot, and here a log pile of white birch cordwood engaged the beast's attention and caused him to shy.

He shied right up the steep banking on the other side of the road, buggy, Nelly and all, and he went between two popple trees in such a way that the front wheels fetched up with everything on a downhill cant. Some time later Ross Ringrose came teaming down the road and found Nell up there in this unlikely and precarious situation, and she was conversing with the horse with spirit, urgency and some asperity. The horse, Ross always claimed, was blushing. So Ross called up to Nell and he said, logically enough, "Nell what in the world are you doing up there?"

Nell's answer was, of course, "I'm trying to git to town."

The way this man in the helicopter brings his report, I get the notion the great bulk of humanity is stuck betwixt two popples most of the time, and this thought amuses me as I dawdle with my matutinal nourishment, because the only motor vehicle plans I have immediately are to turn to soon, more or less, and cultivate the tomatoes three rows at a time with a maximum m.p.h. of possibly a rousing three. Not today, though, because it promises to be coolish, and I want to finish yanking out my cordwood.

The helicopter reports on radio are a wonderful preface to yarding wood, for I find bring the tractor through the swamp and up to the pile of birch is much like bringing a Winchester town car into Park Square. I tipped a couple of trees over at that point, and now that I'm after the wood I have to find a road. And piloting a farm tractor with cordwood trailer through woodland threatens constant Nell Griffins, and if you aren't adroit you'll get hung up by the wheels. You could hold a gun to my head and I still wouldn't drive the Storrow parkway at rush hour, but I can wheel my rig right up to the pile and hop off. I'd like to know what the man in the helicopter would say if he could hover and watch me do it. When a trailer wheel fetches up on a surprise rock and the front wheels of the tractor lift off the ground like a circus horse doing a salute it has the same general traffic reference as a five - car tailgateer embrace on the top deck of the Maurice Tobin Bridge, formerly the Mystic River Bridge.

I got the last of the year's wood hauled out to the place where we saw and fit it, but it was late afternoon by that time. I lazied the tractor along, coming from work as commuters do, wending my weary way as the poet puts it homeward. Deed well done, another- day - another - dollar, the pressures over. Nobody honked behind, nobody stalled ahead, but I had quite a time with a foolish bull robin. He wanted to pick worms in the road, and he'd bounce along ahead of me and then call me names when I crept up on him. When he went back to the next he probably talked about me. That was the only real traffic problem I had all day.

And there is hardly anything about coming down through the fields as the afternoon wanes to send the Senate into night sessions over air pollution. Growing grass smells goo-ood. I noticed quite a few strawberry blossoms as I came along, and if we get rain I should be able to find a mess to make my bucolic breakfast even better while I listen to the man in the helicopter.

"It's good to get home after a hard day at the office and fighting that traffic," I said.

She said, "You been thinking about him, too. What gets me is that a man can actually make a living today flying around looking at traffic jams." It is something to reflect on.

There is some merit in living on the job, and I'm glad for dawding time at breakfast.

Captive Nations Week, July 18-July 24

WE MUST REMEMBER MANY THINGS .

The U.S. Congress has designated July 18-24 as Captive Nations Week.

It isn't a week of celebration, but one of reflection out of which realization must come of the absolute terror and tyranny communism has wrought upon the earth in fewer than 50 years.

Captive Nations Week is the seven days in July which will chronicle the terrible crimes of the Soviet Union and Red China and beg us to do something to save the captives and ourselves.

By trickery, brutal deception, assassination and genocide, communism has crushed once-free nations and rules by the awesome, crushing weight of tyranny. The captive people's lands are the same lands which sent forth the restless millions to forge a land of Freedom out of the wilderness of North America. Our heritages are parallel - are our destinies to be as black as that of the captive nations?

These seven days will remind us of many things: of the vigilance that is the price of liberty; of the love of mankind that we disavow by accepting the status-quo of captive nation slavery; of the aid and trade that strengthens the oppressor's hold on the captives - in the false name of building phantom bridges of impossible accommodation; of our election of officials who abet slavery by compromise; of the captive children who are taken from parents who must go to the field and factory to "build socialism"; of communist dedication; of American apathy.

While we have done nothing, the list of captive nations has grown at the rate of 1.5 a year since 1917. See list.

Who's next? South Vietnam, Algeria, Colombia, Congo, Laos, Tanzania, Bolivia, Thailand, the Dominican Republic?

None of these if we begin to roll back the tide with realistic political philosophy and a willingness to use force.

Let us hear from two experts on communist slavery. They tell us what is in store for the free world if it does not start speaking loudly and carrying a big stick.

THE BALKANS

Dr. Antonas Trimakas is well-equipped to review the situation in the Balkan states. He is a diplomat, professor of economics and has served as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithunia and on the Assembly of Captive European Nations. His observations:

"While commemorating the Captive Nations, we should discuss the fate of the three victims of the Soviet imperialist expansion in Europe. These victims were the three Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. They are located on the Baltic shores and have for their immediate neighbors the Soviet Union, Poland and Germany. These countries are old. Lithuania, for example, was established as independent kingdom in 1253 under King Mindaugas. The three countries re-emerged as independent states in 1918. The period of their independence was marked by tremendous economic and cultural progress and peaceful cooperation.

"World War II, unleashed by Stalin's and Hitler's conspiracy against peace, brought about destruction of political and legal order in East-Central Europe. In its early phase, the independence of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland was suppressed by the aggressor powers - Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. Soon after, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, East Germany and, finally, Czechoslovakia fell victims of Soviet imperialism and colonialism.

"Today, the rulers of the Kremlin consider Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, in disregard of the will of these nations, as Soviet republics. They have been enslaved by Moscow in violation of all Soviet international obligations and in disregard of the basic provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Law of Nations. This is why the free nations do not recognize status quo, created in the Baltic states by the criminal act of the Soviet aggression. De jure, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania remain sovereign states, but the exercise of their sovereign rights has been prevented by a foreign military occupation. A certain number of Western countries, the United States included, continue to recognize the Baltic diplomatic and consular missions as equal with all other diplomats.

"In spite of this legal international status, the three Baltic countries have been made by the brutal force of the Soviet Union its virtual colonial possessions. The characteristics of a colonial rule are:

(1) Conquest by force;

(2) Subordination by the conquering power which usurps the authority of decisions and is imposing its political will;

(3) Colonization and

(4) Economic exploitation.

"The Soviet regime in the Baltic countries meets all these requirements.

"Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were invaded in 1940 by the overwhelming armed forces of the Soviet Union. The Soviet political emissaries have been appointed by Moscow to important government positions, and these servants of the Kremlin usurp the power of decisions and are imposing their political will. So-called Soviet 'elections' are held from time to time for the confusion of the outside world. The Soviet Union deported more than half of a million Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians to the Arctic areas of the USSR, where many of these people perished from tortures, starvations, diseases and hardships. The deportees were replaced at home by the colonists brought from the Soviet Union. Finally, all properties, private businesses, industries, banks and land were nationalized; human rights and fundamental Freedoms suppressed, and the countless trials for slightest transgressions of the imposed economics regulations ended in numerous death sentences.

"The Soviet administration endeavors to deprive the Baltic people of their personal and national identity by:

(1) change of Baltic national traditions and customs;

(2) falsification of Baltic history and removal of historic monuments;

(3) forcible imposition of Soviet atheism.

(4) impositon of Kremlin dogmas, as the sole and binding criteria for creative work, on Baltic writers, artists, scientists, and other intellectuals;

(5) forcing on the Baltic languages of Russianism and communist jargon;

(6) glorification of all hat is Soviet Russian and isolation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia from the cultural life of the free world.

(7) abolition of the Freedom of thought, conscience, and expression.

"The Kremlins hope is that the growing disillusionment of the Balts with the West, together with ceaseless Russification and communication, as well as the corrosive work of time, will turn Baltic peoples into faceless, obedient slaves of the great Soviet ant-hill.

"Against this somber background, the captive Baltic peoples have unanimously refused to come to terms with the communist system, imposed by force. The Baltic people continue to oppose the communist concepts, ideology and propaganda. Neither thousands of lectures on atheism and communist ideology, nor atheist museums, displays and posters helped the egime to gain acceptance by the people. It is among the young generation that the communist ideological failure is the most striking. Moreover, the large attendance of church services, persistent rejection of the tenets of socialist relism by writers and artists, the regime's fear of popular discontent and its efforts to combat the so-called bourgeois nationalism, as well as the slow agricultural production and high percentage of rejects in industrial production are all directed against the imposed Soviet colonial rule and communist system.

"These are but few of facts speaking against the Soviet regime in the Baltic States, based on subjugation, injustice and colonial exploitation. It stands to reason that, as long as the Baltic and other Eastern-European nations with centuries - long traditions of independent life and western culture are held in Soviet bondage, there can be no peace in Europe nor in the rest of the world. The Baltic peoples are, therefore, entitled to hope that the problem of restoration of their rights to self-determination will be raised as an issue of peace and security. The Baltic nations expect that the time is not remote when the problem of Soviet colonialism in Europe will be dealt with and that the abolishment of Soviet colonial rule will be sought. The Soviet system, as all tyrannies throughout history, carries within itself seeds of its own destruction and it cannot and shall not prevail. The determined efforts of the Baltic peoples, combined with the assistance of all Freedom - loving countries, may speed up this process.

"The proclamation of the Captive Nations Week serves as a challenge as well as a profession of faith and re-dedication. It is an appeal to the free world and an urge for unity and action to accelerate the triumph of Freedom and justice."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Josef Lettrich has represented his country, Czechoslovakia, in the Assembly of Captive European Nations. Condemned to death in 1945 for his political activities, Dr. Lettrich was exiled three years later to the United States where he has since been working actively for for his country. The author of a book entitled History of Modern Slovakia, Dr. Lettrich has lectured both in this country and in Canada.

"The American people are going to observe Captive Nations Week, a week to be considered as a manifestation of solidarity with all oppressed peoples in general and those of Central-Eastern Europe in particular.

"The great American democracy has been based on firm foundation of equality, Freedom and justice for all men and nations as well. In the last half century, the United States fought three harsh wars for preservation of these principles. At the end of World War II, only two of the three totalitarian ideologies, Fascism and Nazism, were defeated together with their initiators: Mussolini and Hitler. The third and far more dangerous ideology, communism, has emerged from the war as a victor. Disregarding all its political commitments, violating its many international agreements and trampling under its foot all fundmantal human rights, the Soviet Union, under false pretense of liberation, has gradually subjugated almost one hundred million cultured and formerly free and independent people. The three Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - have been forcibly incorporated into the USSR, whilst Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania fell victim to a ruthless communist conspiracy aided by Soviet diplomats, security organs and military troops. The triumphant Stalin took possession of the defeated Hitler's inheritance. A new empire of Soviet satellites has been created in the heart of Europe and a considerable number of serious and complicated problems came out.

"Along the river Elbe in Germany, on the Western frontiers of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria a monstrous Iron Curtain has arisen. Not only Germany and its captial city Berlin, but the whole Europe have artificially been divided into two parts, the free and rapidly consolidated one and the enslaved and quickly degrading one. The captive European nations have been cut off from their spiritual, cultural, political and economic ties from Western European countries. They have been systematically ruled as dependent possessions and Soviet colonies by their communist masters. They are kept in bondage, deprived of their own development economically exploited andtheir territory transformed into a huge Soviet military camp.

"The United States interests and responsibilities in the atomic age are far greater than before and the American people are well aware of it. Their conscience cannot be reconciled until the principles of their own political and social system are implemented also in the captive European area to which they are bound by common ideals, traditional friendship and origin of several million of their own ancestors.

"At the end of World War I, America, in accordance with its democratic convictions, contributed very much to establishment of many newly emerged independent Central - Eastern European countries, among them particularly my country, Czechoslovakia.

"Nowadays, an intensive effort of Moscow to achieve its final objective, world domination, by peaceful means is taking place. It is trying to gain the recognition of the status quo behind the Iron Curtain and, thus, to give a lasting character to its European colonial possessions. To gain this effect, it uses various methods: on one hand graduation or relaxation of international tensions and, on the other, threats or proposals for peaceful competition and coexistence. However, these manners are only different sides of the same coin. Communism is dangerous to the free world no matter whether it pretends to be aggressive and belligerent of moderate and peaceful.

"Since Stalin's death, world communism has gone through a serious internal crisis. The Sino-Soviet conflict, difficulties connected with he so-called de-de-Stalinization, economic shortcomings, particularly failure of the agricultural production, and constant food shortages, are only few examples of the incessant struggle between the communist theory and the reality.

International communism is much weaker, more vulnerable than it seems to the free world. The balance of power has definitely shifted to the West, not only because America is stronger militarily now, but also because Western Europe has been growing toward political unity and an admirable economic recovery.

"There is no need to make concessions to Moscow, especially as far as Central-Eastern Europe is concerned. The Soviet Union respects the unity and strength of its adversaries. If the free world remains firm, united and strong, it can successfully face any communist challenge. The possibilities of international communism are not limitless. The captive European nations are its Archilles' heel. These peoples have never become reconciled to their Soviet and communist oppressors. They resist and struggle for their survival without risking unnecessary mass sacrifices. They know that the day of their national salvation will come as a result of their contribution as well as that of the free world to save humanity for equality, Freedom, justice and peace. The captive European nations are not a passive object either for domination or for liberation. Although subjugated, they have not lost their moral identity and their adherence to the community of Western nations.

"The captive European nations need moral and political support from the West, chiefly from the United States. Captive Nations Week is a unique opportunity for the American people to demonstrate not only sympathy, but a collective passion for Freedom to all oppressed, a determination to contribute to their deliverance from evil."

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS	
Ukraine	1917
Armenia	1920
Azerbaijan	1920
Byelorussia	1920
Cossackia	1920
Georgia	1920
Idel-Ural	1920
North Caucasia	1920
Democratic Republic of Far East (Siberyaka)	1920
Turkistan	1922
Estonia	1940
Latvia	1940
Lithuania	1940
Albania	1946
Bulgaria	1946
Outer Mongolia	1946
Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, etc. in Yugoslavia	1946
Poland	1947
Romania	1947
Czechoslovakia	1948
North Korea	1948
Hungary	1949
East Germany	1949
Mainland China	1949
Tibet	1951
North Vietnam	1954
Cuba	1959

QUICK QUIZ

Q—How many merit badges must a boy win to become an Eagle Scout?

A—Twenty-one Merit Badges won in some required and some elected subjects.

Q—How many state capitals once served as the nation's capital?

A—Two—Annapolis, Md., and Trenton, N.J.

Q—Was England's Domesday Book a history?

A—No, it was the first official census of the English people and their possessions.

Q—Which is the world's highest capital city?

A—La Paz, Bolivia, 12,795 feet above sea level.

Q—What American city is bisected by a state line?

A—State Street, Bristol, Virginia's main thoroughfare, is bisected by the Virginia-Tennessee state line. In one state the city operates under a mayor-commission form of government, in the other by the city manager form.

Q—How did nicotine come to be given that name?

A—This word is derived from the name of John Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1560.

Q—Which is the nation's largest baseball park?

A—Municipal Stadium, Cleveland, Ohio, with a seating capacity of 74,056.

Q—According to Greek mythology, how did Hercules clean the stables of King Augeas?

A—He turned two rivers, Alpheus and Peneus, into the stables and cleansed them in one day.

THE BARGAINS ARE RIDICULOUS
COME EARLY LIMITED QUANTITIES
Thurs. & Fri. Only

33 Dresses values to $20 $5.83
36 Dresses values to $45 $7.77
20 Swim Suits values to $27 $6.74
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Odds & Ends $1.00
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SIDEWALK SALE

THURSDAY & FRIDAY
SHOP OUR
TABLES AND RACKS
OF
BARGAINS DURING
JAYCEES RODEO
WAGGENER - MEYER
MEN'S WEAR

SIDEWALK SALE

ALL SPRING & SUMMER FLATS $1.00

SIDEWALK SALE

ALL SPRING & SUMMER HEELS $2.00

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DOWNTOWN SIKESTON
Just Unpacked Hundreds of Pairs Famous Brand Western Boots mens, boys, girls SAVE! SAVE! On Every Pair
30% to 50% OFF

ARMED FORCES

MODERN ARMY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM OFFERS BROAD RANGE OF OPPORTUNITIES

In the old days there was a joke about which was the fastest means of communicating: Telegraph, telephone or Tell-a-woman.

Nowadays we use much more sophisticated means of communicating. Satellites orbit the earth in relatively fixed positions to receive and reply our messages from one place to another anywhere in the world. These messages may be voice relays from telephone and or radio transmissions; teletype; television, or all of these at the same time. We have indeed come a long way in the art of communicating.

The Army too has kept up with the rapid advances in this technological explosion. Many of the machines and much of the equipment used today was first developed for use by the Army. [illegible] was designed for use in Field Communications.

Field Communications involves more than just sending and receiving messages. It also includes the installation and maintenance of all field communications equipment such as field telephone systems, field radio equipment, teletypewriter and cryptographic (code) machines; and even unmanned drone aircraft control systems.

In the Army, a young man with no experience in the field of communication can learn one of these important job skills. Whether he decides to stay in the Army or return to civilian life, the skills he learns will be worth many more dollars in the course of his lifetime.

Young men entering this field learn the use of wire splices and knots used in the installation and maintenance of field wire communications systems. They learn the basic principles of transmission of sound by wire; the use of common handtools; the use of simple codes and ciphers, as well as the operations of cryptographic devices and field telephone switchboard operating procedures.

Starting with the simpler jobs, individuals who show interest and ability may advance to more highly skilled jobs on up to the top technical and supervisory positions.

For additional information about Field Communications Equipment Maintenance or one of more than 300 job skills training courses in the Army, see your local Army Recruiter, SGT Mooney. His office is at 704 Broadway, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Open to Public

Ford's Theater, the spot in Washington, D.C., where President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, has been newly restored and now is open to the public from Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Sunday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

RODEO RODEO

SIDEWALK SALE

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Shop Inside - Its COOL

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WHILE THEY LAST

GET READY FOR SCHOOL
NEW
PIECE GOODS
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POLLY'S POINTERS

Cleaning of Old Coins Best Left to Dealer

By POLLY CRAMER

DEAR READERS—Catherine asked for ways to clean a collection of old coins but coin dealers and collectors ALL warn against this as it often ruins the value of the coins by "wearing." They say coins should be left in their original condition or taken to dealers for any needed cleaning and that a collector can tell if one has been tampered with.

We do not know whether or not Catherine's coins are of any intrinsic value but she should be sure before cleaning them. Those who have foreign coins, kept only for their interest as a souvenir or remembrance of a trip, might find Marie's letter of interest. Remember this is only for coins you know are of no value as collector's items.—POLLY

DEAR POLLY—My husband, a veteran of World War II, brought home a lot of foreign coins and my daughter had the idea of framing them. We cleaned these coins with a brass cleaner, coated them with clear nail polish and arranged in frames against a backing of brown velvet. They were stuck on with a bit of that milky, all-purpose glue and make quite a conversation piece in our home. —MARIE

DEAR POLLY—If your small "cowboy" thinks he is too big for a bib, try a large red bandana in its place. It will make him feel like a grown-up cowpoke and he will not realize he is really wearing a big red bib.—AGNES

Polly's Problem

DEAR POLLY—While in the East on vacation I bought an expensive pair of shoes that are very comfortable but the left shoe squeaks. Is there something I could use to eliminate this problem?—MRS. Z. M. B.

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

Share your favorite homemaking ideas . .,. and send them to Polly in care of The Daily Sikeston Standard. You'll receive a bright, new silver dollar if Polly uses your idea in Polly's Pointers.

Workshop Frivolities

John Gould
In the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

The figures from a small neighborhood survey can be projected to prove that 123,000,000 American women really prefer hickory - smoked cheesey -whiffles. Using this formula I have just projected the results of a study in my workshop, and can affirm that 88,000,000 American men wish they dared to make a whirligig. It's the greatest revelation of unattained ambition in modern times, and is profoundly disturbing in its deeper meanings.

I've been making whirligigs. Well, the unpropritious meteorological conditions that have prevailed around here this spring have put the kibosh on any kind of routine. I gave up, have been waiting it out in workshop frivolities, and mostly this means whirligigs.

By whirligig I mean any kind of a doohicky that turns when ever you put it in a breeze, and my latest batch runs from simple pinwheels to an elaborate engine that makes a cut-out man and woman teeter madly on a four-foot seesaw. They're fun to do, and if artfully done they draw on the tricks of numerous trades so you are constantly exercising your mind, although not to the extent that the poor beast gets all of a sweat. Aerodynamics, for instance, and geometry. Color arrangements - the essence of art.

A man here in twon who ran a hardware store since he was 17 retired at 92, not because he was getting old but because he saw a future in the dry - cleaning business, and he lumped his old stock and awaited an offer. I lately came into possession of part of it - a paper shopping bag full of quarter- pint cans of paint for one dollar. It gives me an assortment of colors for whirligigs, at a price I can stand, and to me this is the essence of art. Some of the paint is very old, one of the colors being named "Model T Blue," and some of the labels saying, "Allow Three Weeks Between Coats."

The way the wind has been blowing and the thermometer persisting in its antisocial attitudes, three weeks is good, and for quite some time the folks who came to borrow money or glean a needed word of advice have been standing around admiring my handiwork and commenting on the great lack in their affairs of similar activity.

The majority comment runs about like this, "I'm pretty good at that sort of thing, myself, but I am far too advanced in the fuller programs of the grown - up world to take the time. . ." It is amusing how many different ways the grown -up world can find to express this same lament, usually winding up with,, " . . . I often wish I had the time!" A part of my own inner philosophy, perhaps thoughtlessly kept to myself when it might embellish wider horizons, is that one person has just as much time as another - the days being the same length for thee and me.

I am sure I make whirligigs at the expense of many worthy projects crying out for attention. but the difference is that come suppertime I have a whirligig, even if the paint is wet, and everybody else all up and down the road has done something useful. This would cause me sincere disturbance, giving me a sorry feeling of disaccomplishment, were it not for my statistical findings that everybody would like to have one too.

Have one, that is, by the making. I get some help, wholly verbal, from everybody. I had assembled the multicolored hackles and wattles and tail feathers of a gilded cock whose ruff twirls as he indicates the wind, and I was cutting a length of copper tubing for his upright when one visitor, present, remarked aprenthetically, "A glass - alley makes a good ball bearing."

"That's what I use," I said.

In short, here was a man who readily knew the secret ingredient, and was just as good a maker of whirligigs as I, but his talen lies absent and vacant. I happen to know that he could get a sthopping bag of paint for one dollar, too - except for the Primrose Pink. But as I always say, a man who really throws himself into whirligigs can get along very well with out Primrose Pink.

A strange truth, relative to all this merits attention. While I am absent, as you might put it, designing and manufacturing these useless and unimportant dingdies, applying my great abilities in a profitless direction, all the rest of mankind is laboring diligently at purposeful things. Everybody is either hurrying to keep an appointment or running to catch a bus, and the great human surge of activity and business is concentrated on accomplishment. Nobody hangs back. Those who "wish they had time" are proving that they simply have no time for anything but the great advancement of affairs.

Well, after I fiddle - diddle around and take a moment to look up and see how things have made out in my absence, I look and I look, and I can't always see that things are any better or any worse just because I made a windmill. This is my opinion, and I am advancing it subject to revision if I notice anything that changes my mind."

I have just noticed something. While I was making whirligigs the Town Manager has taken down the sign on the Edgecomb Road that said, "To Dump," and he has put up a new one that says, "Municipal Refuse Area." "Municipal Refuse Area."

Right to Work

"Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stopping and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

"Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the federal government? it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees," Senator Bennett continued.

"In the meantime, another collateral issue has become apparent--the issue of the use of union funds for political campaigns. Of course, direct union contributions are illegal, but they have found a way around the law by the use of special political action committees. Once union dues are paid, the employee has no control over their destination; and consequently in the Federal service, we would have a practice now prevalent in non-right-to-work states where hundreds of thousands of employees could be contributing unwillingly to a political party or political philosophy which they oppose. Bad as this is, it would be infinitely worse it compulsory unionism were applied to Federal employees.

"Under the Hatch Act it is illegal for a Federal employee to contribute money to a political campaign. Therefore, if we allow the President, through a stroke of the pen, to rescind President Kennedy's executive order, we just might find all Federal employees who are forced into unions also being required to contribute--admittedly through conduits and other committees--not only to political funds to a party or philosophy they oppose, but in involuntary violation of the Hatch Act. The entire matter raises a question in my mind as to whether or not this is a side door attempt to get around the Hatch Act.

"To sum up, the battle to maintain individual freedom still goes on, and the latest invasion, that of the rights of Federal employees to have a free choice on the subject of union membership, has been stopped. But the goal has not been abandond by the forces of coercion--the battle has simply been shifted to another section and becomes a part of they many-sided issues in this fall's election.

"Therefore, the responsibility also shifts from us in Congress to the voters, and here I know the Right to Work Committee has great influence and many friends. In closing, I give you the old unofficial military order, "As you were---Carry on." Remember, good unions do not need compulsory memebership, and bad ones don't deserve it," Senator Bennett concluded.

Big Increase

Motor vehicle registrations in the United States increased by 4,099,000 during 1967. There was a total of 101,626,000 cars, trucks and buses registered as of Jan. 1, 1968, compared to 97,527,000 a year earlier.

Cheaters

During World War II, the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy found that about three out of every 1,000 men drafted cheated at gambling, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

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SAVE 26¢ .22 Long CARTRIDGES Reg. 80¢ BOX OF 50 54¢
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64-209

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE 21¢ BOWL SET Reg. 69¢ 48¢
Sturdy plastic. Assorted colors. 50-126-7

SAVE·SAVE·SAVE
SAVE 45% RAY-O-VAC 9-Volt Transistor Battery 20¢
2 FOR 38¢
54-413. Limited quantity.

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SAVE 1.67 404 REEL Reg. 4.66 with coupon 2.99
Heavy duty "Big Bee." With 100-yds. of line. 62-133-8

VALUABLE COUPON
PAD & COVER SAVE 21¢ Reg. 79¢ 58¢
Burn-proof pad. Silicone cover. 50-264-9

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE 22¢ SPRAY PAINT with coupon 66¢
Sprays on in seconds. Fast drying. Choice of colors.

VALUABLE COUPON
LITTER BASKET SAVE 53% Reg. 49¢ 23¢
Don't be a litter bug. Hang inside car. Choice of colors. 1-135-7

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE 25% 30-Quart WASTE BASKET with coupon 73¢
Polyethylene. Assorted colors. 50-872-6

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SAVE 21¢ 15-Qt. Plastic BASIN Reg. 87¢ with coupon 58¢
Unbreakable. Assorted colors. 50-158

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SAVE Heavy Duty BRAKE FLUID Reg. 52¢ 29¢
Meets all SAE specifications. 12-oz. can. 31-369-9.
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When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

THE OLD—TIME BARBER SHOP

When I was a boy whisker culture was only a minor matter in the old - time barber shop. Young customers obtained lessons in courtesy and manners from those Negro barbers, most of whom had imbibed these virtues from their white masters while slaves on near-by farms. Most of the older ones had some shaving and hair cutting for white people to whom they belonged. Then, when thrown upon their own resources after the emancipation proclamation, they turned to barbering for a living.

The individual shaving mug was a familiar barber shop feature. All regular customers insisted on having them. Each mug was decorated with something indicative of the owner's special interest. If he liked to hunt, there would be a pole, line and trout. If he were a carpenter, there would be a saw and hammer, and so on through most of our local callings. Each mug contained soap and brush for the owner's special use. The standing of the barber shop was indicated by the number of shaving mugs along its wall.

Saturday night was the big night for the barber. There being no picture shows or other diversions for bringing throngs to town, as at present, stores would be closed at 7 o'clock. Barber shops soon would be thronged by proprietors, clerks and artisans who wished to be well groomed for Sunday, each having to take his turn for service. As a rule business would be brisk until midnight, sometimes later. This developed the shops into social gathering places. There was a constant round of mirth, gossip and laughter and debate, with occasional vocal and banjo reditions by the apprentice who shined shoes for customers as a sideline to services required of him by the barbers.

There was one class of customers who shunned barber shops when customers were waiting around. It was composed of youths who were just beginning to notice the fuzz on their faces. To go into a shop when older men were present would bring down upon them too much levity. But something had to be done about that fuzz. I solved the problem by sneaking into the back room of our upstairs printing office on Sunday mornings when there was safety from spectators, and doing the job with an old Pipe razor somebody had found and left with us until the owner called for it. No owner showed up, however, which led to the belief that it had dropped from the pocket of a local Negro, most of whom used razors as weapons of offense and defense at that time. My shaving task, like that of most other boys, was made both difficult and painful by lack of soap and brush.

A topping off event after getting a haircut or shave was application of the whisk broom by the apprentice barber. It was almost a ceremony, each swish of the broom being followed by a slap it received from the boy, the rhythm of which diverted attention from the dust and hair he scattered through the shop.

Quite in contrast with prices now paid for tonsorial service were the charge of rural barbers until comparatively recent years. For haircuts we paid 25 cents; for shaves, 10 cents. For shinning shoes or boots the shop boy charged 5 cents. The tipping evil was a thing for future generations. In fact, a worker of that day would have resented an effort to give him a dime or a quarter for a service he already was being paid for doing.

There was a practice among old-time barbers that would shock all modern customers. It was the practice of parking the comb in the operator's hair. This was to have it in easy reach when needed. It also gave barbers a more professional air.

THE STOVE PIPE HAT

When I was a boy the stove-pipe hat was still in evidence in every community. No preacher considered himself worthy to stand behind the sacred desk and break the bread of life to a dying congregation unless he had one. Usually, there also was an elderly man or two in our village who wore them on state occasions. They were generally known as plug hats.

The ambition of every real boy was to have an opportunity to bombard a plug hat twith a snowball at such a time and place as there might be an opportunity to escape detection. I believe most everybody has a similar yearning when in one of our public or educational libraries in which he is confronted at every turn with a sign on which is the word "Silence." Personally, I will never feel that life has been as complete as it might be unless I can explode a cannon cracker in the midst of all that silence, sometime, somewhere, as I so often have yearned to do.

The stovepipe hat staged a big comeback during the Cleveland and Harrison campaign. Probably in keeping with newspaper cartoons which depicted their candidate as a small bewhiskered man underneath his grandpa's hat, Republican marching clubs wore plug hats of the 1840 style their candidate's grandfather, William Henry Harrison, had worn. Not to be outdone, Democratic marching clubs wore the sort of plug hat their candidate, Grover Cleveland, wore on special occasions. In contrast to the Republican hat, which was dark in color, the Drmocratic hat was gray. To further show their loyalty, owners of those hats wore them as they went about the streets. My father and my older brother, Charley, were proud owners of Cleveland hats. For a long time, even after the campaign was over and all was lost but honor, Democrats continued to wear those tall head pieces, being unwilling to dischard anything which cost so much money. As I recall it the price of a plug hat was $8 for plain ones like marching clubs affected, $15 for fine ones like preachers and society men wore.

Neighborly relations between the Hinkle and Blanton families were strained to very near breaking point on one occasion when, while the husband, was busy at his flour mill and the mother was attending a session of the Ladies Aid, the youngest boy, Ed, brought his father's fine plug hat out for exhibition purposes. The treatment it got was something terrible, as the Blantons, Buerk, Lasley and Burnett boys took turns at battering it around. Half full of water, the hat was sitting on the Blanton gatepost when Mrs. Hinkle came home. Although the facts were against the small boy who had brought the hat forth. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle were pretty sure it had been an inspiration from the Blanton side of the fence.

THE COMING OF THE DERBY HAT

When I was a boy the plug hat had the derby hat as a successor. The derby was very stiff, and moulded to shape. Young men, most of whom grew mustaches at the earliest possible age, liked the derby because it was so easy to tip when a woman came along. They were handy for other purposes too. I once saw one used as a drinking utensil when its owner was out with companions who had no other way for slaking their thirst. It was filled from a pump, everybody taking his turn at drinking from it.

While going through Westminster Abbey forty years ago I made a historic relic of my derby. It was a dreary December day. No guard seemed to be in sight as I stood in rapt contemplation before the coronation chair, in the seat of which was the famed Stone of Scone, upon which British and Scotch kings have sat while being crowned during the last seven or eight hundred years, so I reached over and thumped the sacred stone three times with the stiff brim of my Missouri derby. Thus emboldened, I walked over to the gate of Buckingham Palace and inquired if that was the day on which the public was admitted to the palace. The officer in charge of the guard replied:

"No, this is not the day," then as I turned away, he added, "And that is not all, my friend, nor any other day."

Town men wore wide - brim straw hats during the summer months. To prevent them from being lifted off and carried away by high winds a long black cord was attached to the crown on one end and fastened into a buttonhole of coat or vest on the other. On removing the hat, the cord would be wound around the crown until needed again.

In the late nineties somebody composed a song about an entailed hat. It soon was being sung and whistled in every American community, going something like this:

"Where did you get that hat,
that hat;
Where did you get that tile?
Isn't if a nobby one
And just the proper style?
To which this answer was sung:
"Now how I came to get this hat
Was very strange and funny;
Grandpa died and left to me
His property and money;
But when the will to me was read out
It told me, plain and flat,
That if I was to have my grandpa's wealth
I must always wear his hat."

FREE BOARD AT CONVENTIONS

When I was a boy conventions in Rural Missouri were a severe strain on communities in which they were held. Instead of going to hotels, as they now do, delegates were billed on such homes as were willing to take them as guests. The rule was for room, breakfast and supper with families to which they had been assigned, with the delegates looking out for himself at noon. If it were a church convention, the local sisters usually would serve food in the basement after the morning session. If being held by a more worldly organization, the visitor would look out for himself or take advantage of special rates local eating places had been induced to make.

The only exceptions to the free entertainment plan in Missouri were St. Louis and Kansas City. Always, however, there would be arrangements for reduced rates at hotels. Even in those cities many members of churches and lodges insisted to their homes. Those were the days when money was scarce and everybody was a penny pincher. Few invitations for free entertainment were turned down.

The Missouri Press Association held its annual conventions in smaller cities like Sedalia, Hannibal and Jefferson City, always on the free entertainment plan. One of its meetings was held in Fredericktown, an even smaller place, when Tom Park, father of the late Governor Park, was its president. A few survivors of the Tom Park era, like myself, remember him as chief clerk in the office of secretary for almost a generation.

Gene Fields, who worked in a weekly printing office and wrote poetry on slight provocation, was among those who attended the Fredericktown meeting. While visiting in the office of Governor Park one day, he recalled to me an incident of that convention, in which Fields and a keg of beer figured. As was the custom in those days, the local saloon used a beer keg out in front as a sign that thirst could be slaked inside. The proprietor, wearing a long white apron, was standing beside the keg when Gene and several country publishers came along. This was an inspiration to the young poet, who immediately wrote a parody on Barbara Fritchie, with the saloon keeper taking the place of that immortal character. The publishers were the villains, the keg of beer the provocation. One stanza ended with the hero exclaiming:

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
but spare my keg of beer,"
he said.

Governor Park delighted in reciting the poem, which was quite lengthy, to newspapermen who came his way.

The home entertainment plan for convention delegates was during the washtub and flatiron era. Women delegates were at a discount with housewives. This was because they made nuisances of themselves by messing around the kitchen in inconvenient hours, washing and ironing shirtwaists and other garments which needed laundering. Not one home in forty in the smaller cities had a bathroom during that period. To heart a flatiron it was necessary to keep a hot fire going in the cookstove, which consumed a lot of extra fuel and upset the hostess' regular kitchen routine. Masculine delegates were more popular because they cleared out after breakfast and stayed away until the evening meal, following which they went back to their convention and remained out until late bedtime.

Convention going was encouraged by reduced rates on railroads which reached convention cities. Sometimes the charge was one fare for the round trip; other times, one and one-third fare. For newspaper people there was not charge at all, other than the cost of the postage stamp which carried a request for round trip tickets to the convention city. The Laclede and Southern Hotels usually were headquarters for journalistic gatherings, each of them making special rates.

Locals and Personals

From the Sikeston Herald of September 18, 1915

Eggs fresh from the farm daily at Walpole's Meat Market.

E. Lindsay Brown, of Charleston, was in town Thursday.

Mrs. Willie Chiles, of Matthews, was in this city Wednesday.

Mrs. Minnie Lee Smith and daughter went over to Charleston Wednesday.

Pork shanks, fine to boil, three pounds for a quarter. Walpole's Market.

Mrs. A. E. Clifford, of Kewanee, visited relatives in this city from Friday till Monday.

Guy Stewart, of Kewanee, Mo., was in this city Thursday enroute home from a trip to Kewanee, Ill.

Mrs. A. W. Edmiston went down to Kennett, where she recently lived, Thursday afternoon for a few days stay.

Kirk Hughes and sister, Miss Pearl, came over Tuesday from Bertrand to spend a few dayswith Leslie Sexton and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tvre and son, who live at Tanner, where they own a nice farm, spent Wednesday at Cairo.

SEWING. - Boys' shirts and children's apparel. Work guaranteed

Mrs. W. J. Clodfelter
Sikeston, Mo.
204 Lake Street

Lenthy Morris took his little boy over to Cairo Wednesday to see about having an operation performed upon the little fellow's skull.

Wm. H. Tanner and family who have been at their summer home on Manhattan Beach, New York, for the past two months, returned home last Sunday.

Rev. J. B. Lockhart left Tuesday afternoon for Sedalia as a delegate to the Men and Millions covention. This is a movement of the Christian church in the United States to raise $6,000,000 for education, benevolence and missions. He will be away about two weeks.

FROM THE SIKESTON HERALD OF SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1915

Willis Guess was at Cairo Wednesday on business.

J. W. W. Crawford, of Kewanee, was in this city Thursday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Goerge Johnson, September 13, 1915, a girl.

Miss Nora Garner, who has been working at New Madrid, was here Tuesday enroute to her home at Dexter.

Mrs. George W. Kirk and baby, of Charleston, were in Sikeston Wednesday.

Mrs. Vanbibber went down to Matthews Thursday afternoon to visit her daughter.

Miss Anna Carroll, who has been away for two weeks or more, returned home Wednesday eve.

We have five ice boxes for sale, suitable either for meat or groceries. Walpole's Meat Market.

Mrs. Lon Ridgway and son went down to Hayti Monday afternoon to make their home for awhile.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Riley, who live on West Malone avenue, Saturday morning, September 11, twins-girls.

Rev. J. B. Wilson, who has been conducting a meeting at East Prairie, was here Monday enroute to his home at Portageville.

WANTED. - A good girl or woman for house work. Small family. Good wages. Address A. B. care the HERALD.

Agust Miller and Miss Chlo Simpson, of Tanner, were married last Sunday at J. C. Lescher's office, that gentleman officiating.

Mrs. E. E. Carlock, of Fort Smith, Ark., was in this city Monday enroute to Charleston to see her parents, H. R. Mattingly and wife.

Miss Phala Hawkins, of Charleston, visited Mrs. Emory Matthews Thursday. She also took part in the exercises connected with the diamond medal contest at the Methodist church Thursday night.

BEDROOM VANITORIES A HIT WITH TEENAGERS, PARENTS

For all practical purposes, water in the bedroom went out with great grandmother's china bowl and pitcher. However, it's now making a strong comeback--but with a difference!

According to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, one of the strongest trends in bedroom decor today is a single or double-bowl vanity lavatory with hot and cold running water. The bowls are installed in generous countertops that serve as dressing tables. A cabinet beneath provides drawers and shelves for storage.

The bowls come in a broad assortment of luscious colors, or decorated with floral or other designs. Countertops and cabinets are styled in virtually any furniture period you may wish. You can go plain or ornate with the faucets too. They come chrome or gold-plated or made of a crystal, jewel-like material. You have your choice of "conventional," single-handle, dial or push-pull.

In short, the Bureau notes, the bedroom vanity lavatory can blend smoothly into the r your bedroom furnishin fact, it can provide the point of the room.

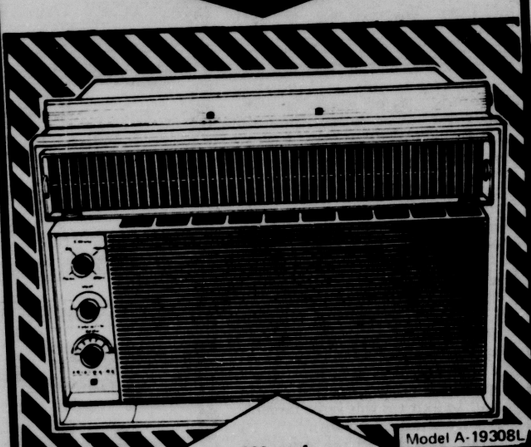
Bedroom vanitorie especially popular teenagers, who regard the kind of status symbol. T popular with parents because youngsters are lik do their hours-long primp the bedroom, leaving bathroom free for adults.

Eagle's Life Span

While the life span of e in the wild is a matte conjecture, there is reco a golden eagle that live 48 years in a zoo.

Come on in, SAVE
SIDEWALK SALE DAYS
Shop Our Rack of Bargains on the WALK
VOGUE DRESS SHOP
133 E. Front
THURSDA AND FRIDA
Sikes

Come on in, SAVE
SIDEWALK SALE DAYS
OUR SIDEWALKS ARE INSIDE
WHERE THE AIR CONDITIONING IS
THE HEAT'S ON!
DON'T GET CAUGHT WITH YOUR FANS DOWN!
CHECK OUR COOL SUMMER PRICES ON
FRIGIDAIRE
ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS



Want king-size cooling?
Get this
FRIGIDAIRE
18,700 BTU/HR (NEMA)
AIR CONDITIONER
and enjoy your summer!

- Versatile controls plus automatic thermostat offer complete comfort selection.
- Plenty of "plus" power for multi-room cooling.
- 6.0 pts/hr moisture removal from room air.
- Window or thru-the-wall installation (using accessory wall kit).

$299.95

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MARK OF EXCELLENCE

AIR CONDITIONER PRICES START AT $99.00
SERVICE AFTER SALES
CAMPBELL APPLIANCE
107 W. CENTER SIKESTON, MO.

WOOLWORTH'S
MANAGER'S STORE WIDE
CLEARANCE SALE
REDUCTI 25% to 5
WE'RE AIR CONDITIONED FOR YOUR SHOPPING COMFORT
COME TO OUR BIG BARGAIN ROUND-UP

1 LOT LADIES DRESSES $2.99
Assorted fabrics & styles
Sizes 8 to 18
Regularly $3.99 Now Only

GIRLS KNIT TOPS $1
100% orlon assorted stripes and colors, Sz., 7-14
Reg. $1.99

GIRLS OR LADIES JUMP SUIT $2.99
Sleeveless, Seersucker
Sizes Sm, Md, Lg.
Reg. $3.99 Now Only

LADIES BLOUSES $1
Ass't checks, prints, solids
Roll up sleeves, Sizes 32-38
Reg. $1.99

LADIES PULL OVER BLOUSE 77¢
100% Cotton Knit, Pk. & Blue
Med. & Large
Reg. $1.00

1 LOT LADIES Summer Purses $2
White & Beige
Beaded and crochet look
Values to $4.99

1 LOT LADIES SUMMER CASUALS 97¢
Fabric Straws, Vinyl Patent
Broken sizes while they last.

SCREEN PRINTED BATH TOWELS 84
Pink, green, gold, Reg. $1.00
MATCHING WASHCLOTH.... 24¢

BOY'S SWIM SHORTS $2.00
Sml., Med., Large
Bold color, plaids & solids
Reg. $2.99

GIRLS OR BOYS Shorts 37
100% cotton, sizes 4-7
Regular 59¢

LADIES COTTON BRAS 88¢
Ass't Styles, 32A - 38R
Reg. $1.59

LADIES 2 PC. JAMAICA SETS $2
Ass't prints, matching belt
Sizes 10-18, Reg. $2.99

LADIES BLOUSES $1.67
Ass't Prints, Sizes 32-38
Reg. $1.99 Now Only

BOYS 2 PC SHORT PAJAMAS 9
100% Cotton Print
Sizes 4-8, Reg. $1.29

MISSES SLEEVELESS BLOUSES 77¢
Assorted Prints, Sizes 32-38
Reg. $1.00

MEN'S Walking Shorts $2
Permanent Press
Sizes 29-38 waist, Reg. $2.99

LADIES MERRI-MERRI GOWNS $1.67
Sleeveless 100% Cotton
Sml., Med., Large, Reg. $1.99

GIRLS Hipster Purses $1
Yellow, navy, green & orange vinyl
Neat for school opening
Reg. $2.99

MEN'S KNIT SHIRT $2.44
Durable Press
Sml., Med., Lg., Reg. $3.33

1 LOT GIRLS OR LADIES GOLDMINE & French Purses $1
Ass't Colors,
Reg. $1.99

1 LOT WOMEN'S GIRDLES $2.22
Lycra Spandex, Asst. colors
Sml., Med., Lg., Ex. Lg.
Values to $4.99

1 LOT BATH TOWELS 7
Stripes, solids, designs
Ass't. colors, Reg. $1.00

LADIES 2-PIECE Jamaica Sets $1.57
Ass't Prints & solids
Sizes 8 - 18, Reg. $1.99

72 x 90 BLANKETS $3
Rayon 55% - 45% nylon
100% nylon binding
Reg. $3.99 Now

SISSY JAMAICA SETS $2.99
2 Pc. set includes sissy style blouse
Sizes 8 - 18, Reg. $3.99

POLYURETHANE BED PILLOWS $1
Fine shredded foam
Flower design covers, Reg. $2.99 pr.

LADIES Romper Suits $2.99
Fleece lined, Sml., Med., Lg.
Ideal for gym wear, Reg. $4.99

72 x 90 THERMAL BLANKET $2
65% rayon, 35% polyester
Machine washable, Reg. $3.49

GIRLS BABY DOLL PAJAMAS GIRLS 99¢
Cotton w/lace trim
Sizes 4-14, Reg. $1.29

1 LOT DECORATIVE Sofa Pillow 9

VISIT INSIDE AND OUT
Buckner Ragsdale Co.
SIDEWALK BAZAAR
During the SIKESTON JAYCEES'
RODEO

Scott County Health Center

1967 Annual Report

The annual report of the Scott County Health Department for the year 1967.

1967 TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN SCOTT COUNTY

Disease	No.
1. Heart Disease	105
2. Vascular Lesions	67
3. Cancer	57
Lung	11
Intestine	9
Breast	5
Primary Unknown	3
Ovary	3
Prostate	3
Pancreas	3
Biliary Tract	2
Bladder	2
Stomach	2
Liver	2
Kidney	2
Myeloma	2
Cervix	1
Uterus	1
Ovary	1
Larnyx	1
Esophagus	1
Rt. Arm	1
Lymphoma	1
Leukemia	1

Rate Per 100,000 Population, Heart Disease, 348.8, Vascular Lesions, 229.2, Cancer 189.3.

Missouri Rate 1965, Heart Disease 361.7, Cancer, 158.5.

*4. Accidents, Homicides,

Suicides-No. 26, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 86.4, Missouri Rate 1965-54.8.

*Motor Vehicle-No. 10, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 33.2, Missouri Rate 1965-25.6.

Tractor - 1

Burns - 2

Asphixiation from unvented space heater - 1

Falls-4

*Suicides - 5, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 16.6, Missouri Rate 1965-10.4.

Homicides - 3.*5. Pneumonia - 25, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 83.0, Missouri Rate 1965-27.6.

*6. Kidney Failure 15, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 49.8.

7. Malformations, prematurity-9, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 29.6.

*8. Cirrhosis of liver - 4, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 13.3.

9. Diabetes Mellitus, primary-2, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 6.6, Missouri Rate 1965-16.9.

Secondary 16.

10. Sudden death syndrome-2, Rate Per 100,000 Pop. 6.6.

*Greater than rest of country.

The incidence of penumonia deaths rose sharply. Kidney failure which never occurs on any other leading cause of death list, is always present on that for Scott County. In 1967, it rose eight over 1966. What is there in Scott County that should cause more kidney failure than is found anywhere else?

If you will look at lung cancer deaths and those from highway accidents, you will notice that mortality figures from lung cancer out numbered those from motor vehicles for the first time. On the other hand, if cause of death from lung cancer is mentioned at all in the newspaper, it is gone without fanfare. The true figures can appear only after study and analysis of all death certificates.

As always deaths from accidents, homicides and suicides are listed individually. Many of these are young males who had a normal life expectancy of many added useful years.

They are arranged as follows: Numbers, Age, Sex, Color, and Type of Accident.

1, 13 yrs. M, White, 1 car.
2, 14 yrs. F, White, 1 car.
3, 16 yrs. M, White, 1 motorcycle.
4, 18 yrs. M, White, 1 car
5, 21 yrs. M, White, 1 car
6, 26 yrs. M, White, 1 car.
7, 27 yrs. M, Non-White, Homicide by shotgun.
8, 28 yrs. M, Non-White, car-truck.
9, 30 yrs. M, White, burns -explosion.
10, 41 yrs. M, Non-White, Asphixiation- unvented space heater.
11, 44 yrs. M, White, 2 cars
12, 44 yrs. M, White, 1 car.
13, 49 yrs. M, White, burns - home fire.
14, 50 yrs. M, Non-White Farm injury from tractor.
15, 50 yrs. M, White, Suicide-carbon monoxide.
16, 54 yrs. M, Non-White, Homicide-gunshot.
17, 56 yrs. M, White -car-truck.
18, 63 yrs. M, White, Homicide- gunshot.
19, 65 yrs. M, White, Suicide-gunshot.
20, 65 yrs. F, White, pneumonia after fall at home.
21, 68 yrs. M, White, suicide -gunshot.
22, 75 yrs. M, White, suicide-gunshot.
23, 82 yrs. M, White, suicide - gunshot.
24, 83 yrs. F, White, fall at home.
25, 89 yrs. F, White, fall at home.
26, 90 yrs. F, White, fall at home.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL DISEASE REPORTED IN 1967

Chickenpox	91
Gonorrhea	56
Hepatitis	5
Contacts treated	6
Mumps	7
Scarlet Fever	1
Syphilis	14
Early	2
Late	10
Not specified	2
Tuberculosis	4
Primary	1
Adult type	3

Admissions to service - 56.

Conferences with private physicians - 37.

Home visits to patients - 89.

Office visits by patients - 116.

Total services given - 729.

Time spent working on communicable disease - 729.5 hr.

IMMUNIZATIONS GIVEN IN 1967

Diphtheria-pertussis - tetanus - 589.

Diphtheria - tetnus-1006.

Smallpox-630.

Typhoid fever-69.

Influenza-23.

Poliomyelitis-Salk-1016

Oral-Sabin-120

Measles-401

Gamma globulin "shots" given to household contacts of infectious Hepatitis-6.

Gamma globulin furnished to physicians for household contacts of hepatitis-10cc.

We, of the Health Department, are aware that only a small per centage of communicable diseases which occur in the county are ever reported. Many patients never see a physician, and few that are seen are reported. The actual incidence has definitely decreased since the compulsary immunization school law has come into effect.

The Missouri report of the level of immunization in Scott County was most disappointing. It could not have been as low as reported. Then we learned that one small school sent in 187 names as not having complied with the law. We had records that proved that many of those listed were completely or partially protected by adequate immunization. Such inaccurate reporting can give only false ideas of the competency of the immunization program for the county as a whole.

"Shot" were offered to infants and pre - school children at Child Health Conferences each month at Chaffee, Illmo, Oran, and Sikeston. Persons of all ages who could not afford to go to their private physicians for the services, could obtain their protection each fourth Thursday morning at the Sikeston Police Station; or each Monday afternoon from 1 to 3 at the Health Center in Benton.

Measles vaccine was available only at established child health conferences by pre-school children.

Oran Sabin drops, which protect against polio was not furnished by the State Division of Health. The original supply was given to us by the SEMO County Medical Society. In order to replace the supply, the actual cost of the vaccine was charged. All other vaccines were provided without cost to the patients.

USE FOR RATS

BOMBAY, India (AP) — The Haffkine Institute has evolved a plan for the eradication of rats, which eat away 10 per cent of India's foodgrains.

It has advertised that rat products can now be sold commercially. Rat meat is best for pets like cats and dogs. Rat skin is very useful for wrist watch straps, kid gloves and ladies' purses.

BOYS' SUITS TO ROMP IN-

Play In - Clumb In - Slide In - In Fact,

"Boy Service Suits"

Our "PERFECTION" Suits are tailored to stand all the rubs and cuffs of play and schooldays. To parents familiar with Perfection Clothes we need not emphasize their quality.

Captivating new Fall Norfolk Suits, practical, becoming styles, made from all wool fabrics - ideal for School and Dress wear.

All Sizes, 6 to 18-$3.50, $5.00, $6.96, $7.50 and UP

SIKESTON MERCHANTILE CO

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

MILEM BUILDING

The above was a 3 column by 8 inch advetisement in the Sikeston Herald for September the 18th, 1915.

Nicotine is a poisonous alkaloid, a colorless, oily, acrid liquid.

Crop Duster Lands Plane on Moving Truck

DUMAS, Tex. (AP) — A crop duster landed his airplane on top of a moving pickup truck Monday, but neither the pilot nor the driver was injured.

The pilot, Harold Eugene Ellis, had been spraying in a field about eight miles northwest of Dumas in the Texas panhandle. Ellis told police he swooped low over the moving truck driven by his partner, Clyde Barker, to signal him the job was over.

A downdraft caught his plane, Ellis said, and the craft pancaked onto the top of the truck.

One of the plane's wheels went through the rear window of the pickup and its propeller chopped up the truck's radiator. The truck veered into a field and came to rest with the plane still perched on top.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — Tuberculosis remains a "dreadful problem" in South Africa, mainly because of the difficulties in making 12 million Africans conscious of the need to combat it, Health Minister Albert Hertzog told parliament.

Superstition plays a part in neglect of the disease, he said. In the current financial year, Rands 28 million ($39.2 million) out of a total health budget of Rands 49 million ($68.6 million) has been devoted to fighting TB.

JAYCEE THURSDAY

side-walk DAYS

RODEO FRIDAY

PRICES SLASHED 25% Up To 75% Off

And More On Items Too Numerous To Mention

The South's Finest

MYRA'S "YOUNG FASHIONS" 114 W. FRONT

One of America's Best

YOU CAN SAVE PLENTY DURING

DOWNTOWN SIKESTON SIDEWALK DAYS SAVE!

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

One Group MENS' SHOES BROKEN SIZES $2.00 to $6.00

One Group MENS' SHORT & LONG SLEEVE SHIRTS 50c to $2.00

BOYS' JEANS 10's and 12's $2.00

BOYS' Perma Pressed SLACKS 1/2 PRICE

MENS' BELTS 88c One Group 1/2 PRICE

BOYS' WESTERN SHOES & BOOTS Broken Sizes 1/2 PRICE

BOYS' PAJAMAS 1/2 PRICE

Shoppers CHARGE Service "Charge It"

BANKAMERICARD

104 E FRONT ST. FALKOFF'S SIKESTON

Penneys

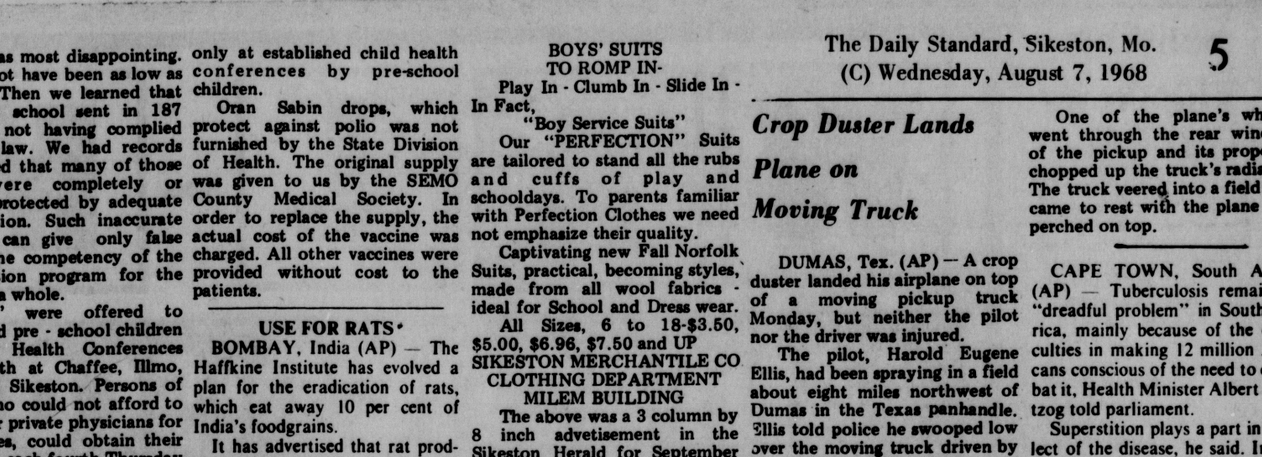
ALWAYS FIRST QUALITY

PRICES REDUCED!

Famous Penney quality school shoes!

SIZES FROM KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE

SAVE 1.11 TO 3.11 A PAIR THRU SATURDAY ONLY!



MEN'S REG. 10.99 NOW 8.88

OUR BEST SELLING TOWNCRAFT MOCCASIN TOE

Little boys', reg. 7.99 . now 5.88
Big boys' reg. 8.99 . . now 6.88

MEN'S REG. 12.99 NOW 9.88

OUR BEST SELLING TOWNCRAFT BEEF ROLL SLIP-ON STYLE

Little boys', reg. 6.99 . now 5.88
Big boys', reg. 8.99 . . now 6.88

LADIES' REG. 6.99 NOW 5.88

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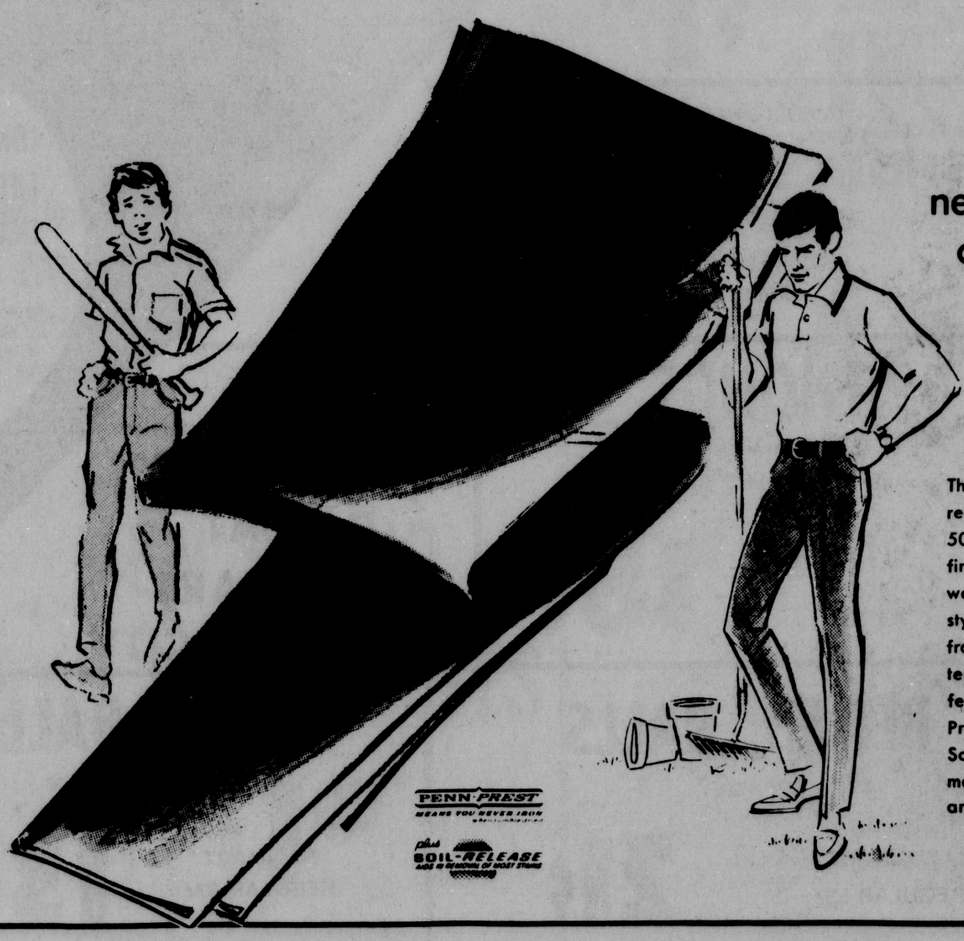

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Sensing The News

THE LESSON OF FRANCE

The chaos that has overtaken the French Republic is a grim warning to free men everywhere that anarchism, unless promptly and firmly curbed, can destroy the most solid structures of government and disrupt the most prosperous countries.

No excuse existed for revolutionary upheaval in France. In the last decade, the French economy has moved forward steadily. The French people are better off financially than ever before. More young people have access to higher education than at any time in the history of the country. Nevertheless, France has been torn apart by disorders.

Why? To be sure, France has tolerated a large and active Communist Party. As a result, many working men in France still are influenced and conditioned by Marxist ideas. But the regular Communist Party of France did not spark the explosion in early May. It began at the University of Paris and had its roots in the anti-American agitation of leftist students opposed to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam struggle. Only when the student anarchist disorders began to grow in size did the regular Communist Party organization order major strikes and take over the control of the disorders.

The anarchist groups that have been creating small-scale violence in France for over a year were not taken seriously by the French authorities. So long as the USA was the target of demonstrations, the De Gaulle government apparently didn't mind a little disorder and lawlessness. It learned the bitter lesson that a little strife soon grows into a monster of strife.

In the United States, good citizens can only hope that governmental authorities and heads of educational institutions will learn from the French experience. The groups of anarchists and civil disobedience advocates in American colleges and universities are numerically small. Too often they are dismissed as insignificant. Well, Columbia University at long last discovered that the anarchists aren't insignificant at all.

It takes only one individual yelling "fire!" in a crowded theater to cause a disaster that takes a terrible toll of life. And it takes only a scattering of organized, violence-inclined groups to upset great universities and throw chaos into towns and cities.

Most Americans don't understand the conspiratorial mentality. They don't grasp that the anarchists and civil disobedience types think along totalitarian lines—that is to say, that they are planning actual war within our country. Most Americans think in terms of practical discussions and sensible negotiations. But the radicals in the universities are like the North Vietnamese communists at the Paris conference table—they believe in total war to the end.

The anarchists are playing for the highest stakes—the destruction and takeover of western society. The example of France shows how far small militant groups can go in creating havoc. The exmaple of Columbia University, which has been crippled, provides further confirmation.

It is not clear what else the anarchists may be planning in the United States this summer, but they surely will not be idle. It is possible, even likely, that they will try to repeat the Columbia University performance at the nominating conventions of the two national political parties. They may try their force methods as an attempt to demand political concessions from the convention delegates.

On the college and university front, however, it is time that responsible citizens realize that they cannot just stand on the sidelines and deplore what has taken place. A writer for Barron's Financial Weekly has spoken to this point. "Now is the time for intelligent counter action," said the writer for Barron's. "One means is to withhold financial support from colleges which condone or compromise with student terror tactics."

College and university trustees are under heavy pressure from the Left. Radical faculty members, as well as the militant students, are threatning strikes and other forms of intimidation. The trustees need to know that alumni and the general public feel very strongly on the subject of law and order in educational institutions.

At Columbia University the students who want to study and who oppose the radical rioters are organizing. Such students at Columbia and elsewhere deserve assistance from alumni and other interested students. Efforts should be widened to get the views and proposals of these law-abiding students into the news media. As the writer for Barron's declared, "A free society cannot survive unless men of reason rally to its defense."

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The State Of Disunion

By David Lawrence

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, in his message to Congress on the "state of the Union," failed to come to grips with the problem of law enforcement in America which has brought discord and disunity, anxiety and apprehension. A feeling prevails that "law and order" have broken down throughout the country.

The President reflected the wishes of the American people for an honorable solution to the Vietnam war. When discussing the crime wave, however, he seemed more concerned with generalities than specific measures for dealing with the ills which have produced what he himself described as "a certain restlessness-a questioning."

The President conceded that crime has been increasing on our streets and that "violence has shown its face in some of our cities." But he did not take cognizance of the biggest single mistake of his Administration—an unwillingness to prosecute those who are violating federal law by conspiring to bring about riots and disorders. Instead, the President confined himself to abstract statements like the following:

"We can make progress only by attacking the causes of violence and only where there is civil order founded on justice. Today we are helping local officials improve their capacity to deal promptly with disorder. Those who preach disorder and those who preach violence must know that local authorities are able to resist them swiftly, to resist them sternly, and to resist them decisively."

But it isn't within the power of the States or cities to prosecute the conspirators from other States who have incited the violence. Why has there been such hairsplitting on the question of "constitutional authority"? There has never been any reluctance to use federal law to attack crime syndicates. It is well known that the so-called "demonstrations" have been deliberately planned and violence purposely incited. But the Administration has refused to indict any of the leaders. In fact, some of them are again "predicting" a summer of the same kind of disorder this year.

Why has the Johnson Administration failed to punish those who openly urge rebellion? The only answer which appears plausible is that it fears the loss of Negro votes. The excuse is offered by the President that "constitutional authority" is lacking. There has been no such hesitancy, however, in utilizing the federal power over interstate commerce to forbid racial "discrimination" in hotels and eating places. Federal funds are even being withheld not only from schools but hospitals and other public institutions to bring about "desegegation."

Why then should the Administration ignore the acts of disorder which have encouraged criminals to capitalize on racial disturbances?

Many sociological problems were dealth with by the President in his message, and there can be no criticism of the objective-namely, that "all shall share in our abundance." But the President himself admitted that "there are some clouds on the horizon," as he said:

"Prices are rising. Interest rates have passed the peak of 1966; and if there is continued inaction on the tax bill, they will climb even higher. And I warn the Congress and the nation tonight that this failure to act on the tax bill will sweep us into an accelerating spiral of price increases, a slump in home building, and a continued erosion of the American dollar."

But will the mere passage of a bill providing for a surcharge payment on federal income taxes stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar? Wages and prices are skyrocketing. Tens of millions of Americans are the victims of the disorder in our national economy, and persons with fixed incomes particularly are suffering the ill effects of a tragic inflation.

Again and again, the people have indicated their discontent and dissatisfaction. Rarely in this century has the electorate been so disturbed and so worried. Yet the President, in his message, has not offered any more than a continuance of his previous policies, which resemble those of "New Deal" days when the slogan was: "Spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect."

There comes a time, however, when the citizenry votes its protest—and the 1968 election may prove to be that time. The Administration can still correct its errors and use its authority to stop wasteful spending as well as the expenditure of huge sums for programs which, though meritorious, should wait for fulfillment until the nation can really afford them.

When Treasury deficits keep piling up year after year, eventually confidence—not only in the monetary unit but in the economic condition of the country itself-begins to waver, and business is finally confronted with a depression as unemployment ensues.

U.S. News & World Report

PAUL FLOWER'S GREENHOUSE

Dear Greenhouse:

My red panic signal flashes vividly, when I catch my first glimpse of a store window displaying gaily colored spring shoes. I also notice that my forehead and hands become moist, when I watch TV commercials that show a hand swabbing a shoe, changing its color.

As a child living in a small Southern town during the last years of the depression, I knew nothing of shoes that were made in any color, except brown, black or white. In fact, (I was told by grownups) folks were lucky to have a pair of shoes. My younger brother and I were among the lucky ones, for we had a pair of "ever-day" shoes and a pair of black patent ones for Sunday. The patent was kept shiny by giving them a weekly polishing with cold biscuit.

One year I discovered that several of my playmates were getting new shoes. With much wailing and pleading I brought this to mamas' attention. Surely, I would not be the only little girl that would have to wear my old black patent shoes on Easter! Mama was sympathetic to my plea, and the week before Easter she came home with a new pair of shoes for me. My eyes must have been as starry as night sky in summer, for they were white "pumps" with tiny bows on each toe. None of my playmates had shoes such as these! Mama cautioned me several times not to get them dirty, and to remember that they were for Sunday.

Saturday in the small Georgia town was a busy day. Farmers and townsfolk alike came to bring their produce, and visit. Groceries were purchased for the week. "Hoover buggies," wagons and trucks stirred up the red clay dust as they circled the square searching for a shady spot under the huge oak trees. In the afternoon, the picture show was filled to overflowing, as Ken Maynard or Tex Ritter performed.

I never missed a show and was allowed to go to town early to be sure of getting a front seat.

The Saturday before Easter, as I dressed to go to town, some inner evil prompted me to sneak out of the house, wearing my new shoes. I reasoned that I could wear them to the picture show, return home before mama, change back into my old shoes and no one would be the wiser.

Dad was an indulgent father. Only at rare moments did he think it necessary for us to earn spending money. This afternoon he informed me that the storeroom was filled with empty boxes. When I helped my brother clean the room, I could have show money, plus an extra nickel. Happily, I went to the storeroom,where my brother was already at work. When he saw my shoes, the usual "Ah oooooom, I'm gonna tell on you" came from his lips. I promised him half my nickel, to shut him up, then I gathered up as many boxes as my small arms could carry and walked blindly toward the door.

After a few steps, I suddenly felt one foot strike something hard. A feeling of wetness spread over both feet as I let the boxes drop. I stared down in horrified silence. My foot had kicked an open can of blue paint and its gooey contents now poured slowly over both feet. This was tragedy to end all tragedies! Where a moment before he had been a "tattle-tale," he was now filled with brotherly concern. He quickly sh-d-d me, assuring me he could "fix" them. Taking my hand, he led me out behind the store into the alley. While I stood in my paint-soaked shoes, he bravely started trying to clean them with a rag which he soaked in kerosene from the drum that stood just inside the back door.

We both soon saw that the kerosene was getting us nowhere. Then my brother had an idea. He disappeared into the store and soon came out carrying a brush and a can of paint. I stopped sobbing long enough to watch in fascination, as he dipped the brush into the can and spread white paint generously over both shoes. Hope in our hearts faded, as we watched the blue slowly mix and come up through the white.

I took the long way home to avoid meeting mama. My mind worked furiously trying to think of a possible solution to my predicament.

No, I didn't get the paddling I expected. Poor mama was as heartsick as I, and the punishment I did receive was much more penetrating and longer lasting than a paddling. Easter morning I was very blue as I walked down the aisle of the Baptist Church—and very blue were my shoes!

After many wearings and many cleanings, they turned into a beautiful azure color, but if you should happen to see me in the Easter parade this year, you might notice that my shoes will be black patent leather.

Commercial Appeal

NEW BOOKLET ON TOWER ROCK

Felix E. Snider today announced that Ramfre Press has released a new local history publication entitled TOWER ROCK (La Roche de la Crotx). Its 48 pages and cover include the text, three photographs, four lithographs, and a center-spread map. The authors are Jess E. Thilenius and Felix E. Snider, both of Cape Girardeau.

Tower Rock is known for its historic connections, particularly that on December 13, 1968, three Seminarians--Fathers Francois Montigny, Antoine Davion, and Jean St. Cosme--erected a cross and held what is probably the first Christian service on top of The Rock Shortly afterward the same party performed a similar rite near the mouth of Cape la Croix Creek below Cape Girardeau.

TOWER ROCK is the eighteenth title under Ramfre imprint stemming from Mr. Shider's long-time hobby of promoting, writing, editing, and publishing local hisotry. Most notable Ramfre publications are perhaps CAPE GIRARDEAU: BIOGRAPHY OF A CITY and MISSOURI: MIDLAND STATE, both done in collaboration with the late Dr. Earl Collins. Some of the others are reprints of famous local histories of this region.

Mrs. Thilenius is a well known former teacher who has been active in many Cape Girardeau affairs. Particularly noteworthy is her connection with the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society when it was involved in the preservation of Old Burfordville Mill site, establishment of the museum in Common Pleas Courthouse, and several related activities her connections with other organizations and activities are too numerous to mention here.

She was honored in 1963 by the Business and Professional Women as an "Outstanding Woman of Cape Girardeau." She composed Cape Girardeau's Sesquicentennial song in the "Time Capsule," and the city's official song entitled "A Rose for Cape Girardeau" Few cities in our country have official songs as yet.

Mrs. Thilenius and her husband, Arthur, devoted countless hours and endless miles to gathering information about beautiful and historic Tower Rock, a precipitous island in the Mississippi River opposite Grand Tower, Illinois--midway between Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and Chester, Illinois. The area surrounding Tower Rock is rich in lore and legend. in history and scenic beauty. Besides the Tower and the river one finds Devil's Bake-oven, Devil's Backbone, Fountain Bluff, ruins of an old ironworks, a picturesque little ferry, the towering pipeline bridge, The Saxony Hills, historic old Altenbury, Indian remains, and so on--tourist attractions all.

The new booklet is available--as is another recently announced title, THE OLD GRAVOIS COAL DIGGINGS--through local bookstores and elsewhere.

MONTICELLO THE HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

THE SITE

The Jefferson title to the Monticello estate dates from the grant in 1735 of one thousand acres to Peter Jefferson. The title passed to Thomas at the death of his father twenty-two years later. The Monticello plantation that Jefferson erected was unique. Unlike any previous one, it was built on a leveled plateau on the top of a mountain 857 feet above sea level. To make all parts of the moutain accessible, Jefferson constructed on its slopes at four different levels paths or, as he called them, roundabouts. These were connected by oblique roads. The remains of these roundabouts are visible today.

Leveling of the hilltop began in 1768, construction of the main house several years later. This was not completed until after 1809 because of the numerous changes and alterations. The house as it is seen today is the product of Mr. Jefferson's genius.

Before Jefferson built Monticello, there was on every plantation a series of small outbuildings such as the laundry, smoke house, dairy, stable, weaving house, sometimes a schoolhouse and always a kitchen. These Jefferson sought to render as inconspicuous as possible by locating them beneath the long erraces terminating in the two balanced out chambers. Connecting these terraces is the all-weather passageway in which are strategically placed the wine room, ware room, beer cellar, cyder room and rum cellar. Beneath the south terrace are to be found the kitchen with its cooking utensils, the cook's room, servants' rooms, room for smoking meat and the dairy. The small pavilion on the end of this terrace is on the site of the first dwelling to be erected on the mountain top. It was completed in time for Jefferson to bring his bride, Martha Wayles Skelton, to it in January, 1772, thus giving basis for the name "Honeymoon Cottage." The north terrace houses the stables, the carriage house, ice house and laundry. The building terminating this was used by Jefferson as an office and ultimately as a law office by Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph, Jefferson's son-in-law. Adjacent to the north side of the terrace is the paddock.

THE HOUSE

The house is one of the classic examples of American architecture. It is a three-story building of thirty-five rooms including twelve in the basement. The dominating feature is the dome which commands the garden or west front. The room under the dome, octagonal in shape, is often referred to as the ballroom; however, Mr. Jefferson always referred to it as the sky or dome room.

The absence of any important staircase in the main hall is often commented upon. In the extensive remodelling which began in 1793 Mr. Jefferson in the interest of economy of space and probably privacy constructed in each wing very narrow (24 inches), steep and winding staircases. These extend from the basement floor to the third or top floor. The difficulty of ascending and descending these stairs prevents the showing of the two upper stories.

THE GARDENS

The gardens on the east and west lawns of Monticello, neglected for many years, were restored in 1939 and 1940 according to Jefferson's plans. Several drawings were found among his papers showing the scheme he projected and ultimately executed. On one is indicated the long gravel walk with its borders that circumscribes the west lawn, as well as the semicircle of shrubs and trees in front of the house. Another shows the arrangement of the oval and circular beds near the house which Jefferson himself laid out in 1807. The plants for each bed are listed in his garden and farm books and the directions were faithfully followed in the restoration. Near the pavilion that terminates the south terrace is the fish pond that Jefferson kept well stocked with fish caught in nearby streams. Thus, one may now see Jefferson's Monticello much as it was when he retired to enjoy the last years of a full life among his family and flowers.

THE GRAVEYARD

Thomas Jefferson died at Monticello at the age of 83 on July 4, 1826. He lies buried in the family graveyard which he laid out on the mountain side adjacent to the road leading from the house to the lodge. Title to this plot has never left the family, for when the estate was sold in 1831, title was retained. It is now maintained by the Monticello Association, an organization of the descendants of Jefferson, whose members have a right of burial there.

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Monticello is owned and maintained by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, a patriotic, non-profit organization founded in 1923. It purchased the plantation, which now consists of 700 acres of land, for half a million dollars from the Levy family which had owned it for over seventy-five years. The purpose of the Foundation is to preserve the house and restore the gardens as they were in Mr. Jefferson's day. In 1954 the sum of one quarter of a million dollars was spent renovating the house; this included the installation of a system of remote heat control, an air conditioning unit, the application of a transparent water proofing solution to the exterior walls, and hidden steel supporting girders. Other improvements on the house and gardens have brought the capital outlay expenditure to well over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Foundation derives its sole income from the admission fee and from the profit of the sales in the Monticello Gift Shop.

JEFFERSON CHRONOLOGY

1743 April 13 (New Style Calendar) born at Shadwell, Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Virginia.

1760-1762 Student at William & Mary College.

1762-1767 Studied law under George Wythe.

1767 Admitted to the bar.

1769 Building at Monticello begun.

1769-1776 Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

1770 Shadwell burned: November 26 moved to Monticello.

1772 January 1, married the widow Martha Wayles Skelton.

1774 Became owener of the Natural Bridge.

1175 Attended the Continental Congress.

1776 Drafted the Declaration of Independence.

1776-1779 Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Act for Religious Freedom drafted.

1778 Bill outlawing importation of slaves to Virginia enacted; a measure long advocated by Jefferson.

1779-1781 Governor of Virginia

1782 September 6, his wife died.

1784-1789 in France as minister and commercial representative.

1785 Notes on Virginia printed.

Revised Code of Virginia, on which Jefferson worked, enacted.

1790-1793 Secretary of State under Washington.

1797-1801 Vice-President of United States under John Adams.

1801-1809 President of the United States.

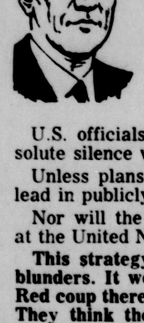
1803 Louisiana Territory purchased.

1819 University of Virginia chartered.

1825 University of Virginia opened; Jefferson as first Rector.

1826 July 4, died at Monticello.

RAY CROMLEY



Washington Counts On Soviet Blunders

By RAY CROMLEY
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—(NEA) U.S. officials have decided, for now at any rate, that absolute silence will pay off in Czechoslovakia.

Unless plans change, Washington will not follow Britain's lead in publicly protesting Moscow's Czech imperialism.

Nor will the U.S. ambassador bring up the Czech matter at the United Nations.

This strategy of silence depends on Communist impatient blunders. It worked in Indonesia at the time of the aborted Red coup there. U.S. strategists believe it will work in Prague. They think the Soviet Union has walked into a trap from which it will be difficult or impossible to escape, no matter what course Moscow follows.

The "obey-Russia" faction within Czechoslovakia is discredited because of arrogant cronyism, corruption and inefficiency.

This "Russian" group has, over a period of years, built up the distrust of major segments of Czech society—industrialists, farmers, students and labor.

The Soviet military has alienated the Czech army and air force. Moscow's bureaucracy has antagonized younger, efficient sections of the Czech bureaucracy.

All this gives the Russians very little room for maneuver.

Moscow and the U.S. State Department know the current Czech action is more than a move for a little more flexibility within the Communist system. (But the Czechs are expected to remain Communist and Russian allies.)

Whatever they may say, the Czechs are driving for a radical shift in their position in the Warsaw Pact. They want a treaty aimed more at the protection of Czechoslovakia rather than one tailored, as is the Warsaw Pact, solely to the interests of the Soviet Union.

The Czechs also aim for a more independent economic policy. Again, their purpose is to eliminate those Russo-Czech economic-business arrangements which bleed Czechoslovakia to Russia's benefit.

Many Czechs, including the present leadership, are fed up with being pawns in Moscow's foreign adventures. They are not happy, for one, over the aid they have been required to give Egypt and other Arab countries in the current Soviet-sponsored Middle East crisis.

Present thinking among U.S. policy makers is that anything this country might do in the Czech-Russian confrontation would help get Moscow off its limb. It could turn the affair from what it is, a Soviet bullying of Czechoslovakia, into a Moscow-Washington fight.

Missouri Heritage

By Lew Larkin in the Kansas City Times

ALEXANDER McNair, the first governor of Missouri, who was born 192 years ago in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, was a solid, rather earthy person with nothing of the sensationalism or flambuoyancy that characterized some of his successors.

One of his biographers said of him: "He possessed a sound judgment, an honest heart and patriotic purposes from which no allurements could ever divert him."

His grandfather came from Donegal, Ireland, and some of his other ancestors were from Loch Lomond in Scotland. His father, serving in Washington's army, suffered mortal wounds at Trenton.

MCNAIR commanded a company of troops in the Whisky rebellion and then received a commission as first lieutenant when the provisional army was organized to meet threats from France. This war cloud passed, and McNair was mustered out with a personal commendation from President Washington for the manner in which he commanded his men.

McNair went to St. Louis in 1804 and until his death March 18, 1826, he held public office of some kind almost continuously. He arrived in time to witness the transfer of Upper Louisiana, including St. Louis, to the United States under terms of the Louisiana Purchase.

He became an adjutant and inspector general of the territorial forces in the War of 1812 and then commanded a regiment that pursued British-led Indian tribes almost back to the Great Lakes from hence they started.

He knew how to get along with his men and disciplined his cavalry with such perfection that "Captain McNair's Troop of the Horse" was one of the popular units in St. Louis and always was chosen to participate in parades. At the end of the war McNair was promoted to colonel.

Persons unacquainted with the history of Missiouri may find it a bit strange to learn that McNair was governor of the "state of Missouri" before it officially became a state. Before Missouri became a state August 10, 1821, Congress authorized the territory to go ahead and form a constitution. The long, drawn-out debate that ended with the Missouri Compromise accounted for the delay in statehood.

Because of McNair's energy and hard work at the constitutional convention, which adopted a constitution 147 years ago today, he moved to the forefront. Two days after the constitution was adopted, he announced for governor.

William Clark, the half of the famous team of Lewis and Clark, who had been territorial governor, also announced and some persons believed McNair had little chance against such a well-known and colorful personage. But McNair worked hard, met every voter in St. Louis and other towns, pledged an administration of economy and stated his opposition to high salaries for the governor and other officials. He won, 6,576 to 2,656.

McNair did set a precedent which not other governor since has followed-brevity in his inaugural speech. It was so short that some members, lingering in a tavern next door, arrived too late to hear any of it, and it was decided later to combine his inaugural address and message to the Legislature in one document. On September 19, 1820, he delivered this inaugural speech;

"I congratulate you gentlemen in the happy change which has taken place in our political affairs. From the dependent condition of a territorial government, we have passed into a sovereign and independent state. We have formed for ourselves a constitution which, though perhaps not free from the imperfections incident to all human institutions, does honor to the character and intelligence of our infant state, and gives us every reason to expect that we shall, without further difficulty, be admitted into the federal union.'

In his message to the Legislature he recommended incorporation of a state medical society and establishment of a public hospital, noting, "As health is essential to all the happiness and enjoyments of life, whatever has a tendency to preserve and promote it is worthy of your most serious consideration. The establishment of a public hospital at some convenient point would be no small relief to our citizens. The fact is well known that many boatmen and others are annually left upon our shore, dependent solely on private charity for medical and other assistance."

It wasn't until 1837, 11 years after McNair died, that the "Medical Society of Missouri" was formed which became the Missouri State Medical association in 1967. And many years elapsed before a public hospital was built.

True to his pledge of economy he resisted attempts to place his own salary above $2,000, and when the legislators fixed their own compensation at $4 daily plus $3 for each 25 miles traveling expense, McNair vetoed it, the first in Missouri history. The veto later was over-ridden.

HISTORIANS might regard it as unusual that a governor achieved his record prior to taking office. Such was the case of Frederick Bates, who died in office August 4, 1825, of pleurisy. He was the second governor of Missouri.

His achievements:

1. He was the first deputy postmaster of Detroit, and land commissioner of the Michigan territory.

2. His fairness in handling the office of land commissioner of Missouri was widely applauded.

3. His kindness to the Indians perhaps was matched only by the kindness of William Clark to Indians.

THE Bates family came from Virginia. Frederick Bates did not live long enough to bear out predictions of his greatness. His brother, Edward Bates, played a major role in swinging the Republican national convention nomination to Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he became Lincoln's attorney general, the first cabinet officer from west of the Mississippi.

Frederick Bates, born 190 years ago yesterday, arrived in St. Louis in April, 1807, and was appointed acting governor a few years later. He also became recorder of land titles and chairman of the board of land commissioners.

Bates was an early and avowed supporter of Thomas Jefferson. He wrote the first book published in Missouri, a codifying book, "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana," published in St. Louis in 1808.

Always outspoken, he wrote in 1807 to Henry Dearborn that the French "lack the military spirit," and then added, "The military spirit of this country will be found only in the settlements of the Americans."

When Lafayette visited St. Louis, Bates declined to attend because the Legislature had not appropriated money for the event.

On Indian affairs he said in his inaugural address, "Justice shall be accessible to all."

BATES was not large physically, 5 feet 7 inches tall, but he never hesitated to take on the giants. One was John Smith T., who used the initial after his name to differentiate him from other John Smiths. He killed more than a dozen men in duels, one of whom was the first sheriff of Washington County, Lionel Brown, nephew of Aaron Burr.

John Smith T. and his confederates found a lively lead tract and attempted to operate it illegally, to escape taxation. Bates backed down the killer.

In 1817, at the requrest of Edward Bates, Frederick went back to Virginia to settle the family estate. Tarleton, a brother, had been killed in a duel. A short time late Frederick Bates, as governor, vetoed a bill that would have prohibited duelling in Missouri.

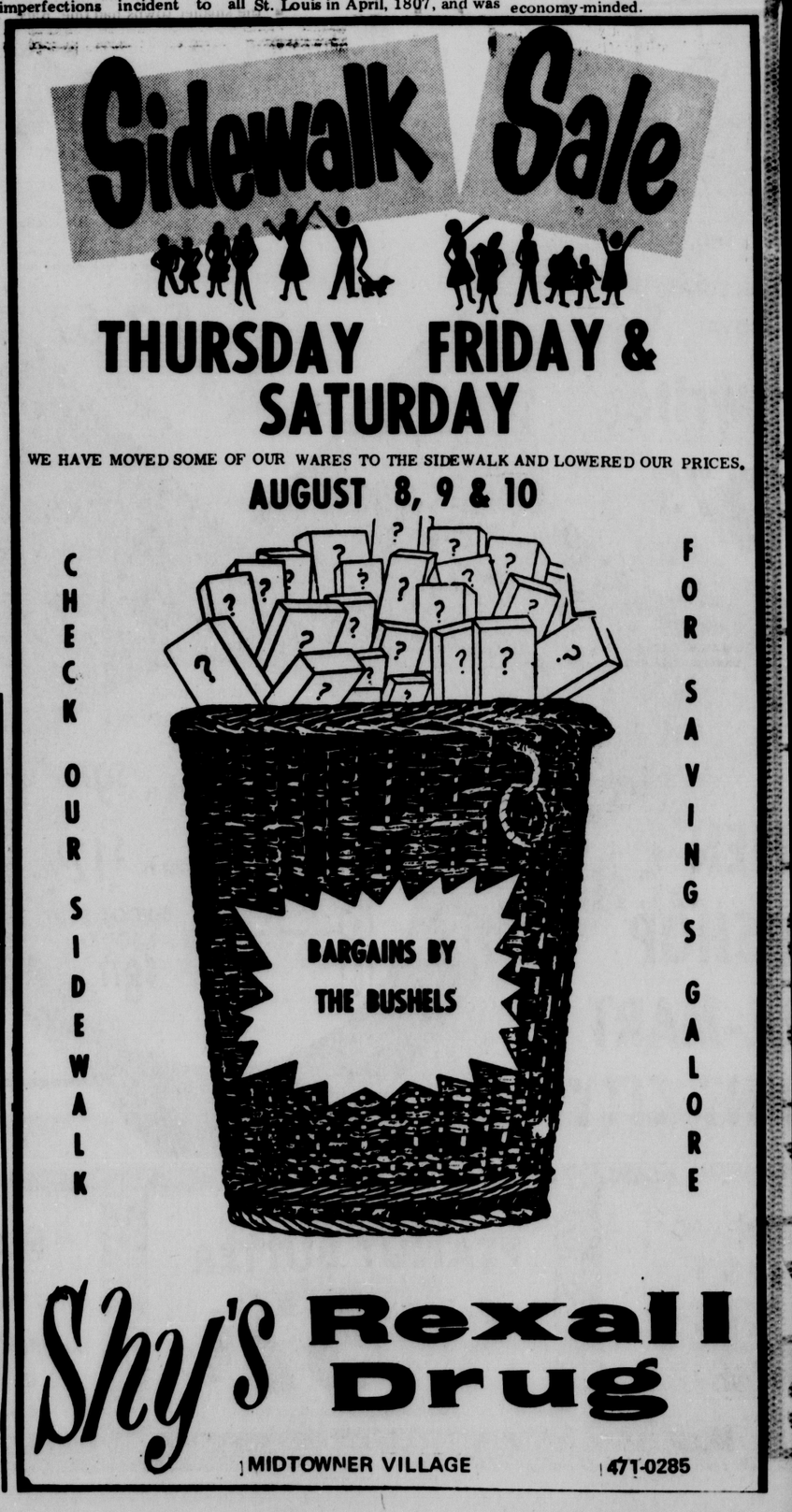
Early in his life in Missouri, he wrote a friend back in Virginia:

"A residence of three years in this country has impressed upon my mind the most lasting prepossessions in its favor and induced me to give it the preference to all other parts of the United States."

Bates realized there were mineral riches in Missouri, but warned:

"To say that those engaged in the prosecution of the lead business will enrich themselves beyond the visions of fancy or the dreams of avarice, would be forsaking that sober narrative manner which I have prescribed to myself-few labors or pursuits in the United States yield such ample, such vast returns."

Frederick Bates did not have much time to show his ability; but he was honest, hard-working and economy-minded.



WHEN I WAS A BOY

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Appeal is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

KING POLITICS SERIOUSLY

When I was a boy Monroe unty people took their litics more seriously than w. As campaigns warmed up, sonal relations became ined and partisan advantage y important.

One activity incident to that was the erection of party rpoles. In every community size of Paris, each party tried have a pole that was higher n that of the enemy party. s required an extensive wey of near-by forest areas. e right sort of tree was about inches in diameter at the und, tapering to a point 40, or 60 feet in the air. To chop wn, trim, transport and erect of these poles was no job for klings. Party flags and blems, flown from the top, npleted the flagpole's status he scheme of things.

As a preliminary to sidential election day, thing stimulated party husiasm or cast so much um on the opposition as a mocratic rally and torchlight ade. Small boys got the idea t Republicans were few and between, and that victory for Democratic candidate was a matter of counting the es. Great was their azement and dismay when s came that another eping Republican victory had another Republican victory put another Republican in White House at Washington another Republican in the t Office at Paris.

An interesting thing in this nection was that Barney's nd, composed entirely of ublican members of the J. C. ney family, furnished music all those Democratic rallies. e elder Barney had played the by night and worked a sket by day as musician and dier in the Union Army ring the Civil War. Being a ublican was bad enough in a uthern county like Monroe. ing a Union veteran was many es worse. In spite of all this, wever, J. C. Barney was the t-loved man and his band the st popular organization in s locality. He seemed to get as ch fun out of a Democratic y as the Democrats did, bably because he knew they re doing all that rallying for thing.

Another feature of those oldtime Democratic rallies was the firing of an anvil, which sounded very much like the firing of a cannon. This, too, was done by a Republican Orris W. Pelsue. Primed with powder and set off by a lighted fuse, the anvil would be hurled 20 or 30 feet into the air. Up town the Democrats would let out a fresh cheer at every explosion. On the outskirts, where the anvil was being worked, Pelsue and his assistants, would trake another drink. Thus everbody went home happy late at night and woke up with a headache the next morning.

Small boys from Democratic families took a delight in annoying the few Republicans who were brave enough to live in this locality. My father stage a wholesale whipping bee when a Republican named Grow, who made matters worse by being a Union veteran and a native of Pennsylvania, complained to him about being call "radical" every time he got in sight of a Blanton boy.

The mania for rallying eventually died out. The custom of belittling everything local Democrats did in a Republican community or everything local Republicans did in a Democratic community eventually was discarded. Until Civil War veterans got too old to run for office, however, they occupied most of the party offices. I recall how we boys of the newer generation came to resent the parading of war records and the disposition to ignore candidates who had not "fit for the South."

Back in 1892, when Cleveland was the Democratic nominee for President, nearly 1400 Monroe County Democrats attended a rally at Sedalia. William J. Stone, nominee for Governor, and Adlai Steveson, Cleveland's running mate were billed for speeches. The fare from Paris was $1 for the round trip. I had not planned to go, but went to the station to see the others off. When the train came, however, the band and drum corps got into action and my enthusiasm got the best of me. Borrowing a coat and $2 from a friend, I joined the crowd that was swarming aboard for the 100-mile trip.

The state committee chairman had arranged for our delegation to march in review before the two nominees, and be addressed by them from the Sicher Hotel balcony in Sedalia. On arrival at our destination we were organized into marching order and instructed about proper deportment before our next Governor and Vice President.

All went well until we entered Ohio street at a point where slaoons were doing business on opposite corners. Two minutes later our marching delegation, very weary and quite thirsty, had been converted into a mob which surged in and out of those drink parlors, while the two great statesmen waited impatiently on the balcony. Only Barney's Band composed entirely of Republicans and a couple of hundred stragglers arrived before Col. Stone and Stevenson had quit their stations in disgust.

Most of us took part in a torchlight procession that night, after a hard day of rallying, carrying our torches aboard the train, which did not get back to Paris until 10 o'clock the next morning. Weary, unwashed and bedraggled, we lit our torches and staged a parade up Main street before going home for some much-needed rest.

BEFORE PAPER SACKS CAME IN

When I worked in a grocery store during the middle 80's there were no paper sacks. Everything, including sugar and coffee, had to be done up in wrapping paper. The tough brown wrapping paper came in sheets about 2 feet square. Learning to wrap a dollar's worth of sugar this way was no small task. Two sheets were required, one overlapping the other by several inches. Sugar would be scooped from the barrel into the scales scoop. When weighed, it would be dumped fro scoop to paper. After sufficient skill had been acquired the mass could be so manipulated that it became a package which needed only the addition of string to make it complete. I can think of nothing that would be more interesting or astonishing to the present generation than the sight of some old-timer delivering sugar from barrel to customer by this process.

THE LIVERY STABLE

When I was a boy every town the size of Paris had at least two livery stables, while nearly all the smaller towns had one. Race horses were quartered and trained at the Paris Fairgrounds. Those were the golden days for boys.

There was something about horses which stirred the imagination, just as something arouses mystical sensations when people enter tents. It probably is a harking back to the times when our wild forefathers tore around on wild horses and when the family abode was a tent made of skins or coarse cloth. Along with half a dozen other boys, I used to spend much time and do much free labor at Wetmore & Cissell's livery stable. For the privilege of leading horses to water twice a day we cleaned out the stalls, filled the mangers with hay and curried the animals. Occassionally the regular hands, who tolerated our presence and profited by our labors, would offer an additional reward for our efforts by promising to stage a parade from the barn east one block to Main Street, thence north many blocks to the river, where the horses could slake their thirst in Salt River. Usually, however, the job was done at the well just back of the barn.

I shall never forget the thrill of anticipation incident to the promise of a parade to the river how carefully we cleaned those stalls and curried those steeds and anticipated every wish of the rascals whose work we were doing, and how we pictured an admiring populace looking on as we would step along, firmly gripping the halter rope of a proudly steeping horse. It made a frolic of what otherwise would have been a mean dirty job.

Every winter and spring for five or six years a man named Nelligan quartered a string of race horses at the local fairgrounds. I was one of the lucky boys who were admitted to the charmed circle that was composed of white and Negro men who rode the runners and drove the trotters on racing circuits during the season and looked after their welfare after the season was over. There, as at the livery stable, good free work was rewarded by the marvelous privilege of exercising a real race horse-not by riding or driving it of course, but by leading it back and forth until both horse and boy were pretty well worn out. My horse was Miss Woodford. Always during the exercise period she wore a bright yellow blanket on which her name had been printed in large letters.

There were other activities than cleaning stalls, carrying feed and water, currying and exercising the animals, around those racing quarters. One of them was shooting craps. That game was introduced into this locality by Nelligan's worldlyminded jockeys and trainers. Having no nickels and dimes to venture, we boys used hichory nuts as stakes. At intervals a loser would rise from his hands and knees, the only orthodox position for a crap shotter, and drop out until he could fill his hat with hickory nuts from a handy tree.

Another diversion was afforded by a springboard the stable force set up on the grounds. The idea was to spring into the air form the end of the board, turn a somersault and light on the feet. Before success could be accomplished, many failures were suffered and many bruises accumulated. When success finally was achieved, the applause of those jockeys and trainers compensated a thousandfold for all the hardships.

WHEN GREEN COFFEE WAS USED

Only green coffee was sold in local grocery stores when I was a boy. It was bought by the sack and sold in bulk. Our mothers "parched" it in their cookstove ovens, placing it in large pans and keeping it well stirred until brown and ready for use. There was no coffee that had been ground in factory or store. The grinding was done, as needed, in the home kitchen. When I heard sounds from the coffee mill in the early morning I knew it was time to get up, for breakfast would be ready by the time I had dressed and gotten to the dining room. The custom of eating in the kitchen originated during comparatively recent years, when wives began figuring on how many steps they could save by eliminating the dining room, and how many man hours they could save in a year by equipping their kitchens with labor-saving utensils, gadgets and dinette corners.

PAUL FLOWERS' GREENHOUSE

As reported in News of Bygone Days on this page yesterday, World War I was a "singing war," probably the last. On Feb. 12, General Bell said "a singing army is a fighting army," and the item went on to report that song leaders had been placed on all large Army bases, with itinerant leaders in smaller installations.

Indeed, World War I was a singing war, not only for the boys in training camps and Over There, but for the folks back home. This war to end war brought forth a treasury of singable tunes and lyrics: World War II provided only a few; if Korea presented one popular tune. it escapes my memory; from Vietnam comes only the "Green Beret Song."

But we had them from 1914 to 1919—popular over here and over there, with civilians and military personnel alike, were "Missouri Waltz," "When You Wore A Tulip and I Wore A Big Red Rose," "I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile." 1915 brought "Ireland Must Be Heaven," "Roses of Picardy," and one that smacks of several popular ones on the same theme today, "Turn Back the Universe and Give Me Yesterday."

By 1917 we were singing "Au Revoir But Not Goodbye, Soldier Boy," "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here," "Joan of Arc, They are Calling You," "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France," and "Liberty Bell, It's Time To Ring Again!"

That was the year we got "Lorraine, My Beautiful Alsace-Lorraine," George M. Cohan's immortal "Over There," "Smiles," "Till the Clouds Roll By" and "When Yankee Doodle Learns to Parlez-vous Francais."

The year 1918 brought forth "Mademoiselle From Armentiers, Parlezvous," which appeared in many barroom unprintable parodies as "Hink-Dinky, Parlez-vous;" we had "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows," "K-K-K-Katy," "Madelon," "Oh How I Hate To Get Up In The Morning" and a then oldtimer, "It's a Long Way To Tipperary" (1912) was on every tongue.

We sang "Till We Meet Again," and a comic bit, "We Didn't Want the Bacon, What We Want Is A Piece of the Rhine," and another, "Would You Rather Be A Colonel With an Eagle On Your Shoulder Or a Private With a Chicken On Your Knee?"

Then skip 20 years to 1939 and again find Kate Smith and many others singing "God Bless America"; "There'll Always Be An England" gave heart in a dark hour; "The Last Time I Saw Paris" had emotional overtones. "This Is My Country" and "The White Cliffs of Dover" bounced across the air waves. "When The Lights Go On Again" and "The Warsaw Concerto," were popular. 1943 brought "Comin' In On A Wing And A Prayer."

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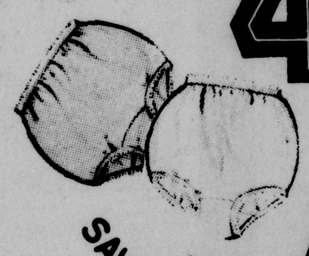

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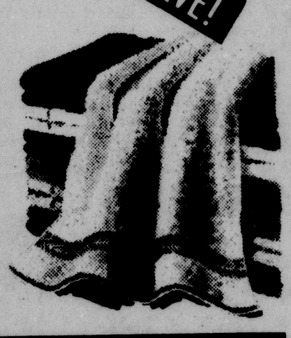

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WHEN I WAS A BOY

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DEATH OF JESSE JAMES

When I was a boy the James gang was reaching the zenith of its activities in Missouri, and elsewhere. Bankers and operators of passenger trains lived in constant dread of raids, like the spectacular ones those bandits occasionally staged.

I recall very well the sensational news that Jesse James had been assassinated at his home in St. Joseph, and the indignation most everybody voiced against Bob Ford, the gang member who shot him. Our local photographer, James T. Moss, hurried to St. Joseph and managed to get a picture of Jesse in his coffin. Copies of this photograph sold like hot cakes to Monroe county people. Most of them were violently pro-Southern, and of the opinion that Jesse and Frank had been driven to banditry by Northerners who persecuted them because they fought for the Confederacy. My mother, however, wasted no sympathy on them. This was because the James boys, together with the Youngers and Quantril took possession of her father's farm home during the war, and forced the women and their Negro slaves to cook everything in sight for them. They ate heartily at noon, then carried off additional supplies of food that had been cooked on their orders. The farm was near the Howard and Boone county borders, and this incident was just before the terrible events which happened in Centralia and near Sturgeon, 25 miles from Paris.

At Centralia, a lot of Union soldiers were taken from a train and shot to death. In an effort to avenge that tragedy, Major Johnson led 400 Union troops out of Paris, contacting the James gang near Sturgeon. In the battle which followed 380 of Johnson's 400 men were killed. A monument in their memory stands in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City. I believe the name of every victim is inscribed upon it. Southerners were thrilled as descriptions of the battle came in. The James gang attacked in true Western film thriller style, dashing forward at top speed on their horses, with bridle clenched in their teeth and pistol in each hand. The union force was annihilated before it could get into action.

The death of Jesse James soon was followed by the surrender of his brother and partner in crime, Frank James. The surrender was negotiated by Governor Morehouse. The first the public knew about it was when the desperado walked into the governor's office at Jefferson City, unbuckled the belt from which two big revolvers hung, laid the belt and weapons upon the big desk, and received a hearty handshake from Morehouse. He later was tried in a court of justice. The trial however, was a mere formality because the state was unable to put upon the witness stand anybody who really knew anything that could be used as a basis for conviction. Following his acquittal, Frank James starred at a number of county fairs, ostensibly as an employee but in reality as a box office attraction. Until the novelty wore off, tremendous crowds turned out.

Civil war sentiments were still running high when news of Jesse James' assassination spread over Missouri. In the Southern counties there was much indignation. In the Northern counties there was much rejoicing. Immediately, myths about the bandit's heroism and benefactions gained wide circulation. In due time, the general public came to believe that the robberies he committed were for the purpose of getting money for distribution to the poor. Gradually, a new generation which was neither Northern or Southern came upon the Missouri scene. Like all other generations, it was disposed to exalt a dead man's virtues and forget his failings. In due time, Jesse James became a second Robin Hood. Today, one of the biggest attractions motion picture producers put out is one which depicts Jesse James as a reckless, fast shooting, generous daredevil who robs the rich in order to get money for the poor. A picture of this type comes out every year or two. Theatrical box offices fatten on them.

Immediately after Jesse's assassination people everywhere were singing the lines or humming the tune of a song which praised his virtues and expressed contempt for Bob Ford, the pretended friend who shot him down. The song still persists. Only a few evenings ago I heard it over the radio. The chorus was something like this:

"Jesse had a wife, a mourner all her life,
Children were brave.
'Twas a dirty little coward that shot Mr. Howard
And laid Jesse James in his grave."

The Mr. Howard mentioned in that chorus was none other than Jesse. It was the name by which he was known to everybody except his intimates. While at his home in St. Joseph one day, Jesse laid his pistols aside, mounted a chair and set about the task of adjusting a large picture to a better position. His guest and companion, Bob Ford, seized upon this opportunity to earn the $10,000 reward that had been offered for Jesse james, dead or alive. Jerking a pistol from its holster, Ford fired a bullet into the head of his leader. Death was instantaneous. Even that section of the public which wished most for an end to the James boys' terrorism was filled with contempt for his assassin. This contempt was manifested when Ford was shunned wherever he appeared in a show which sought to capitalize on his fame. He drifted from state to state, and finally was shot to death in a saloon brawl out West.

When I was serving as a member of the Board of Pardons and Paroles during the Major administration at Jefferson City, a nice, soft-spoken man came into my office one day, to discuss the matter of a man who was serving time from Kansas City. When he said his name was Jesse James, I laughingly said a man by that name had considerable fame in Missouri when I was a boy, to which the visitor replied, "Yes, he was my father." He was a practicing attorney in Kansas City.

ANTIQUES WERE CHEAP

When I was a boy antiques were plentiful and cheap. In fact, people were giving away things that would now sell for hundreds of dollars.

My mother had a poster bed that was made from maple timber on her father's farm. It was a corded bed, so called because long rope, held in place by heavy pegs, was used for keeping the mattress and featherbed in place. It was about 100 years old. My mother and the girls gave it to a Negro woman who was helping them clean house. They considered this good riddance of old fogy furniture.

We also had a bureau our grandfather had made from cherry timber that was cut on his farm. It was a beautiful specimen of pioneer craftsmanship. Fortunately for the present generation nobody would accept it as a gift, for which reason it still remains in the family as the prize article in our guest room.

People of that generation wanted beds with springs, table and dressers and other pieces of furniture that had been produced in city factories. Most of it was made of shoddy material, quite in contrast to the solid oak, walnut, maple and cherry timber our pioneer craftsmen insisted on having. The factory furniture too often was glued together, and would soon begin showing at the seams or losing patches of its veneer. The antiques that had been given away or broken up for kindling had gone through a hundred years or more without seeming any the worse for wear, other than scuffing and scratching from several generations of playful children. It was constructed of solid lumber by craftsmen who took a pride in their work.

Among other things our mother and the girls gave away in the process of emancipating their household from relics of a bygone era was the family clock. It had been handed down from a pre-grandfather era, and was so large that visitors could not avoid seeing it the instant they entered the door. The mechanism was operated by two large weights, one on the right side, the other on the left. These weights were raised by a process of winding, which had to be done every night. Something went out of our lives when our father was relieved of this job.

Always, when time arrived for parents and children to scatter to their respective beds, the winding of the clock was our father's for getting the word across. Without saying a word, he would lay his paper or book down, stride to the clock, pick up the key and begin to wind. First, would rise the weight which operated the time mechanism. Slowly, but surely, it would get to the top of the right side. Next, the key would be transferred to the left side, from which the weight would operate the striking mechanism.

This faithful old family relic was traded in as part pay on a small clock which would run eight days on one winding. This was considered quite a step forward in family progress, not only because it was more stylish than the one we discarded but also because of the time that was saved in winding. As the salesman figured it out, there would be a saving of two minutes seven nights in the week, or a grand total of 730 minutes or 9 hours and 10 minutes a year. It meant an extra day for father, to do with as he pleased, though he could never cash in on what was thus saved for him. This was the beginning of the time - saving era, the zenith of which we are now reaching. Every nook and corner of our modern domiciles is cluttered up with implements, utensils, and tools we have bought for the purpose of saving time and labor. Not knowing what to do with the time after they save it, our women folk forsake the home a good part of the day in favor of games, shows, parties, and contests that are gotten up as time killers. Prominent among our devises for saving time and labor is the electric clock, which requires no winding.

Among other antiques which mother and the girls discarded as the spirit of progress seized upon them was the brass kettle in which their mothers and grandmothers had made applebutter and preserves for generations. Always, before being put into service, it had to be scoured. Some women did the job with ashes, others with vinegar and salt. The result, a utensil which rivaled the sun for brightness, was the same in either case. Most of those brass kettles were sold to the junk man, to make way for less durable ones with required no scouring. Most of the others were given to colored women who came once a week to do the family washing. Like the old clock, the brass kettle was missed. However, it was not mourned because of the time and effort the more modern ones were saving to the household.

As more modern ways of lighting other than with tallow candles came along, our mothers and sisters discarded the molds in which they had made candles, and the instrument with which they were trimmed and snuffed. Next to go were the small coal oil lamps they installed when candles went out. These in turn were succeeded by hanging lamps, very costly fixtures which hung from the ceiling and could be raised or lowered with ease by vitue of a heavy weight. The more pretentious ones had very fancy shades, from the lower edge of which glittering glass prisms depended. These, too, were given away or otherwise gotten out of sight when electric lights came along. In small towns like ours, a single 16-watt bulb, hanging from the middle of the ceiling, was all that was used for some time after the house was wired. This, however, required too much time and energy, to conservee which we installed switches. Our present problem is how to save the time and energy that is required for pushing a button or flipping a switch.

PAUL FLOWERS' GREENHOUSE

Dear Greenhouse:

An old friend once told me, Bill, there are three sides to every question: Your side and my side and then there's the right side." Your side of the small town hotel was interesting but did you ever consider the small town hotel manager, the man on the other side of the desk?

Drummers? They didn't get the attention at home that they expected from us. We cashed their pay checks, forwarded their mail, cared for their laundry and pressing, had their flats fixed and oil changed, drew maps and gave directions, called the doctor and sat up with them when they became ill. We did it all but scrub backs and shine shoes.

We had to play dominoes, checkers, pitch and seven-up professionally to entertain them. But we loved them, looked forward to their visits and used their first names. We knew their lines and they sold us wholesale one pair of shoes, a box of shirts or socks or any item they sold. But they are gone just as the small town hotel is.

In those captain chairs on the side walk after supper they settled all the current issues. Few were educated but through their association with all walks of life they had acquired a gentlemanly pateina that set them aside. Often times town people, politicians and even the night marshal joined the group.

When the pool room owner cleared the loafers out of his place they settled in the sidewalk chairs like a swarm of locusts and dropped Bull Durham butt and Brown Mule drippings all over the place, nd we could do nothing but clean up when they moved on.

The tile-floored lobby with writing tables around the walls and a gabboon here and there, the desk usually under the staircase with register and leakypen and the bell the clerk banged to call the porter, the hat rack, the key rack, the luggage rack, the ladies' parlor adjoining and the sign with the arrow painting to the men's room all helped to make small town hotel.

In the dining room breakfast started at 5 a.m. and if cook didn't show up the manager did the cooking. Sometimes he helped serve when a waitress came in late. At noon dinner there were businessmen from nearby stores, a few drummers and now and then a Model T load of tourists. But supper, the evening meal, was the most exciting time of the day.

Drummers registered for the night and were hustled to their rooms by the porter who went up and down the stairs in a long lope trying to earn tips to augment his meager wages. The cook and the pantry girl moved at full speed in the kitchen and the waitresses banged through the swinging door like bees entering their hive.

The drummers washed up, came down to the lobby, shook hands all round and passed into the dining room. They kidded the girls, played tricks with the silver and got impatient if their order did not come right out and beat on the water glasses with a spoon. Most of them took the regular table d'hote and left a dime tip.

We knew the special food that each man about town preferred so when we had country fried chicken or baked ham special, or ribs au just or sauerkraut and pigs knuckles we called these men and often they brought their family or friends and enjoyed their favorite food. It was really nice to be a part of it all.

The manager had to be plumber, electrician, painter, carpenter, and be able to do small repairs. The public men's room was always our hot spot. Just anybody came in to use and abuse it. Poets left their mark and the walls were cleaned often. One inscription was always left. The king of the hoboes and penciled it over the wash basin the time he painted his famous moniker on the walls of the cotton compress in letters six feet tall.

This is not any certain small town hotel but a composite of all of them I knew or worked in.

Again, sir, I enjoyed your column. But after you and me who's again to remember the small town hotel of yesteryear?

Commercial Appeal

Columbus navigated by dead reckoning on his voyage of discovery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) Zanesville and Lancaster will never know which baseball team was best in the Central Ohio League. After three weeks of rainouts to meet in a playoff the two high school teams were declared co-champions.

Zanesville compiled a 24-2 record and Lancaster 19-4.

Zanesville turned in 13 shutouts, 10 of them in a row. Four of Blue Devils — Dave Lowe, Jerakl McCoy, Doug Braden and Ron Moore — turned in no-hit games.

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MENS FANCY Cowboy Straw Hats $1.00

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OUR PARKING LOT SALE WILL CONSIST OF SOME OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AND OTHERS FROM 5¢ UP

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CHILDRENS & MISSES Terry Scuffs 25c

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HOUSECARES BOOTS SHOES RUBBER BOOTS SADDLES HALTERS TOOLS SPRAYERS TIRES TUBES BRAKE SHOES

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SHOP HOMESTEAD'S SIDEWALK SALE THUR.-FRI.-SAT.

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YOUR CHOICE 3 PIECE SAUCE PAN SET OR 3 PIECE MIXING BOWL SET
Homestead Reg. Price 99¢
NOW 45¢

Attend The Rodeo This Thur. Sun.

CHILDREN'S COWBOY STRAW HATS ONLY 35¢

MEN'S WESTERN HATS ADDITIONAL 10% OFF Homesteads already low price

CHILDREN'S WESTERN SHIRTS $4.00 VALUE NOW $2.99

$2.99 VALUES GIRLS WESTERN JEANS NOW $1.99

WIZARD CHARCOAL LIGHTER QUART SIZE 39¢ VALUE 3 FOR 75¢

Eye Popper Special

Instant Shave 79¢ SIZE NOW 33¢
LIMIT 2

COLGATE FAMILY SIZE Tooth Paste 49¢ WITH FREE MOUTHWASH LIMIT 2

SHORT SLEEVE Sweat Shirts $2.99 VALUE SPECIAL $1.99

EVEREADY 69¢ SIZE NOW Lighter Fluid 29¢ LIMIT 1

2½ QUART DECANTER PITCHER 99¢ VALUE SPECIAL 59¢

SUMMER WEIGHT Blankets $3.99 Each Value NOW 2 FOR $5

IMPERIAL CAN OPENER WITH KNIFE SHARPENER $14.95 VALUE LIMIT 1 $9.97

Eye Popper Specials

GET SET Hair Spray 12 OZ SIZE 47¢
LIMIT 2

DISPOSAL VACUUMN CLEANER BAG $1.00 VALUE NOW 55¢
Models For All Cleaners

SIDEWALK DAYS

SIDEWALK DAYS AT HOMESTEAD ARE FUN

INSULATED PICNIC HAMPERS HOMESTEAD REG PRICE $1.39 LIMIT 1 NOW 99¢

ELECTRIC PERCOLATOR 5 CUP CAPACITY $3.99 VALUE LIMIT 1 $2.29

Eye Popper Specials
ARMSTRONG'S EPIC FLOOR WAX $1.29 SIZE NOW 77¢

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Eagleton, Hearnes, Morris Victorious

Sheriff Dennis Wins Fifth Term Nomination

Bill D. Burlison

District Race to Burlison

Bill D Burlison, Cape Girardeau county prosecuting attorney, won by a large plurality the Democratic nomination for the 10th District U. S. Representative seat in Tuesday's primary.

According to unofficial returns reported by the Associated Press with 467 of 487 precincts in the 21 counties of the district, Burlison led the 11 candidates with a total of 18,256. His nearest contender David Rolwing, Charleston, had 12,478.

Other candidates receiving sizeable support included, B. F. "Hot" Rogers, 6,536; Jay Mondy 5,509; Harry Peterson 4,858. Vote totals for the other candidates were: Jim Wallace 2,434; Buford 2,535; Robison 2,395; Havis 1,503; Robb 688, and Bullock 448.

The Republican nomination for the seat vacated this year by Paul C. Jones of Kennett went to Vernon Landgraf of Cape Girardeau who received 7,923 votes with 264 of 487 precincts reporting. Cox received 4,494 votes for the nomination.

Burlison commented today that he was elated with the results and was grateful to his friends and supporters for their work on his behalf.

He attributed his success in the election to the excellent work on the part of his supporters and his stand on the issues affecting the district and the country.

Burlison said he did not intend to let up in campaigning. The primary was merely a warm up for the big one in November, he said.

Burlison commented he was pleased with his showing in Cape and Scott counties despite the fact he ran behind Rolwing in both counties. Cape County was the only county in the district that had three men running for the Democratic nomination, he said.

Burlison noted that he was pleased with his support in the bottom of the Bootheel and to the west, in fact, throughout the district, he said.

Rolwing said it was too early to announce any plans for the future. He said he intends to

See No. 1, Page 12

Lynn Ingram Carries Nine Precincts

BENTON -- Sheriff John Dennis won renomination in Tuesday's Democratic primary election in his bid for a fifth term.

He polled 3,330 votes to defeat Circuit Clerk Lynn Ingram and Bill Proffer, both of Sikeston. Ingram had 2,122 votes and Proffer 588.

Returns are unofficial, but with only about 250 absentee votes to be counted Dennis is assured of the nomination.

Although Dennis won easily in total votes, he did lose to Ingram in nine of Scott County's 31 precincts. This was the second election in the sheriff's political career in which he lost a precinct. The other time was when he first sought the office in the Democratic primary in 1952.

Because winning the Democratic primary in Scott County is tantamount to being elected, Dennis is almost assured of re-election.

In the Democratic race for state representative from 156th district, state Rep. Marvin Proffer of Jackson defeated Dean Wadlington of Scott City. The district includes a portion of Cape Girardeau county and six precincts in Scott County. In Scott County Wadlington won, 826-703, but he lost in Cape Girardeau County, 192-1,520.

In other Democratic races on the county level J. E. Childress, county judge of the first district, Bob Davis, county judge of the second district, and Gene Nunnelee, coroner, won nomination.

Childress of Sikeston defeated Nadean Dickerson of Sikeston, 1,823-928.

Davis of Benton polled 1,546 votes to defeat Ray Evans of Oran, 405, and E. K. Riggs of Scott City, 694.

Nunnelee of Sikeston defeated John Carpenter of Sikeston, 3,635-1,954.

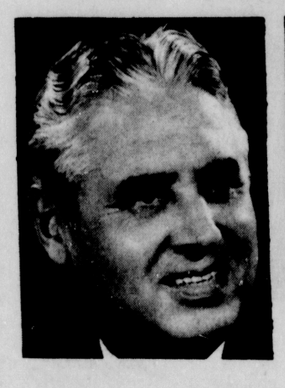
David Rolwing of Charleston, who lost in his bid for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 10th district, carried the county with 2,648 votes. Bill D. Burlison of Cape Girardeau, who won the nomination, polled 1,764 votes in Scott County.

Albert Spradling, Cape Girardeau, 27th district state senator;

Unopposed Democratic candidates were State Rep. Tony Heckemeyer, Sikeston, state representative from the 157th district; Tom Gilmore, Sikeston, prosecuting attorney; Alfred Halter, Benton, incumbent assessor; Robert Hodge Decker, Sikeston, incumbent public administrator, and Charles Waters, Sikeston, incumbent surveyor.

Unopposed Republican candidates were Clinton M. Wunderlich, Cape Girardeau, 27th district state senator; Ward Denman, Jackson, 156th district state representative; Norman Woods, Sikeston, 157th district state representative.

George T. Johnson, Sikeston, first district county judge; Margaret Ann Scott, Miner, prosecuting attorney; Wesley Harris, Oran, sheriff; Robert M. Jenkins, Sikeston, public administrator.



John Dennis

Gene Nunnelee

J. E. Childress

Bob Davis

Mrs. C. E. Felker

Outlook for Ike Termed Guarded

WASHINGTON (AP) — Army doctors said today the heart attack suffered by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower Tuesday was a major one equal in severity to Eisenhower's earlier major attacks. They said the outlook was "guarded," or unpredictable.

Doctors of Walter Reed Army Hospital said so in answer to questions submitted by newsmen.

But in a formal medical bulletin they said they were "satisfied with his current progress," and that he had spent a comfortable night.

In answer to questions, they said Eisenhower is receiving oxygen continuously as a treatment.

The doctors had been asked this question:

"How does the general's present heart attack compare in severity with his previous ones, especially the attack of June 15?"

The answer was: "Equal severity."

Eisenhower has suffered five earlier heart attacks, several of them including the last previous one on June 15 rated as major.

Sidewalk Sale During Rodeo

During the three-day Jaycee Bootheel rodeo beginning tomorrow merchants will hold a sidewalk sale down town and at Midtowner Shopping Center, offering bargains on the sidewalks.

Weather

Fair, warm and humid through Thursday. Afternoon highs Thursday in the upper 90s. Low tonight in the upper 70s. Winds light and variable. Probability of precipitation Thursday 20 per cent.

FIVE-DAY FORECAST

Temperatures Thursday through Monday will average near to slightly above normal. Normal high in the low 90s. Normal low 65 to 70. A period of showers and thundershowers is most likely about Saturday with one-half inch amounts.

HIGH AND LOW YESTERDAY

High and low temperatures for the 24-hour period ending at 7:30 a.m. today were 94 and 72 degrees.

Sunset today..... 7:59 p.m.
Sunrise tomorrow.....6:09 a.m.
Moonrise today..... 7:57 p.m.
Full Moon tomorrow...6:33 a.m.
Saturn, the rigined planet, rises tonight at..... 11:11 p.m. and it is now beginning a slow westward movement among the stars of the constellation Pisces;

Decker Slips On Floor But Grips Victory

There were mixed blessings for Hodge Decker on Tuesday -- election day.

He was renominated on the Democratic ticket without opposition for public administrator of Scott County but he slipped and fell on a floor at work in the Malone theater, injuring his shoulder.

He was one of nine treated yesterday at the Missouri Delta Community hospital.

Joann Ward, dropped hot pie on right leg; Franklin Struwe, car accident; David Friedman, spider bite; Effie Kinsolving, East Prairie, struck by object from lawnmower; Rose Ivy, car accident; Atlas Stewart, car accident; Herman Burns, East Prairie, mashed left hand on press; William Bean, cut left thumb on window airconditioner.

Illinois Man Killed In Crash

PERRYVILLE, Mo. (AP) - Fred Arthur Vogt, 37, was killed Tuesday and five persons injured in a two - car accident near Perryville.

Vogt of Arlington Heights, Ill., was pronounced dead at Perry County Hospital. The four passengers in his car were listed in serious condition.

The driver of the other car, John Friesen, 63, of Waynesville, Mo., was also listed in serious condition. Patrolmen said the Friesen car apparently crossed the median line on Missouri 61.

The accident occurred at 12:15 p.m., on highway 61 near the junction with J in Ste. Genevieve county.

Vogt was traveling north when he met the car driven by John Friesen on a bridge. The cars met headon.

Injured were Jean Lucille Vogt, 37, Vogt's wife, bruises and cuts on her forehead; Kimberly Jean Vogt, 11, a daughter, teeth knocked out, and two passengers in the Friesen car, Ralph and Edna Scarringhausen, both of Arlington Heights, minor injuries.

Friesen received internal injuries and cuts on his upper lip.

Nonpartisan Court Plan Defeated

ST. LOUIS (AP) - A plan to extend the nonpartisan court plan to St. Louis county was defeated Tuesday, 77,750 for to 87,238 against. Only a simple majority was needed.

The proposal was defeated in 12 of the 18 county townships.

GOP Nomination Begin Tonight

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Richard M. Nixon headed down the stretch today in his quest for the Republican presidential nomination, by all indications a good bet to take the prize on the first ballot.

His chief challenger, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, sought to block the former vice president's path with the No. 1 argument of anti-Nixon forces—that Nixon couldn't win in November.

"To pick a man who can't win would be a tragedy for the country," Rockefeller told newsmen after opening his 11th hour drive with an appeal to 120 delegates and alternates from 13 western states.

The Associated Press, in a nose count some 12 hours before tonight's fateful balloting, found Nixon with 615 first-round votes, Rockefeller with 270, and the third man in the race, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California with 177.

Another 195 delegates were lined up behind favorite sons, 75 were uncommitted and one stood alone for New York City's Mayor John V. Lindsay. Needed for victory: 667.

Nixon exuded confidence. "We're going to win," he said cheerily on the eve of the balloting. Charts posted by his aides in a hotel headquarters flashed the same optimism. "More than 700 votes," they read.

Rockefeller saw in all this enthusiasm "evidence of cold war strategy." The Nixon people, he said, were trying to give delegates the impression Nixon has the nomination in the bag.

"It just is not true," the governor declared.

Reagan, meanwhile, pushed ahead with a campaign that put the accent on salesmanship and good cheer. He was being low key.

Asked how many votes he had, the onetime actor replied: "I'd love to find out." Asked if he would really like to be President, he replied with more emphasis: "You bet I'd like it."

Though there have been reports Reagan has been gathering strength, particularly among more conservative delegates, his aides pegged the governor's delegate strength at about 200—a figure they gave a week ago.

To win, the Rockefeller and Reagan people have to keep the flags of favorite sons flying high, especially on the first ballot.

Nixon's chances for a firstballot victory could hinge on whatever switches might take place if he closed in on 667 as the clerk completed the stateby-state tally.

At completion of the first roll call individual delegates-or whole delegations for that matter-could ask to change their vote in the hope of being singled out for later political recognition as supplying the winner with the margin necessary for nomination.

Although Leonard W. Hall, Rockefeller's convention manager, stuck to his claim that Nixon would get no more than 560 votes on the first count, this did not necessarily reflect the opinion of those grappling with realities in the New York governor's camp.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, one of a dozen inner-circle advisers, said a great problem in stopping Nixon lies in the possibility of southern delegates who have switched to Reagan in the last few days jumping to Nixon if it appears their votes could put him over.

F. Clifton White, Reagan's convetion floor manager, said in a separate interview thatjust won't happen."

"The people who have come out for Reagan have done so as a matter of principle," he said. "They want him for president and I think they are going to stick with him."

White agreed with Hall that Nixon can be stopped. New York National Committeeman George W. Hinman, Gov. John Love of Colordo and Meade Alcorn of Connecticut, former GOP national chairman, all expressed confidence that Nixon will be stopped.

Sheriff Race In Doubt

BLOOMFIELD - Absentee ballots could decide the race for the Democratic nomination for sheriff with only 20 votes separating the two top candidates.

In Tuesday's primary Edsel Edwards of Bloomfield polled 1,434 votes to 1,414 for Bill Fulkerson of Bloomfield. Absentee ballots could exceed 200.

Six candidates sought the Democratic nomination for sheriff. Sheriff Ralph Temples was not a candidate.

Other Democratic candidates were Thurman Thompson, Dexter, 678 votes; Jack Harty, Puxico, 681; August Scherer, Advance, 435 and J. D. Martin, Dexter, 30.

In the race for the Republican nomination for sheriff Ralph Mouser of Dexter polled 300 votes to defeat W. D. Williams of Bell City with 99.

In other Democratic races incumbents Leffler Lee, second district county court judge; Dean Cooper, treasurer and ex-officio collector, and Ray Rainey, coroner, won renomination.

Lee of Dexter polled 1,567 votes to defeat Bennie Lynch of Dudley, 962 votes.

Cooper of Bloomfield defeated Jerry Holland of Bloomfield, 2,412-1,981.

Rainey of Dexter defeated Ivan Cooper, of Bloomfield, 2,364-2,084.

State Sen. J. F. "Pat" Patterson of Caruthersville, candidate for the Democratic nomination for 25th district state senator polled 2,080 votes in Stoddard county. His opponent, John Hutchison Jr. of Caruthersville, polled 1,891 votes in the county. Patterson won the district race, 10,081-6,426.

Unopposed Democrats were Frank Ellis, Sedgewichville, incumbent 150th district state representative; James Spain, Bloomfield, incumbent 151st district state representative; William Billings, Kennett, incumbent circuit judge.

Jack Ward, Bloomfield, incumbent first district county court judge; Paul McGhee, Dexter, incumbent prosecuting attorney; Herbert Thrower, Dexter, public administrator, and Lloyd V. Garner, Dexter, surveyor.

Unopposed Republicans were Raymond L. Skaggs, Fredericktown, 150th district state representative; Elbert L. Howard Jr., Puxico, 151st district state representative; C. C. Manlove, Dexter, second district county court judge, and Welza Swinger, Essex, treasurer and ex-officio collector.

In the Democratic race for Congress from the 10th district Bill Burlison of Cape Girardeau carried Stoddard county with 1,471 votes. State Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston polled 1,092 and Jay Mondy of Fisk 976. Burlison won the nomination.

School Bond Rejected Again

ST. LOUIS (AP) - St. Louis voters for the second time rejected a $31.8 million school bond issue Tuesday. School officials said it was needed desperately to meet the cost of new and improved school buildings.

The unofficial count was 35,460 for the proposal and 26,586 against with a two-thirds majority required.

Three Hurt in Accidents

Two persons were injured in a two - car collision Tuesday at 3:25 p.m. at the junction of highway 62 and AA in Miner.

A 1966 Plymouth station wagon, driven by Hubert Ivy, 66, Sikeston, stopped at a stop sign, and pulled into the path of a 1967 GMC panel truck, driven by Atlas Stewart, 53, Sikeston, the state patrol reported.

Injured were Rose Ivy, 58, passenger in the Ivy car, with scalp bruises and Stewart with head cuts.

The injured were taken to the Missouri Delta Community hospital.

Tuesday at 11:30 p.m. on a county road, half mile west of Cape Girardeau a one car accident caused injury to Nancy Werner, 15, Cape Girardeau.

She was a passenger in a 1964 Volkswagen, driven by Donald Buschman, 16, Cape Girardeau. The car was backing down a hill when it went off the road into a ditch and overturned.

She was treated at Southeast Missouri hospital in Cape Girardeau for cuts on her leg.

Hearnes Wins Strong Vote in Home County

CHARLESTON -- Gov. Warren E. Hearnes led the field in the Democratic primary election yesterday in his home county. He received 3,244 votes of a total of 3,585 in the unofficial tabulation in a three-man race.

State Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston was second high in votes, he received 2,591 votes for congressman, out of a total of 3,650 votes for 11 candidates. Bill Burlison of Cape Girardeau was second with 558 votes.

The race for state representative in the 158th district, Fred DeField won with a total of 1,664 to 1,117 for Avery Fleurdelys, in a field of five candidates. Both live in Charleston. There were 4,340 votes cast in the race in Mississippi County and in four New Madrid County precincts.

Absentee votes will swell the official count, with 450 civilian absentee ballots returned last night and 48 war ballots.

In state races for U. S. senator, Thomas Eagleton received 1,320 votes, to Sen. Edward Long's 1,199. True Davis had 1,031. A total of 3,632 votes were cast in the six-man race.

W. S. Morris led in the lieutenant governor race with 1,647 votes, to 1,043 for Edward Dowd. Six other candidates received the balance of a total of 3,115 votes.

In county races, Lloyd Hall received 1,000 to 603 for Albert Stallings, in the race for judge of the county court in the second district.

The other county contest was for coroner, with Elgin McMikle receiving 2,067 votes to 1,418 for Travis Shelby, and 440 for John Nunnelee.

Unopposed in county races were Gilbert Bryant, county judge of the first district with 1,438; Roderic Ashby for prosecuting attorney, with 2,337; W. J. "Pedro" Simmons for sheriff, with 2,927 votes; Ed DeField for assessor with 2,761.

Elected to the county committee posts in the seven townships were Tywappity, Robert Hearnes and Louise Sutherland; Long Prairie, Edward Heckert and Paula Cunningham; St. James, Hunt Welborn and LaWanda Douglas; Ohio, Fred Burkstaller and M. Miller; Mississippi, Bill Smoot and Patsy Smoot; Wolf Island, James Moore and Maggie Moore; James Bayou, Bruce Larkin and Harriet Tinnon.

Robinson Added To Demo Ticket

ST. LOUIS (AP) - Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, 39, of St. Louis, a brilliant Speaker who conducted a hard hitting campaign, defeated W. S. Sen. Edward V. Long in Missouri's hot contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination Tuesday.

A poor third was True Davis, wealthy St. Joseph businessman who is a former ambassador to Switzerland and former assistant secretary of the treasury.

With the vote in from 4,258 of the state's precincts, the count was Eagleton 209,057, Long 190,742 and Davis 167,616.

Long was attacked by Life magazine for alleged associations with shady leaders of the Teamsters' and Steamfitters' unions in St. Louis.

He denied the charges as a political smear and in the closing days of the campaign tried to make political capital of them.

Long gained attention in the Senate by attacking snooping by the Internal Revenue Service and other governmental agencies, as well as wiretapping and "bugging" of offices.

He is 60, a lawyer and banker, and formerly was Missouri lieutenant governor and state senator. He has served in the Senate since 1960, when he was appointed to succeed the late Thomas C. Hennings of St. Louis.

Long and Eagleton broke about even in outstate Missouri, which was carried by Davis. Long had the edge in Kansas City and St. Louis but Eagleton's big margin in St. Louis County more than made up the difference.

Eagleton, who is finishing his first term as lieutenant governor, formerly was Missouri attorney general and St. Louis circuit attorney.

There was no contest for the governorship nominations.

Both Democratic Gov. Warren E. Hearnes and Republican Lawrence K. Roos, St. Louis County superviser, had only token opposition.

Congressman Thomas B. Curtis of Webster Groves also had no serious competition for the Republican senatorial nomination.

The Democratic contest for lieutenant governor was the other hot statewide race but William S. Morris of Kansas City, Jackson County public administrator, won handily over Edward L. Dowd, former president of the St. Louis Police Board.

Others finished far down the list. The Republican nominee is state Sen. Lem T. Jones Jr. of Kansas City.

Atty. Gen. Norman H. Anderson of Ferguson also was successful in beating off the challenge of Russell Millin of Kansas City, former U.S. district attorney.

Faing Anderson in November will be John C. Danforth, Creve Coeur Republican.

Other state races went as predicted with William E. Robinson winning the Democratic nomination for treasurer and the Republican nod going to William T. Zimmerman of Warrenton.

For secretary of state, incumbent Democrat James C. Kirkpatrick had no primary opposition. The Republican winner was Murray C. Colbert of Montgomery City.

Veteran state Sen. Michael Kinney, 94, who has been in the Senate since 1913, was upset by a young Negro leader, Rep. Ray Howard, in the predominantly Negro 5th District of St. Louis.

But the second man in Senate seniority, Sen. Edgar J. Keating, D-Kansas City, fought off the challenge of another young Negro leader, Rep. Harold Holliday in the 9th Senatorial District.

In the 1st Congressional District, William (Bill) Clay, St. Louis Negro, survived a split in the Negro vote and defeated former state Treasurer Milton Carpenter, a white man. Republicans also nominated a Negro, Curtis Crawford, assuring the Negroes of their first Missouri congressman.

In the 2nd District of St. Louis County, James W. Symington, son of Missouri' senior senator, won the Democratic nomination over county coroner Raymond Harris while Hugh Scott, a county councilman, was the apparent winner of the Republican nomination over Rep. Robert O. Snyder.

The 10th of Southeastern Missouri developed into a real battle with Bill D. Burlison, Cape Girardeau County prosecuting attorney, emerging as the victor over Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston.

Thomas F. Eagleton

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Office Holders Win Big in New Madrid

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DAILY STANDARD, AVAILABLE AT: Wal-Mart, Shy's Rexall, Lambert's Cafe, Bus Station, Holiday Inn, Little Giant Foods Barkett's Big Star, Park-A-Lot Proffer's Bi-Rite, War Drum, El Capri, Hospital, Jolly Cab, Penney's Corner, Post Office, Dunn Hotel, Blackburn's Grill, Marks & Stearnes, Sikeston IGA, Thrower's Shoe Store Walker's Mkt. and Dairy Queen.

THE DAILY STANDARD

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Eagleton, Hearnes, Morris Victorious

Sheriff Dennis Wins Fifth Term Nomination

Bill D. Burlison

District Race to Burlison

Bill D Burlison, Cape Girardeau county prosecuting attorney, won by a large plurality the Democratic nomination for the 10th District U. S. Representative seat in Tuesday's primary.

According to unofficial returns reported by the Associated Press with 467 of 487 precincts in the 21 counties of the district, Burlison led the 11 candidates with a total of 18,256. His nearest contender David Rolwing, Charleston, had 12,478.

Other candidates receiving sizeable support included, B. F. "Hot" Rogers, 6,536; Jay Mondy 5,509; Harry Peterson 4,858. Vote totals for the other candidates were: Jim Wallace 2,434; Buford 2,535; Robison 2,395; Havis 1,563; Robb 688, and Bullock 448.

The Republican nomination for the seat vacated this year by Paul C. Jones of Kennett went to Vernon Landgraf of Cape Girardeau who received 7,923 votes with 264 of 487 precincts reporting. Cox received 4,494 votes for the nomination.

Burlison commented today that he was elated with the results and was grateful to his friends and supporters for their work on his behalf.

He attributed his success in the election to the excellent work on the part of his supporters and his stand on the issues affecting the district and the country.

Burlison said he did not intend to let up in campaigning. The primary was merely a warm up for the big one in November, he said.

Burlison commented he was pleased with his showing in Cape and Scott counties despite the fact he ran behind Rolwing in both counties. Cape County was the only county in the district that had three men running for the Democratic nomination, he said.

Burlison noted that he was pleased with his support in the bottom of the Bootheel and to the west, in fact, throughout the district, he said.

Rolwing said it was too early to announce any plans for the future. He said he intends to

See No. 1, Page 12

Lynn Ingram Carries Nine Precincts

BENTON -- Sheriff John Dennis won renomination in Tuesday's Democratic primary election in his bid for a fifth term.

He polled 3,330 votes to defeat Circuit Clerk Lynn Ingram and Bill Proffer, both of Sikeston. Ingram had 2,122 votes and Proffer 588.

Returns are unofficial, but with only about 250 absentee votes to be counted Dennis is assured of the nomination.

Although Dennis won easily in total votes, he did lose to Ingram in nine of Scott County's 31 precincts. This was the second election in the sheriff's political career in which he lost a precinct. The other time was when he first sought the office in the Democratic primary in 1952.

Because winning the Democratic primary in Scott County is tantamount to being elected, Dennis is almost assured of re-election.

In the Democratic race for state representative from 156th district, state Rep. Marvin Proffer of Jackson defeated Dean Wadlington of Scott City. The district includes a portion of Cape Girardeau county and six precincts in Scott County. In Scott County Wadlington won, 826-703, but he lost in Cape Girardeau County, 192-1,520.

In other Democratic races on the county level J. E. Childress, county judge of the first district, Bob Davis, county judge of the second district, and Gene Nunnelee, coroner, won nomination.

Childress of Sikeston defeated Nadean Dickerson of Sikeston, 1,823-928.

Davis of Benton polled 1,546 votes to defeat Ray Evans of Oran, 405, and E. K. Riggs of Scott City, 694.

Nunnelee of Sikeston defeated John Carpenter of Sikeston, 3,635-1,954.

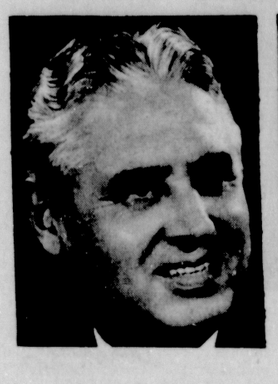
David Rolwing of Charleston, who lost in his bid for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 10th district, carried the county with 2,648 votes. Bill D. Burlison of Cape Girardeau, who won the nomination, polled 1,764 votes in Scott County.

Albert Spradling, Cape Girardeau, 27th district state senator;

Unopposed Democratic candidates were State Rep. Tony Heckemeyer, Sikeston, state representative from the 157th district; Tom Gilmore, Sikeston, prosecuting attorney; Alfred Halter, Benton, incumbent assessor; Robert Hodge Decker, Sikeston, incumbent public administrator, and Charles Waters, Sikeston, incumbent surveyor.

Unopposed Republican candidates were Clinton M. Wunderlich, Cape Girardeau, 27th district state senator; Ward Denman, Jackson, 156th district state representative; Norman Woods, Sikeston, 157th district state representative.

George T. Johnson, Sikeston, first district county judge; Margaret Ann Scott, Miner, prosecuting attorney; Wesley Harris, Oran, sheriff; Robert M. Jenkins, Sikeston, public administrator.



John Dennis

Gene Nunnelee

J. E. Childress

Bob Davis

Mrs. C. E. Felker

Outlook for Ike Termed Guarded

WASHINGTON (AP) — Army doctors said today the heart attack suffered by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower Tuesday was a major one equal in severity to Eisenhower's earlier major attacks. They said the outlook was "guarded," or unpredictable.

Doctors of Walter Reed Army Hospital said so in answer to questions submitted by newsmen.

But in a formal medical bulletin they said they were "satisfied with his current progress," and that he had spent a comfortable night.

In answer to questions, they said Eisenhower is receiving oxygen continuously as a treatment.

The doctors had been asked this question:

"How does the general's present heart attack compare in severity with his previous ones, especially the attack of June 15?"

The answer was: "Equal severity."

Eisenhower has suffered five earlier heart attacks, several of them including the last previous one on June 15 rated as major.

Sidewalk Sale During Rodeo

During the three-day Jaycee Bootheel rodeo beginning tomorrow merchants will hold a sidewalk sale down town and at Midtowner Shopping Center, offering bargains on the sidewalks.

Weather

Fair, warm and humid through Thursday. Afternoon highs Thursday in the upper 90s. Low tonight in the upper 70s. Winds light and variable. Probability of precipitation Thursday 20 per cent.

FIVE-DAY FORECAST

Temperatures Thursday through Monday will average near to slightly above normal. Normal high in the low 90s. Normal low 65 to 70. A period of showers and thundershowers is most likely about Saturday with one-half inch amounts.

HIGH AND LOW YESTERDAY

High and low temperatures for the 24-hour period ending at 7:30 a.m. today were 94 and 72 degrees.

Sunset today.....7:59 p.m.
Sunrise tomorrow.....6:09 a.m.
Moonrise today.....7:57 p.m.
Full Moon tomorrow...6:33 a.m.
Saturn, the rigined planet, rises tonight at.....11:11 p.m. and it is now beginning a slow westward movement among the stars of the constellation Pisces;

Decker Slips On Floor But Grips Victory

There were mixed blessings for Hodge Decker on Tuesday -- election day.

He was renominated on the Democratic ticket without opposition for public administrator of Scott County but he slipped and fell on a floor at work in the Malone theater, injuring his shoulder.

He was one of nine treated yesterday at the Missouri Delta Community hospital.

Joann Ward, dropped hot pie on right leg; Franklin Struwe, car accident; David Friedman, spider bite; Effie Kinsolving, East Prairie, struck by object from lawnmower; Rose Ivy, car accident; Atlas Stewart, car accident; Herman Burns, East Prairie, mashed left hand on press; William Bean, cut left thumb on window airconditioner.

Illinois Man Killed In Crash

PERRYVILLE, Mo. (AP) - Fred Arthur Vogt, 37, was killed Tuesday and five persons injured in a two - car accident near Perryville.

Vogt of Arlington Heights, Ill., was pronounced dead at Perry County Hospital. The four passengers in his car were listed in serious condition.

The driver of the other car, John Friesen, 63, of Waynesville, Mo., was also listed in serious condition. Patrolmen said the Friesen car apparently crossed the median line on Missouri 61.

The accident occurred at 12:15 p.m., on highway 61 near the junction with J in Ste. Genevieve county.

Vogt was traveling north when he met the car driven by John Friesen on a bridge. The cars met headon.

Injured were Jean Lucille Vogt, 37, Vogt's wife, bruises and cuts on her forehead; Kimberly Jean Vogt, 11, a daughter, teeth knocked out, and two passengers in the Friesen car, Ralph and Edna Scarringhausen, both of Arlington Heights, minor injuries.

Friesen received internal injuries and cuts on his upper lip.

Nonpartisan Court Plan Defeated

ST. LOUIS (AP) - A plan to extend the nonpartisan court plan to St. Louis county was defeated Tuesday, 77,750 for to 87,238 against. Only a simple majority was needed.

The proposal was defeated in 12 of the 18 county townships.

GOP Nomination Begin Tonight

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Richard M. Nixon headed down the stretch today in his quest for the Republican presidential nomination, by all indications a good bet to take the prize on the first ballot.

His chief challenger, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, sought to block the former vice president's path with the No. 1 argument of anti-Nixon forces that Nixon couldn't win in November.

"To pick a man who can't win would be a tragedy for the country," Rockefeller told newsmen after opening his 11th hour drive with an appeal to 120 delegates and alternates from 13 western states.

The Associated Press, in a nose count some 12 hours before tonight's fateful balloting, found Nixon with 615 first-round votes, Rockefeller with 270, and the third man in the race, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California with 177.

Another 196 delegates were lined up behind favorite sons, 75 were uncommitted and one stood alone for New York City's Mayor John V. Lindsay. Needed for victory: 667.

Nixon exuded confidence. "We're going to win," he said cheerily on the eve of the balloting. Charts posted by his aides in a hotel headquarters flashed the same optimism. "More than 700 votes," they read.

Rockefeller saw in all this enthusiasm "evidence of cold war strategy." The Nixon people, he said, were trying to give delegates the impression Nixon has the nomination in the bag.

"It just is not true," the governor declared.

Reagan, meanwhile, pushed ahead with a campaign that put the accent on salesmanship and good cheer. He was being low key.

Asked how many votes he had, the onetime actor replied: "I'd love to find out." Asked if he would really like to be President, he replied with more emphasis: "You bet I'd like it."

Though there have been reports Reagan has been gathering strength, particularly among more conservative delegates, his aides pegged the governor's delegate strength at about 200 a figure they gave a week ago.

To win, the Rockefeller and Reagan people have to keep the flags of favorite sons flying high, especially on the first ballot.

Nixon's chances for a firstballot victory could hinge on whatever switches might take place if he closed in on 667 as the clerk completed the stateby-state tally.

At completion of the first roll call individual delegates-or whole delegations for that matter-could ask to change their vote in the hope of being singled out for later political recognition as supplying the winner with the margin necessary for nomination.

Although Leonard W. Hall, Rockefeller's convention manager, stuck to his claim that Nixon would get no more than 560 votes on the first count, this did not necessarily reflect the opinion of those grappling with realities in the New York governor's camp.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, one of a dozen inner-circle advisers, said a great problem in stopping Nixon lies in the possibility of southern delegates who have switched to Reagan in the last few days jumping to Nixon if it appears their votes could put him over.

F. Clifton White, Reagan's convetion floor manager, said in a separate interview thatjust won't happen."

"The people who have come out for Reagan have done so as a matter of principle," he said. "They want him for president and I think they are going to stick with him."

White agreed with Hall that Nixon can be stopped. New York National Committeeman George W. Hinman, Gov. John Love of Colordo and Meade Alcorn of Connecticut, former GOP national chairman, all expressed confidence that Nixon will be stopped.

Sheriff Race In Doubt

BLOOMFIELD - Absentee ballots could decide the race for the Democratic nomination for sheriff with only 20 votes separating the two top candidates.

In Tuesday's primary Edsel Edwards of Bloomfield polled 1,434 votes to 1,414 for Bill Fulkerson of Bloomfield. Absentee ballots could exceed 200.

Six candidates sought the Democratic nomination for sheriff. Sheriff Ralph Temples was not a candidate.

Other Democratic candidates were Thurman Thompson, Dexter, 678 votes; Jack Harty, Puxico, 681; August Scherer, Advance, 435 and J. D. Martin, Dexter, 30.

In the race for the Republican nomination for sheriff Ralph Mouser of Dexter polled 300 votes to defeat W. D. Williams of Bell City with 99.

In other Democratic races incumbents Leffler Lee, second district county court judge; Dean Cooper, treasurer and ex-officio collector, and Ray Rainey, coroner, won renomination.

Lee of Dexter polled 1,567 votes to defeat Bennie Lynch of Dudley, 962 votes.

Cooper of Bloomfield defeated Jerry Holland of Bloomfield, 2,412-1,981.

Rainey of Dexter defeated Ivan Cooper, of Bloomfield, 2,364-2,084.

State Sen. J. F. "Pat" Patterson of Caruthersville, candidate for the Democratic nomination for 25th district state senator polled 2,080 votes in Stoddard county. His opponent, John Hutchison Jr. of Caruthersville, polled 1,891 votes in the county. Patterson won the district race, 10,081-6,426.

Unopposed Democrats were Frank Ellis, Sedgewichville, incumbent 150th district state representative; James Spain, Bloomfield, incumbent 151st district state representative; William Billings, Kennett, incumbent circuit judge.

Jack Ward, Bloomfield, incumbent first district county court judge; Paul McGhee, Dexter, incumbent prosecuting attorney; Herbert Thrower, Dexter, public administrator, and Lloyd V. Garner, Dexter, surveyor.

Unopposed Republicans were Raymond L. Skaggs, Fredericktown, 150th district state representative; Elbert L. Howard Jr., Puxico, 151st district state representative; C. C. Manlove, Dexter, second district county court judge, and Welza Swinger, Essex, treasurer and ex-officio collector.

In the Democratic race for Congress from the 10th district Bill Burlison of Cape Girardeau carried Stoddard county with 1,471 votes. State Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston polled 1,092 and Jay Mondy of Fisk 976. Burlison won the nomination.

School Bond Rejected Again

ST. LOUIS (AP) - St. Louis voters for the second time rejected a $31.8 million school bond issue Tuesday. School officials said it was needed desperately to meet the cost of new and improved school buildings.

The unofficial count was 35,460 for the proposal and 26,586 against with a two-thirds majority required.

Three Hurt in Accidents

Two persons were injured in a two - car collision Tuesday at 3:25 p.m. at the junction of highway 62 and AA in Miner.

A 1966 Plymouth station wagon, driven by Hubert Ivy, 66, Sikeston, stopped at a stop sign, and pulled into the path of a 1967 GMC panel truck, driven by Atlas Stewart, 53, Sikeston, the state patrol reported.

Injured were Rose Ivy, 58, passenger in the Ivy car, with scalp bruises and Stewart with head cuts.

The injured were taken to the Missouri Delta Community hospital.

Tuesday at 11:30 p.m. on a county road, half mile west of Cape Girardeau a one car accident caused injury to Nancy Werner, 15, Cape Girardeau.

She was a passenger in a 1964 Volkswagen, driven by Donald Buschman, 16, Cape Girardeau. The car was backing down a hill when it went off the road into a ditch and overturned.

She was treated at Southeast Missouri hospital in Cape Girardeau for cuts on her leg.

Hearnes Wins Strong Vote in Home County

CHARLESTON -- Gov. Warren E. Hearnes led the field in the Democratic primary election yesterday in his home county. He received 3,244 votes of a total of 3,585 in the unofficial tabulation in a three-man race.

State Rep. David Rolwing of Charleston was second high in votes, he received 2,591 votes for congressman, out of a total of 3,650 votes for 11 candidates. Bill Burlison of Cape Girardeau was second with 558 votes.

The race for state representative in the 158th district, Fred DeField won with a total of 1,664 to 1,117 for Avery Fleurdelys, in a field of five candidates. Both live in Charleston. There were 4,340 votes cast in the race in Mississippi County and in four New Madrid County precincts.

Absentee votes will swell the official count, with 450 civilian absentee ballots returned last night and 48 war ballots.

In state races for U. S. senator, Thomas Eagleton received 1,320 votes, to Sen. Edward Long's 1,199. True Davis had 1,031. A total of 3,632 votes were cast in the six-man race.

W. S. Morris led in the lieutenant governor race with 1,647 votes, to 1,043 for Edward Dowd. Six other candidates received the balance of a total of 3,115 votes.

In county races, Lloyd Hall received 1,000 to 603 for Albert Stallings, in the race for judge of the county court in the second district.

The other county contest was for coroner, with Elgin McMikle receiving 2,067 votes to 1,418 for Travis Shelby, and 440 for John Nunnelee.

Unopposed in county races were Gilbert Bryant, county judge of the first district with 1,438; Roderic Ashby for prosecuting attorney, with 2,337; W. J. "Pedro" Simmons for sheriff, with 2,927 votes; Ed DeField for assessor with 2,761.

Elected to the county committee posts in the seven townships were Tywappity, Robert Hearnes and Louise Sutherland; Long Prairie, Edward Heckert and Paula Cunningham; St. James, Hunt Welborn and LaWanda Douglas; Ohio, Fred Burkstaller and M. Miller; Mississippi, Bill Smoot and Patsy Smoot; Wolf Island, James Moore and Maggie Moore; James Bayou, Bruce Larkin and Harriet Tinnon.

Robinson Added To Demo Ticket

ST. LOUIS (AP) - Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, 39, of St. Louis, a brilliant Speaker who conducted a hard hitting campaign, defeated W. S. Sen. Edward V. Long in Missouri's hot contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination Tuesday.

A poor third was True Davis, wealthy St. Joseph businessman who is a former ambassador to Switzerland and former assistant secretary of the treasury.

With the vote in from 4,258 of the state's precincts, the count was Eagleton 209,057, Long 190,742 and Davis 167,616.

Long was attacked by Life magazine for alleged associations with shady leaders of the Teamsters' and Steamfitters' unions in St. Louis.

He denied the charges as a political smear and in the closing days of the campaign tried to make political capital of them.

Long gained attention in the Senate by attacking snooping by the Internal Revenue Service and other governmental agencies, as well as wiretapping and "bugging" of offices.

He is 60, a lawyer and banker, and formerly was Missouri lieutenant governor and state senator. He has served in the Senate since 1960, when he was appointed to succeed the late Thomas C. Hennings of St. Louis.

Long and Eagleton broke about even in outstate Missouri, which was carried by Davis. Long had the edge in Kansas City and St. Louis but Eagleton's big margin in St. Louis County more than made up the difference.

Eagleton, who is finishing his first term as lieutenant governor, formerly was Missouri attorney general and St. Louis circuit attorney.

There was no contest for the governorship nominations.

Both Democratic Gov. Warren E. Hearnes and Republican Lawrence K. Roos, St. Louis County superviser, had only token opposition.

Congressman Thomas B. Curtis of Webster Groves also had no serious competition for the Republican senatorial nomination.

The Democratic contest for lieutenant governor was the other hot statewide race but William S. Morris of Kansas City, Jackson County public administrator, won handily over Edward L. Dowd, former president of the St. Louis Police Board.

Others finished far down the list. The Republican nominee is state Sen. Lem T. Jones Jr. of Kansas City.

Atty. Gen. Norman H. Anderson also was successful in beating off the challenge of Russell Millin of Kansas City, former U.S. district attorney.

Faing Anderson in November will be John C. Danforth, Creve Coeur Republican.

Other state races went as predicted with William E. Robinson winning the Democratic nomination for treasurer and the Republican nod going to William T. Zimmerman of Warrenton.

For secretary of state, incumbent Democrat James C. Kirkpatrick had no primary opposition. The Republican winner was Murray C. Colbert of Montgomery City.

Veteran state Sen. Michael Kinney, 94, who has been in the Senate since 1913, was upset by a young Negro leader, Rep. Ray Howard, in the predominantly Negro 5th District of St. Louis.

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He gave three reasons for refusing the nomination.

"I have an unbreakable commitment not to exchange the governorship of the most populous state for the vice presidency," he said.

He said, "I can better serve our party and nation by continuing to make California an example of the kind of good responsible government we all believe in."

Reagan also said he would be "an even more effective campaigner for our party as governor of the largest state than I could be as vice presidential nominee."

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By Carrier: 35 cents or By Mail: Where Carrier Service is not available. 1 Year -- $15.00; 6 Months -- $8.00; 3 Months -- $5.00.

POOR CHARLIE SAYS:

Wednesday, August 7, 1968 Patriots train chicken to catch British sympathizers. First chicken cacciatore.

* * *

Another scandal unearthed in Washington demonstrates once more the need for a general housecleaning of members of Congress.

Nick Kotz, the Pulitzer prize winning Washington correspondent for the Des Moines Register, disclosed the lobbying power of the trucking industry.

The Senate has passed a bill to permit wider, longer trucks up to nearly double the present maximum weight.

It did this with the speed of light despite loud public protests and with the weight of evidence against it.

The American Association of Highway Officials testified the new weights would reduce pavement life 20 per cent and increase surfacing costs 50 per cent.

The American Automobile Association opposed the bill of safety grounds.

The trucking industry always loudly protests that is paying its share of road taxes but Kotz dug up the fact that its lobby has succeeded in bottling up proposals to increase diesel fuel taxes.

The reporter also disclosed that the truckers have contributed $83,000 in two years to the campaign expenses of members of Congress, who are on committees of special concern to the trucking industry.

All this is legal and by the low standards prevailing in Congress perfectly ethical if that word can be used to describe the reprehensible conduct of its members.

The American motorists, who paid for the highways, deserve a better fate than to have them sold out to the greedy trucking industry.

There's no guarantee that a completely new cast in Congress will represent the people more faithfully than the present group but it is worth a try.

If the new members knew why they had been chosen they should hesitate before accepting trucking industry bribes.

A change is something that Americans can do about the situation. It is within their power to bring it about.

* * *

If you ever made a right turn from a left land, you were probably just careless and not what the driver behind called you.

* * *

One of the coffee table boys advises the trouble with running into debt is that you always have to crawl out!

* * *

100 YEARS OF DUE PROCESS

Just 100 years ago -- on July 28, 1868 -- the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified.

THE CHIEF IMPORTANCE of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, ratified a century ago, today lies in the second sentence of Section 1, which states, in part, "nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." In the first important test of this sentence before the U. S. Supreme Court (Slaughterhouse Cases) the Bench in 1873 declared the "one pervading purpose" of the first section to be the protection of rights of the Negro race.

But 13 years later the Court widened the scope of the Amendment by interpreting (Santa Clara County v. So. Pacific R.R.) the term "person" as applicable to corporate as well as natural persons. This interpretation, with extension of the "due process of law" phrase, has limited state legislation aimed at control of corporations and other social and economic regulation. That the authors of the Amendment intended "person" to include corporation is not established by evidence. However, the principle has become well embedded in case law.

RATIFICATION of the Fourteenth Amendment has always suffered under a certain burden of doubt. The Amendment was drawn up by the post - Civil War Congressional Joint Committee on Reconstruction in 1866. Legislatures in both North and South Carolina had rejected the proposal, and the Amendment was approved in these states only after the legislatures had been reconstituted.

Secretary of State William H. Seward on July 20, 1868 issued a proclamation which, though doubtful as to the effect of attempted withdrawals of approval of the Amendment by New York and New Jersey, entertained no doubt about ratification by the Carolinas. The following day Congress adopted a resolution which declared the Amendment to be a part of the Constitution.

Though directed by Congress to promulgate the Amendment, the Secretary of State waited until ratification by the newly constituted legislature of Georgia -- where the Amendment earlier had been rejected. Then, on July 28, 1868, the Secretary declared the Amendment ratified. The states which had seceded had to ratify to qualify for readmission to the Union.

LEGISLATION based on the Fourteenth Amendment came soon after its ratification by the states. An enforcement act was passed on May 31, 1870; another on Feb. 28, 1871; and still another, the so - called Ku Klux Act, on April 20, 1871. Finally, after five years of bitter debate in Congress, a more stringent Civil Rights Act was adopted on March 1, 1875.

The Supreme Court in a landmark decision handed down in 1883 declared the 1875 civil rights lawunconstitutional. "Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter" of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court ruled. The Amendment thus became a dead letter as far as the protection of Negro rights was concerned until the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

Negro civil rights activity immediately mounted on every front, sometimes meeting with violent opposition. A procession of civil rights laws was adopted by Congress beginning in 1957.

Even so, the Fourteenth Amendment has not outlived its usefulness. On the contrary, the vague but sweeping "due process" and "equal protection" clauses have supplied the rationale for countless Supreme Court decisions in behalf of individual liberties.

* * *

The population explosion seems to indicate too many people are thinking young.

* * *

'WE ARE TIRED . . .. . '

Editor's Note: If you've wondered from time to time whether the citizens who work in this vast Federal bureaucracy in Washington are as seemingly oblivious to what's happening to America as their leaders in the Johnson - Humphrey Administration, you may be as pleasantly surprised as we were by the following editorial which was printed the other day in the Interior Department Recreation Association News, a publication for employees of that department. We couldn't have summed up the problem facing this Nation better ourselves nor suggested a better solution.

This is a time of discontent. A time of not remembering what we are grateful for - but what we are ungrateful for. A time of sick humor, sick standards, sick people. The abnormal has been accepted as the norm. Old fashioned are responsibility, patriotism, loyalty, tolerance, love of fellow men. Indeed, even decent reserve in life to family and one's private and public conduct has been forgotten. We are negative. We are ugly. We are unclean.

Our religious sanctuaries have been used for psychodelic orgies. Our public streets for murder, terror and destruction. Our college campuses, institutes of learning, used for the mindless roars of reactionaries. Our lawful way of life set aside and criminals exhalted during riots and "marches." Our country and ourselves ridiculed and hated for giving away that which we have earned by the sweat of our brow, which we go without to give to others. Our Constitution and ideals twisted for use to permit crime, pronography and hate to excel.

We are tired in this land of abundance of food prices beyond reach; that we must teach our children fear for their safety; that we must censor our family's literature, television and films and protectively audit their education; that we must strive constantly to improve our studies, vocations and personal proprty only to lose it to increased taxes and living costs; and that we must continually support and maintain as well as condone the conduct of those unwilling and uncooperative to share and work in an environment that half the world would be envious to have, much less take.

We are tired of working toward our future and our children's future against those who think only of today and of self, laying waste to this great nation, its resources, its ideals. We are tired of labels - "neurotic" if you differentiate between right and wrong - "dogmatic" for idealism or religious concept - "rights" as a license for intellectual and physical terrorism to subvert constitutional law.

The malignancy in the world and in our Nation today comes not from God being dead, but from mankind's slow death from suffocation in the conditions he alone has created. Humanity spitting upon itself and choking on it. Man so passive to his environment - is he already dead? Without law and its observance, society destroys itself. Without responsibility to himself and his world, man is destroyed. Are we so without soul, dignity or integrity that this is no longer "One nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all."

We alone must vindicate the great wrong we are doing to ourselves. Unified, we must use our initiative and ingenuity to validate the trust of our forebears in our Nation. Regain our self-respect and, hopefully, our world trust, by swining the pendulum in the other direction - the right direction.

* * *

Heard at the Coffee Table: "We need more watchdogs for the treasury and fewer Bloodhounds for the taxpayer."

* * *

Winter is the season when the children leave the doors open that they slammed all summer.

* * *

Heard at the Coffee Table: "Parenthood is a process by which doctors get the money night clubs used to get."

* * *

The Colonel said: "He who watches the clock need not worry about his future -- for he hasn't any!"

* * *

Results of a nationwide vote show a majority of the country's independent proprietors oppose amendments to lower the voting age to 18.

* * *

When a mother acts foolishly, it seems worse than when a father goes wrong.

* * *

We always admire a person who works much and talks little.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

Mondays are not only a bore —they're also dangerous. An insurance company has found that more accidents on the job occur on Monday than any other day. The second most dangerous work day is Friday.

To cut down on the cost of cowboys, Japanese ranchers in mountainous areas are experimenting with sound waves to control their cattle herds. So far the high frequency sounds, which to the human ear resemble the echo of church bells, have been used to lure the cattle to feeding stations. But if they don't get fed, the cattle quit responding to the sounds.

Are you over 40, overweight and related to a diabetic? Then perhaps you should follow medical urging and take a simple test for diabetes yourself. It is estimated that some 1.6 million Americans probably are suffering from undiagnosed diabetes and by going without treatment may shorten their lives or risk blindness.

The boom in women's wigs has been followed by a boom in the men's hairpiece industry. Last year 100,000 balding U.S. men bought toupees or other forms of hirsute cranial adornment, and some 125,000 are expected to follow suit this year.

Quotable notables: "Life is not so bad if you have plenty of luck, a good physique, and not too much imagination."—Christopher Isherwood.

Menace on wheels: Some 53,000 persons died in traffic accidents in this country during 1967, notes the Automobile Legal Association, or about the total number of American lives lost in combat during World War I.

Sleep tip: Firm mattresses are restful, but not if they are too firm. A study found that sleepers on unduly hard mattresses changed positions every eight minutes, compared to a normal turnover rate of once every 12 minutes.

What is the best time of year for a child to begin taking piano lessons? Well, for one reason or another, most parents launch the musical career of their offspring in September, when school opens again.

America fears a future water shortage. But, according to the National Geographic Society, there is more fresh water hidden in the seeming dry earth than exists in all the nation's rivers, ponds, lakes and reservoirs. The problem is to get it out. At present about a fifth of all the water we use comes from underground sources.

Worth remembering: "The nicest thing about being bald is that when company comes all you have to do is straighten your tie."

"Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

TOMORROW
AUGUST 8-THURSDAY
DAY OF PEACE. Aug. 8. West Germany.
INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER DAY. Aug. 8. Purpose: "Spotlight Founder's Day, announcing winner of JIMMY AWARD to Character of the Year (Jimmy Durante, Honorary President) emphasize good Character." Sponsor: Internatl. Assn. of Characters, James T. Ownby, Founder Box 65, Auburn, AL 36830
INTER-TRIBAL INDIAN CEREMONIAL. Aug. 8-11. Purpose: "Honor American Indian through his presentation of his dances, crafts, sports." Sponsor: Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Assn., Edward S. Merry, Secy., Box 1029, Gallup, NM 87301
OLD FIDDLER'S CONVENTION. Aug. 8-10. Galax, Virginia.
TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. Aug. 8-10. Miami Beach, Florida.

* * *

Where Missouri secured its Revenue during fiscal year ending June 30th, 1968. County Collections $351,205.28

* * *

About 300 fewer Americans died in catastrophes during the first half of 1966 than in the corresponding period of last year, according to a report by statisticians of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Catastrophes are defined as accidents in which five or more persons lose their lives.

This year's half-year record of somewhat over 600 catastrophic deaths was well below last year's count when April tornadoes took a heavy toll, and also was below the half-year average for the last 10 years, the statisticians point out.

Natural catastrophes such as tornadoes accounted for a little over a fourth of the deaths, as did motor vehicle accidents. Fires and explosions caused a fifth of the deaths, and civilian aviation accounted for almost as large a portion. Water transportation accidents accounted for most of the remainder.

The big killers were fourmajor catastrophes: the tornadoes which swept Mississippi and Alabama on March 3, killing 57 in Mississippi and one in Alabama; the March blizzards in the northern plains which caused the deaths of 28 persons; the crash of a military charter plane near Ardmore, Okla., on April 22, taking the largest single accident toll so far this year, 83 lives; and the June 10 collision of two tankers in the Kill Van Kull near Bayonne, N. J., resulting in 33 deaths.

* * *

Secretary of State Dean Rusk complains about the "lack of activity" of our allies in Viet Nam. That's silly, of course. The British are shipping supplies to North Viet Nam almost every week.

* * *

A judge listened to both sides in a paternity suit brought by a stenographer against her boss.

When it came time to announce the verdict, the judge opened his desk drawer, took out a cigar and handed it to the defendant with a flourish, "Congratulations! You have just become a father."

* * *

Otto Moddy of Orchard Lane in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, is a birdwatcher and he reports a white robin, which is quite rare, near his home. White robins are scarce because most other robins will not have anything to do with them.

* * *

WATCH YOUR WORDING

THE COLONEL'S WIFE sent the following note to Captain Green:

"Colonel and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure of Captain Green's company to dinner on the twelfth."

Captain Green's reply gave her a shock. It read as follows:

"With the exception of four men on leave and two men sick, Captain Green's company has great pleasure in accepting your invitation."

* * *

LESS THAN CHAMPS

If Americans were the big spenders abroad that the government - the real spender - would have us believe, than this country's balance of payments deficit would indeed be imposing.

According to figures assembled by the United Nations Ecomomic and Social Council, however, only 10 per cent of the money spent on travel by Americans is in international tourism.

This compares with 40 per cent for the Netherlands, 50 per cent for Argentina and nearly 80 per cent for Belgium.

When plotted against the population, the total overseas expenditures by U. S. citizens comes to only $11 a year per capita. The figure for West Germans is exactly double this, while Canadians and Swiss both average $29.

* * *

A POINT

DOES ANYBODY read ads on the paper match books except wives who are curious about their husbands' meanderings?

* * *

SEE THE (UGH) MOON, DEAR?

Luna 9's landing on the moon may have been soft, but it was hard on lovers, poets, bards, crooners and songwriters.

Picture a romantic couple in a moonlit garden. The boy murmurs to the girl, "Look dear, at the rough, ugly, pocked, pitted, porous, scarred, cratered moon surface up there. Sort of turns you on, doesn't it?"

And the girl whispers, "Ugh."

Poets have been using the moon as the No. 1 symbol of love, beauty and inspiration for thousands of years. They'd better start looking for a replacement.

And songwriters may as well forget that moon rhymes so handily with June, croon, swoon and other lovely words and find themselves another tune boon-soon.

Let's hope that neither Luna 9 nor any others of her kind ever stick their coney noses into a tunnel of love or a drive-in theater.

Romance can take only so many raps like this.

* * *

Young women try to look older, older women try to look younger. But like a wise old skirtchaser once said, "If they look back - follow them!"

Doc. Duncan Says

Gramp seems like everbody's high and low, rich and poor is tryin to figger out a way to get our country back on the track your ida please?

Si it's too simple for them braintrusters, all the people's got to do is inogerate a fast quick simple way to fling out them arrogant unamericans widout no cerimony.

They got that now Gramp but they don't use it.

Yept, but they will when it gits unbearable. Some guys may not like it, that maybe how come they want to mess wid our shootin irons.

H.L. Hunt Says

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE S. D. S.

Much of the campus violence throughout the country this spring was the work of the Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.). This group is openly allied with communists and contributes to their goals.

F. B. I Director J. Edgar Hoover recently told Congress that the S.D.S. is "infiltrated by Communist party members" and has ',seized upon every opportunity to foment discord among the youth of this country." He stated that at a meeting of the national council of S.D.S., "20 of the approximately 100 participants had past or present affiliations with the Communist party or other subversive groups."

One of the founders of S.D.S., Tom Hayden, traveled to Hanoi with U. S. communist leader Herbert Aptheker and is an open admirer of the Red Guard and of Fidel Castro. Gus Hall, U. S. communist party head praised the role of S.D.s. in furthering communist ends. Many members of S.D.S. are also members of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party.

Although the number of S.D.S. members on any one campus is small, their outside support and revolutionary activism increases their danger out of proportion to their size. The disruption of Columbia University starkly illustrates this danger.

That the S.D.S. is planning greater violence is revealed in a statement by Tom Hayden, who said of events at Columbis: " . . . they are sure to be surpassed by even more militant tactics."

Patriots should do all they can to warn young people of the serious threat posed by S.D.s. These young people should be encouraged to oppose the destructiveness of S.D.S. by engaging in constructive pro-freedom activities. HLH

Washington - Merry - Go - Round

By Drew Pearson

DREW PEARSON SAYS: Republicans play down unethical conduct; They wonder what Democrats will do about the Nixon fund; Jack Anderson testifies on unethical conduct.

MIAMI--The question of ethical conduct has been played down at the GOP convention, but it has been talked about a lot in the smoke-filled rooms. Republicans are wondering just how much hay the Democrats can make with Nixon's original $18,000 expense fund and the whopping $205,000 loan which his brother got, almost without security, and then defaulted on.

The press was generally kind to Nixon at the time, but some Democratic leaders have been looking forward to Nixon as the nominee so they can bring out the entire story of the $18,000 expense fund and show how it set the pattern for Sen. Tom Dodd and others.

The laws are clear that no Senator can accept money in return for doing a favor for a constituent. This was what was never developed during the Nixon furor. It was what Dodd, the Democrat, did, but which the Senate failed to investigate. It was what Nixon, the Republican, did, but both the Senate and the press failed to investigate.

If there had been an investigation it would have been most revealing. It would have shown that Dana Smith, who collected the $18,000 fund, had a personal tax case before the justice department involving a $500,000 tax refund that he was demanding from the government. Nixon sent a member of his office staff to the justice department's tax division to apply pressure on Smith's behalf.

In the summer of 1952 the same Dana Smith lost $4,000 on a cambling spree in a Havana Nightclub, gave his check for that amount to the nightclub owner, and then stopped payment on the check. The owner sued to collect, whereupon Nixon wrote the American Ambassador in Cuba and asked that he intervene on behalf of Smith. The Ambassador replied that protecting gamblers was not among his official duties.

NIXON'S CONFLICT RECORD

Among the 76 millionaires who kicked in to the Nixon fund were 15 oilmen, 11 real estate executives and a cross section of bankers, milk-products men and munitions and armaments contractors. All had heavy stakes in legislation on which Nixon voted. On issues of concern to the oilmen who contributed to his fund, Nixon voted their way down the line; against cutting the 27 ½ per cent oil depletion allowance, for the oil companies' basing-point bill (facilitating price-fixing in monopoly-dominated industries and promoting concentration of industry), and for the tidelands oil bill. Nixon even sent out literature in favor of the Tidelands bill under his senate frank on behalf of the oil companies.

Similarly, Nixon voted on housing bills in a way that obviously pleased his fund contributors from the building and real estate industry--in favor of reducing the number of public housing units provided (from 50,000 to 5,000 units in one bill), in favor of speeding up the expiration of wartime rent controls by four months, in favor of giving local communities the option to impose or lift rent controls around military installations and defense plants, and in favor of an amendment he himself introduced to a defense bill in 1951 aimed at sidetracking public housing. Some of his votes, it is safe to say, contributed to the decay of big cities only no being recognized as a national crisis.

None of this was investigated.

ANDERSON TESTIFIES

The only man who raised the question of ethics publicly at Miami was Jack Anderson, who did most of the work in probing the conduct of Sen. Dodd and who has just written a book, "The Case Against Congress."

Jack testified before a subcommittee of the platform committee under the chairmanship of Gov. Louie Nunn of Kentucky. Twenty prominent Republicans sat behind a table listening to the testimony. They were courteous but noncommittal.

"If the Republican party is ever to get its platform enacted into law," Anderson testified, "It must be through a Congress that plugs along on one cylinder in the multi-cylinder age.

"The American people can hardly be expected to make sacrifices, overcome prejudices, and act nobly when their elected leaders set an example of pettiness, selfishness and irresponsibility."

Anderson called the roll of senior Congressmen, most of them committee chairmen who sat at the Helm--from Sen. Dodd, still chairman of the juvenile delinquency committee and supposed to be a model for American youth; To Rep. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., whose "record of alcoholism would make him ineligible to empty waste paper baskets at the Pentagon."

"Aren't those all Democrats?" asked Gov. Nunn happily.

"Yes," replied Anderson, "but the chairman of your platform committee, Sen. Everett Dirksen, led the Senate fight against Congressional reform.

"He owns shares in Chicago's first federal savings and loan, but neglected to disclose this when he voted agains the truth-in-lending bill which the savings and loan industry opposed."

Anderson went into more detail about the "Delightful and Disarming Dirksen" and his "Dismaying habit of championing the Washington interest of clients that retain his Peoria Law Firm."

The platform panel listened carefully. Later they went into a closed-door session to polish up the rough draft previously written by their chairman, Everett Dirksen. The ritual of hearings had been held. Tradition had been satisifed. The platform, largely written in advance, could be revealed. Nothing about ethical conduct would be done.

Inside Labor

By Victor Riesel

MCCARTHY VETOED

Labor Leaders Will Have Single Biggest Bloc Of Delegates at Democratic National Convention

Washington, D. C.: -- At the command post of the largest single bloc of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, there will be no confusion, no electronic intelligence system, no walky-talkies, no speedboats ready to rush strategists up and down the lake.

That bloc and its leaders know exactly what they want and how to get it. It's the labor bloc.

It's made up of the nation's most powerful union chiefs. And they might, with no overstatement, be described as the nation's most influential men at the moment.

Few analysts realize that labor does have the biggest single phalanx of delegates to the Chicago nominating hoedown. There will be 180 delegates and about 100 alternates. This outweighs the New York and California contigents.

What adds weight to their already ponderous influence is their spread. They're not from just a handful of states, but range through 42 delegations all the way from Alaska to Louisiana.

As one of them said recently: "I will not talk to you in generalities, I'll talk to you at random. In the New York bloc is Tammany Hall chairman, Frank Rosetti, vice president of the Operative Plasterers'.

"Michigan will send the militant firebrand Gus Scholle, head of the state AFL-CIO. And from Louisiana will come Vic Bussie, head of that state's federation. If that is not considered a sampling of influence, then the word has no meaning."

What must be understood is that the play's the play's the thing, not just their votes. These men are the most skilled bargainers this side of the White House. In many regions, Democratic candidates simply have to come to the state labor leaders for money and imagery.

Thus, inside their delegations, the labor executives have standing matching that of the Democratic chairman, and sometimes even that of a governor or two.

Thus it's not just calling the roll to point out that among the labor delegates to the Democratic convention are Harry Boyer and Mike Johnson, president and executive vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; John Driscoll, head of the Connecticut Federation; Ray Corbett, head of New York State Labor; J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas labor organization, and Bill Lee, president of the Chicago Federation. And these are but a few.

At the strategic moment they'll gather in a caucus in the Hotel Drake, the site of labor's central command post in Chicago, which will be personally directed by George Meany.

This is traditional. No Democratic convention would, without contemplating mass political-cide, nominate candidates without first consulting this caucus.

That goes for the vice presidency, too. It was labor which approved Harry Truman. Labor vetoed Alben Barkley. It was labor which switched from Hubert Humphrey to Jack Kennedy, and then vetoed a Texan named Lyndon Johnson in 1960.

And why not? It's the fantastic AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), networking through some 1,500 communities, which actually is the Democratic party in a score of states.

They've taken the count. They know they have enough votes for their candidate, Hubert Humphrey, to toss a couple. They know they're ahead, said one wit, because Walter Reuther walked with Hubert Humphrey publically in Watts.

"Walter never shows his hand unless he has a winner," said one labor leader, "so I guess we have it made."

But they are running scared.

They know you just don't have a contract until its signed. No man is nominated until he's making his acceptance speech. They know of the unbelievable pressure relentlessly pouring out of the McCarthy camp.

They know that Hubert Humphrey is taking no chances, and has Larry O'Brien making the rounds with that genial and shrewd counter pressure which sparked the Kennedy machines.

But not only do the labor leaders want to count their man in, their want to count Gene McCarthy out of the second slot as well. He's not their kin. He's not their kind of man.

They know Hubert Humphrey must eat into the left-wing and pacifist vote. They'll take Ambassador Sargent Shriver, Oklahoma Senator Fred Harris, or a darker horse. But not McCarthy.

They want an ally, not the gadfly who has been needling Lyndon Johnson, who has delivered the biggest liberal package since the colonies formed a more perfect union.

In turn, these labor leaders will deliver to their friend in the White House. On this, they're unified. That's why their command post will run the quietest caucus headquarters in town.

THE DAILY STANDARD
205 S. New Madrid St., Sikeston, Mo. 63801
PUBLISHED DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS).
Second - class postage paid at Sikeston, Missouri, 63801
By Carrier: 35 cents or By Mail: Where Carrier Service is not available. 1 Year -- $15.00; 6 Months -- $8.00; 3 Months -- $5.00.

POOR CHARLIE SAYS:

Wednesday, August 7, 1968 Patriots train chicken to catch British sympathizers. First chicken cacciatore.

* * *

Another scandal unearthed in Washington demonstrates once more the need for a general housecleaning of members of Congress.

Nick Kotz, the Pulitzer prize winning Washington correspondent for the Des Moines Register, disclosed the lobbying power of the trucking industry.

The Senate has passed a bill to permit wider, longer trucks up to nearly double the present maximum weight.

It did this with the speed of light despite loud public protests and with the weight of evidence against it.

The American Association of Highway Officials testified the new weights would reduce pavement life 20 per cent and increase surfacing costs 50 per cent.

The American Automobile Association opposed the bill of safety grounds.

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All this is legal and by the low standards prevailing in Congress perfectly ethical if that word can be used to describe the reprehensible conduct of its members.

The American motorists, who paid for the highways, deserve a better fate than to have them sold out to the greedy trucking industry.

There's no guarantee that a completely new cast in Congress will represent the people more faithfully than the present group but it is worth a try.

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A change is something that Americans can do about the situation. It is within their power to bring it about.

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If you ever made a right turn from a left land, you were probably just careless and not what the driver behind called you.

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THE CHIEF IMPORTANCE of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, ratified a century ago, today lies in the second sentence of Section 1, which states, in part, "nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." In the first important test of this sentence before the U. S. Supreme Court (Slaughterhouse Cases) the Bench in 1873 declared the "one pervading purpose" of the first section to be the protection of rights of the Negro race.

But 13 years later the Court widened the scope of the Amendment by interpreting (Santa Clara County v. So. Pacific R.R.) the term "person" as applicable to corporate as well as natural persons. This interpretation, with extension of the "due process of law" phrase, has limited state legislation aimed at control of corporations and other social and economic regulation. That the authors of the Amendment intended "person" to include corporation is not established by evidence. However, the principle has become well embedded in case law.

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'WE ARE TIRED . .,.. .'

Editor's Note: If you've wondered from time to time whether the citizens who work in this vast Federal bureaucracy in Washington are as seemingly oblivious to what's happening to America as their leaders in the Johnson - Humphrey Administration, you may be as pleasantly surprised as we were by the following editorial which was printed the other day in the Interior Department Recreation Association News, a publication for employees of that department. We couldn't have summed up the problem facing this Nation better ourselves nor suggested a better solution.

This is a time of discontent. A time of not remembering what we are grateful for - but what we are ungrateful for. A time of sick humor, sick standards, sick people. The abnormal has been accepted as the norm. Old fashioned are responsibility, patriotism, loyalty, tolerance, love of fellow men. Indeed, even decent reserve in life to family and one's private and public conduct has been forgotten. We are negative. We are ugly. We are unclean.

Our religious sanctuaries have been used for psychodelic orgies. Our public streets for murder, terror and destruction. Our college campuses, institutes of learning, used for the mindless roars of reactionaries. Our lawful way of life set aside and criminals exhalted during riots and "marches." Our country and ourselves ridiculed and hated for giving away that which we have earned by the sweat of our brow, which we go without to give to others. Our Constitution and ideals twisted for use to permit crime, pronography and hate to excel.

We are tired in this land of abundance of food prices beyond reach; that we must teach our children fear for their safety; that we must censor our family's literature, television and films and protectively audit their education; that we must strive constantly to improve our studies, vocations and personal proprty only to lose it to increased taxes and living costs; and that we must continually support and maintain as well as condone the conduct of those unwilling and uncooperative to share and work in an environment that half the world would be envious to have, much less take.

We are tired of working toward our future and our children's future against those who think only of today and of self, laying waste to this great nation, its resources, its ideals. We are tired of labels - "neurotic" if you differentiate between right and wrong - "dogmatic" for idealism or religious concept - "rights" as a license for intellectual and physical terrorism to subvert constitutional law.

The malignancy in the world and in our Nation today comes not from God being dead, but from mankind's slow death from suffocation in the conditions he alone has created. Humanity spitting upon itself and choking on it. Man so passive to his environment - is he already dead? Without law and its observance, society destroys itself. Without responsibility to himself and his world, man is destroyed. Are we so without soul, dignity or integrity that this is no longer "One nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all."

We alone must vindicate the great wrong we are doing to ourselves. Unified, we must use our initiative and ingenuity to validate the trust of our forebears in our Nation. Regain our self-respect and, hopefully, our world trust, by swining the pendulum in the other direction - the right direction.

* * *

Heard at the Coffee Table: "We need more watchdogs for the treasury and fewer Bloodhounds for the taxpayer."

* * *

Winter is the season when the children leave the doors open that they slammed all summer.

* * *

Heard at the Coffee Table: "Parenthood is a process by which doctors get the money night clubs used to get."

* * *

The Colonel said: "He who watches the clock need not worry about his future -- for he hasn't any!"

* * *

Results of a nationwide vote show a majority of the country's independent proprietors oppose amendments to lower the voting age to 18.

* * *

When a mother acts foolishly, it seems worse than when a father goes wrong.

* * *

We always admire a person who works much and talks little.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

Mondays are not only a bore —they're also dangerous. An insurance company has found that more accidents on the job occur on Monday than any other day. The second most dangerous work day is Friday.

To cut down on the cost of cowboys, Japanese ranchers in mountainous areas are experimenting with sound waves to control their cattle herds. So far the high frequency sounds, which to the human ear resemble the echo of church bells, have been used to lure the cattle to feeding stations. But if they don't get fed, the cattle quit responding to the sounds.

Are you over 40, overweight and related to a diabetic? Then perhaps you should follow medical urging and take a simple test for diabetes yourself. It is estimated that some 1.6 million Americans probably are suffering from undiagnosed diabetes and by going without treatment may shorten their lives or risk blindness.

The boom in women's wigs has been followed by a boom in the men's hairpiece industry. Last year 100,000 balding U.S. men bought toupees or other forms of hirsute cranial adornment, and some 125,000 are expected to follow suit this year.

Quotable notables: "Life is not so bad if you have plenty of luck, a good physique, and not too much imagination."—Christopher Isherwood.

Menace on wheels: Some 53,000 persons died in traffic accidents in this country during 1967, notes the Automobile Legal Association, or about the total number of American lives lost in combat during World War I.

Sleep tip: Firm mattresses are restful, but not if they are too firm. A study found that sleepers on unduly hard mattresses changed positions every eight minutes, compared to a normal turnover rate of once every 12 minutes.

What is the best time of year for a child to begin taking piano lessons? Well, for one reason or another, most parents launch the musical career of their offspring in September, when school opens again.

America fears a future water shortage. But, according to the National Geographic Society, there is more fresh water hidden in the seeming dry earth than exists in all the nation's rivers, ponds, lakes and reservoirs. The problem is to get it out. At present about a fifth of all the water we use comes from underground sources.

Worth remembering: "The nicest thing about being bald is that when company comes all you have to do is straighten your tie."

"Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

TOMORROW

AUGUST 8-THURSDAY

DAY OF PEACE. Aug. 8. West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER DAY. Aug. 8. Purpose: "Spotlight Founder's Day, announcing winner of JIMMY AWARD to Character of the Year (Jimmy Durante, Honorary President) emphasize good Character." Sponsor: Internatl. Assn. of Characters, James T. Ownby, Founder Box 65, Auburn, AL 36830

INTER-TRIBAL INDIAN CEREMONIAL. Aug. 8-11. Purpose: "Honor American Indian through his presentation of his dances, crafts, sports." Sponsor: Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Assn., Edward S. Merry, Secy., Box 1029, Gallup, NM 87301

OLD FIDDLER'S CONVENTION. Aug. 8-10. Galax, Virginia.

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. Aug. 8-10. Miami Beach, Florida.

* * *

Where Missouri secured its Revenue during fiscal year ending June 30th, 1968. County Collections $351,205.28

* * *

About 300 fewer Americans died in catastrophes during the first half of 1966 than in the corresponding period of last year, according to a report by statisticians of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Catastrophes are defined as accidents in which five or more persons lose their lives.

This year's half-year record of somewhat over 600 catastrophic deaths was well below last year's count when April tornadoes took a heavy toll, and also was below the half-year average for the last 10 years, the statisticians point out.

Natural catastrophes such as tornadoes accounted for a little over a fourth of the deaths, as did motor vehicle accidents. Fires and explosions caused a fifth of the deaths, and civilian aviation accounted for almost as large a portion. Water transportation accidents accounted for most of the remainder.

The big killers were fourmajor catastrophes: the tornadoes which swept Mississippi and Alabama on March 3, killing 57 in Mississippi and one in Alabama; the March blizzards in the northern plains which caused the deaths of 28 persons; the crash of a military charter plane near Ardmore, Okla., on April 22, taking the largest single accident toll so far this year, 83 lives; and the June 10 collision of two tankers in the Kill Van Kull near Bayonne, N. J., resulting in 33 deaths.

* * *

Secretary of State Dean Rusk complains about the "lack of activity" of our allies in Viet Nam. That's silly, of course. The British are shipping supplies to North Viet Nam almost every week.

* * *

A judge listened to both sides in a paternity suit brought by a stenographer against her boss.

When it came time to announce the verdict, the judge opened his desk drawer, took out a cigar and handed it to the defendant with a flourish, "Congratulations! You have just become a father."

* * *

Otto Moddy of Orchard Lane in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, is a birdwatcher and he reports a white robin, which is quite rare, near his home. White robins are scarce because most other robins will not have anything to do with them.

* * *

WATCH YOUR WORDING

THE COLONEL'S WIFE sent the following note to Captain Green:

"Colonel and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure of Captain Green's company to dinner on the twelfth."

Captain Green's reply gave her a shock. It read as follows:

"With the exception of four men on leave and two men sick, Captain Green's company has great pleasure in accepting your invitation."

* * *

LESS THAN CHAMPS

If Americans were the big spenders abroad that the government - the real spender - would have us believe, than this country's balance of payments deficit would indeed be imposing.

According to figures assembled by the United Nations Ecomomic and Social Council, however, only 10 per cent of the money spent on travel by Americans is in international tourism.

This compares with 40 per cent for the Netherlands, 50 per cent for Argentina and nearly 80 per cent for Belgium.

When plotted against the population, the total overseas expenditures by U. S. citizens comes to only $11 a year per capita. The figure for West Germans is exactly double this, while Canadians and Swiss both average $29.

* * *

A POINT

DOES ANYBODY read ads on the paper match books except wives who are curious about their husbands' meanderings?

* * *

SEE THE (UGH) MOON, DEAR?

Luna 9's landing on the moon may have been soft, but it was hard on lovers, poets, bards, crooners and songwriters.

Picture a romantic couple in a moonlit garden. The boy murmurs to the girl, "Look dear, at the rough, ugly, pocked, pitted, porous, scarred, cratered moon surface up there. Sort of turns you on, doesn't it?"

And the girl whispers, "Ugh."

Poets have been using the moon as the No. 1 symbol of love, beauty and inspiration for thousands of years. They'd better start looking for a replacement.

And songwriters may as well forget that moon rhymes so handily with June, croon, swoon and other lovely words and find themselves another tune boon-soon.

Let's hope that neither Luna 9 nor any others of her kind ever stick their coney noses into a tunnel of love or a drive-in theater.

Romance can take only so many raps like this.

* * *

Young women try to look older, older women try to look younger. But like a wise old skirtchaser once said, "If they look back - follow them!"

Doc. Duncan Says

Gramp seems like everbody's high and low, rich and poor is tryin to figger out a way to get our country back on the track your ida please?

Si it's too simple for them braintrusters, all the people's got to do is inogerate a fast quick simple way to fling out them arrogant unamericans widout no cerimony.

They got that now Gramp but they don't use it.

Yept, but they will when it gits unbearable. Some guys may not like it, that maybe how come they want to mess wid our shootin irons.

H.L. Hunt Says

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE S. D. S.

Much of the campus violence throughout the country this spring was the work of the Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.). This group is openly allied with communists and contributes to their goals.

F. B. I Director J. Edgar Hoover recently told Congress that the S.D.S. is "infiltrated by Communist party members" and has 'seized upon every opportunity to foment discord among the youth of this country." He stated that at a meeting of the national council of S.D.S., "20 of the approximately 100 participants had past or present affiliations with the Communist party or other subversive groups."

One of the founders of S.D.S., Tom Hayden, traveled to Hanoi with U. S. communist leader Herbert Aptheker and is an open admirer of the Red Guard and of Fidel Castro. Gus Hall, U. S. communist party head praised the role of S.D.s. in furthering communist ends. Many members of S.D.S. are also members of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party.

Although the number of S.D.S. members on any one campus is small, their outside support and revolutionary activism increases their danger out of proportion to their size. The disruption of Columbia University starkly illustrates this danger.

That the S.D.S. is planning greater violence is revealed in a statement by Tom Hayden, who said of events at Columbis: " . . . they are sure to be surpassed by even more militant tactics."

Patriots should do all they can to warn young people of the serious threat posed by S.D.s. These young people should be encouraged to oppose the destructiveness of S.D.S. by engaging in constructive pro-freedom activities. HLH

Washington - Merry - Go - Round

By Drew Pearson

DREW PEARSON SAYS: Republicans play down unethical conduct; They wonder what Democrats will do about the Nixon fund; Jack Anderson testifies on unethical conduct.

MIAMI--The question of ethical conduct has been played down at the GOP convention, but it has been talked about a lot in the smoke-filled rooms. Republicans are wondering just how much hay the Democrats can make with Nixon's original $18,000 expense fund and the whopping $205,000 loan which his brother got, almost without security, and then defaulted on.

The press was generally kind to Nixon at the time, but some Democratic leaders have been looking forward to Nixon as the nominee so they can bring out the entire story of the $18,000 expense fund and show how it set the pattern for Sen. Tom Dodd and others.

The laws are clear that no Senator can accept money in return for doing a favor for a constituent. This was what was never developed during the Nixon furor. It was what Dodd, the Democrat, did, but which the Senate failed to investigate. It was what Nixon, the Republican, did, but both the Senate and the press failed to investigate.

If there had been an investigation it would have been most revealing. It would have shown that Dana Smith, who collected the $18,000 fund, had a personal tax case before the justice department involving a $500,000 tax refund that he was demanding from the government. Nixon sent a member of his office staff to the justice department's tax division to apply pressure on Smith's behalf.

In the summer of 1952 the same Dana Smith lost $4,000 on a cambling spree in a Havana Nightclub, gave his check for that amount to the nightclub owner, and then stopped payment on the check. The owner sued to collect, whereupon Nixon wrote the American Ambassador in Cuba and asked that he intervene on behalf of Smith. The Ambassador replied that protecting gamblers was not among his official duties.

NIXON'S CONFLICT RECORD

Among the 76 millionaires who kicked in to the Nixon fund were 15 oilmen, 11 real estate executives and a cross section of bankers, milk-products men and munitions and armaments contractors. All had heavy stakes in legislation on which Nixon voted. On issues of concern to the oilmen who contributed to his fund, Nixon voted their way down the line; against cutting the 27 ½ per cent oil depletion allowance, for the oil companies' basing-point bill (facilitating price-fixing in monopoly-dominated industries and promoting concentration of industry), and for the tidelands oil bill. Nixon even sent out literature in favor of the Tidelands bill under his senate frank on behalf of the oil companies.

Similarly, Nixon voted on housing bills in a way that obviously pleased his fund contributors from the building and real estate industry--in favor of reducing the number of public housing units provided (from 50,000 to 5,000 units in one bill), in favor of speeding up the expiration of wartime rent controls by four months, in favor of giving local communities the option to impose or lift rent controls around military installations and defense plants, and in favor of an amendment he himself introduced to a defense bill in 1951 aimed at sidetracking public housing. Some of his votes, it is safe to say, contributed to the decay of big cities only no being recognized as a national crisis.

None of this was investigated.

ANDERSON TESTIFIES

The only man who raised the question of ethics publicly at Miami was Jack Anderson, who did most of the work in probing the conduct of Sen. Dodd and who has just written a book, "The Case Against Congress."

Jack testified before a subcommittee of the platform committee under the chairmanship of Gov. Louie Nunn of Kentucky. Twenty prominent Republicans sat behind a table listening to the testimony. They were courteous but noncommittal.

"If the Republican party is ever to get its platform enacted into law," Anderson testified, "It must be through a Congress that plugs along on one cylinder in the multi-cylinder age.

"The American people can hardly be expected to make sacrifices, overcome prejudices, and act nobly when their elected leaders set an example of pettiness, selfishness and irresponsibility."

Anderson called the roll of senior Congressmen, most of them committee chairmen who sat at the Helm--from Sen. Dodd, still chairman of the juvenile delinquency committee and supposed to be a model for American youth; To Rep. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., whose "record of alcoholism would make him ineligible to empty waste paper baskets at the Pentagon."

"Aren't those all Democrats?" asked Gov. Nunn happily.

"Yes," replied Anderson, "but the chairman of your platform committee, Sen. Everett Dirksen, led the Senate fight against Congressional reform.

"He owns shares in Chicago's first federal savings and loan, but neglected to disclose this when he voted agains the truth-in-lending bill which the savings and loan industry opposed."

Anderson went into more detail about the "Delightful and Disarming Dirksen" and his "Dismaying habit of championing the Washington interest of clients that retain his Peoria Law Firm."

The platform panel listened carefully. Later they went into a closed-door session to polish up the rough draft previously written by their chairman, Everett Dirksen. The ritual of hearings had been held. Tradition had been satisifed. The platform, largely written in advance, could be revealed. Nothing about ethical conduct would be done.

Inside Labor

By Victor Riesel

MCCARTHY VETOED

Labor Leaders Will Have Single Biggest Bloc Of Delegates at Democratic National Convention

Washington, D. C.: -- At the command post of the largest single bloc of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, there will be no confusion, no electronic intelligence system, no walky-talkies, no speedboats ready to rush strategists up and down the lake.

That bloc and its leaders know exactly what they want and how to get it. It's the labor bloc.

It's made up of the nation's most powerful union chiefs. And they might, with no overstatement, be described as the nation's most influential men at the moment.

Few analysts realize that labor does have the biggest single phalanx of delegates to the Chicago nominating hoedown. There will be 180 delegates and about 100 alternates. This outweighs the New York and California contigents.

What adds weight to their already ponderous influence is their spread. They're not from just a handful of states, but range through 42 delegations all the way from Alaska to Louisiana.

As one of them said recently: "I will not talk to you in generalities, I'll talk to you at random. In the New York bloc is Tammany Hall chairman, Frank Rosetti, vice president of the Operative Plasterers'.

"Michigan will send the militant firebrand Gus Scholle, head of the state AFL-CIO. And from Louisiana will come Vic Bussie, head of that state's federation. If that is not considered a sampling of influence, then the word has no meaning."

What must be understood is that the play's the play's the thing, not just their votes. These men are the most skilled bargainers this side of the White House. In many regions, Democratic candidates simply have to come to the state labor leaders for money and imagery.

Thus, inside their delegations, the labor executives have standing matching that of the Democratic chairman, and sometimes even that of a governor or two.

Thus it's not just calling the roll to point out that among the labor delegates to the Democratic convention are Harry Boyer and Mike Johnson, president and executive vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; John Driscoll, head of the Connecticut Federation; Ray Corbett, head of New York State Labor; J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas labor organization, and Bill Lee, president of the Chicago Federation. And these are but a few.

At the strategic moment they'll gather in a caucus in the Hotel Drake, the site of labor's central command post in Chicago, which will be personally directed by George Meany.

This is traditional. No Democratic convention would, without contemplating mass political-cide, nominate candidates without first consulting this caucus.

That goes for the vice presidency, too. It was labor which approved Harry Truman. Labor vetoed Alben Barkley. It was labor which switched from Hubert Humphrey to Jack Kennedy, and then vetoed a Texan named Lyndon Johnson in 1960.

And why not? It's the fantastic AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), networking through some 1,500 communities, which actually is the Democratic party in a score of states.

They've taken the count. They know they have enough votes for their candidate, Hubert Humphrey, to toss a couple. They know they're ahead, said one wit, because Walter Reuther walked with Hubert Humphrey publically in Watts.

"Walter never shows his hand unless he has a winner," said one labor leader, "so I guess we have it made."

But they are running scared.

They know you just don't have a contract until its signed. No man is nominated until he's making his acceptance speech. They know of the unbelievable pressure relentlessly pouring out of the McCarthy camp.

They know that Hubert Humphrey is taking no chances, and has Larry O'Brien making the rounds with that genial and shrewd counter pressure which sparked the Kennedy machines.

But not only do the labor leaders want to count their man in, their want to count Gene McCarthy out of the second slot as well. He's not their kin. He's not their kind of man.

They know Hubert Humphrey must eat into the left-wing and pacifist vote. They'll take Ambassador Sargent Shriver, Oklahoma Senator Fred Harris, or a darker horse. But not McCarthy.

They want an ally, not the gadfly who has been needling Lyndon Johnson, who has delivered the biggest liberal package since the colonies formed a more perfect union.

In turn, these labor leaders will deliver to their friend in the White House. On this, they're unified. That's why their command post will run the quietest caucus headquarters in town.

Women's Page

Ruth Dillender, Women's Page Editor

PHONE GR 1-1137

Catherine Gray Coughenour

Catherine Coughenour to Wed Stephen Weber Sikes

SPRINGFIELD -- Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merriam Coughenour of Springfield announce the engagement of their daughter, Catherine Gray, to Stephen Weber Sikes, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kendall Sikes of Sikeston.

The bride-elect was graduated in June from Drury College, Springfield, where she was president of her sorority, Pi Beta Phi.

Sikes will be graduated from Drury this month. He is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity.

The wedding will be Oct. 5 at First and Calvary Presbyterian church in Springfield.

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Mary Isaacs Says Vows With Kenneth Renn

Mrs. Mary L. Isaacs, 1 Beaird Dr., and Kenneth Renn of Cape Coral, Fla., were married Friday in Union City, Tenn., in the study of the Rev. M. Wegener.

The couple will live in Sikeston during the summer and in Cape Coral in the winter.

Oran Club to Enter Float in Carnival Parade

ORAN -- The Oran 4-H club met Friday. President Karla Curtis presided.

After the pledges to the flags the roll was called by Secretary Barbara Curtis. There were 30 members present. The minutes were read and approved and the treasurer's report was accepted.

A trip to St. Louis was discussed.

Richard Welter was elected game leader.

The five finalists for queen are Rhonda Welter, Janell Welter, Barbara Curtis, Cheri Schlitt, and Marian Tetley.

The five finalists for king are Robert Crader, Clyde Curtis, Gary Hicks, David Welter and Kip Reischman.

The final contest will be held at 10:30 a.m. at the Oran City Hall. The judges for the event are Bill WAllaos, Jerry Owen and Martin Priggle.

The club will enter a float in the Cotton Carnival parade at Sikeston.

The next meeting will be Sept. 6.

R. J. Sturgeon Four Years Old

R. J. Sturgeon celebrated his fourth birthday Friday at Kiddieland nursery school. He is the son of Mrs. Fern Sturgeon.

His birthday cake was baked in the shape of a butterfly, frosted in orange and decorated with marshmallows and candles.

The children sang "Happy Birthday" as they marched around the table.

Cake and ice cream were served. Favors were suckers and gum.

Thirty two attended including his sister, Freda Ann.

Canalou Couple Has Visitors

CANALOU -- S/Sgt. F. A. Blankinship and family spent 10 days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blankinship.

Sergeant Blankinship and family were enroute to Biloxi, Miss., where he will be stationed.

Also visiting the C. C. Blankinships were their daughters and families, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Drake of Kokomo, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. Don Crouch of Richmond, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Drake, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blankinship attended a Beardsley family reunion Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Beardsley of Lutesville. Mr. and Mrs. Verbel Beardsley and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Beardsley and family, all of Canalou, also attended.

HOSPITAL NOTES

Patients Admitted to the Missouri Delta Community Hospital August 6, 1968

Beach Dean, East Prairie
Charlotte G. Riley, New Madrid
Benjamin Westfall, Essex
Jill M. Moore, Sikeston
Robert Skelton, Bertrand
Gladys Porter, Dexter
Emma Vanover, Sikeston
Margaret Caldwell, East Prairie
Laura Pratt, Sikeston
Minnie Warren, Morehouse
Ethel Roberts, Sikeston
Naomi Beard, Bertrand
Hodge Decker, Sikeston

Patients Discharged from the Missouri Delta Community Hospital August 6, 1968

Jerry Thomas, New Madrid
Carl Higgs, Sikeston
Melvin Bennett, New Madrid
Charles Chapman, Morehouse
Charles Dickson, East Prairie
Edna Johnson, Sikeston
James Maddox, Sikeston
Frank Merritt, Sikeston
Lori Green, Sikeston
Dinah Hornback, Kewanee
Mrs. Roger Tripp and infant son, East Prairie
Darriel Williams, East Prairie
Michael King, Sikeston

Social Calendar

WEDNESDAY

District 10 Highway Wives will meet at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the community room of First National Bank.

THURSDAY

The American Legion Auxiliary will meet at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the American Legion Hall.

Mrs. George L. Hale III

Brenda Jo Schaefer Marries George L. Hale III Saturday

Brenda Jo Schaefer and George L. Hale, III, were married at 7:30 p.m.. Saturday, at St. Francis Xavier Catholic church.

The Rev. Fr. Jim Sullivan performed the single ring ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Schaefer, 814 Harvard Road. Hale's parents are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hale Jr., 354 North Kingshighway.

A tree candelabra holding 15 white tapers were located on each side of the altar and baskets filled with gladiola, pompons, and ivy, flanked the altar. Above the altar were two banners designed by the bride with the inscription "One In Christ" on the left and the other depicting lifes' trials and joys with togetherness.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a formal gown of imported silk organza and lace. The cage fashion dress featured a bodice of medallion lace that extended to the brief sleeves. The medallions were scattered about the dress and circled the hem. The dress fell in soft gathers from the back yolk and formed the full-length chapel train. Her headdress was a profile cap made of lace daisies, backed with petal trim of silk illusion. Attached was a two tiered, hip-length veil of imported silk English illusion.

She carried a colonial style bouquet with showers of white roses and baby's breath encircling a white orchid with colored throat.

Mrs. Schaefer wore an aqua color saki cloth dress. The princess line, streetlength dress featured a deep neckline that was overlayed with a Venetian lace Bertha collar that extended on to the V neckline in back and floated into hem-length panels. Her headdress was a floral cluster dyed to match her gown. Accenting her outfit was a corsage of cymbidium orchids.

The groom's mother was attired in a princess style dress of re-embroidered Alencon lace in light moss green, with a full-length sleeves matching lace coat. The coat was bound in olive green peau de soie. She wore a matching olive peau de soie hat covered with pearls. She complimented her attire with matching accessories and a corsage of cymbidium orchides.

Mrs. M. J. Schaefer, grandmother of the bride, was attired in blue with a corsage of white carnations.

Grandmothers of the groom, Mrs. C. Smith, Kennett, wore navy blue and Mrs. George Hale Sr. was attired in a blue and white print dress. Each wore a corsage of white carnations.

Pam Blackman, organist, accompanied Kathy Hahs, who sang "The Wedding Prayer",, "Our Father", and "Blessed Are They".

Maid of honor was Jackie Schaefer, the bride's sister. Bridesmaids were Miss Judy Ferguson of Sikeston, and Miss Joann Lancaster of Memphis.

Flower girl was Christy Hale, the groom's niece.

The bridesmaids wore floor-length gowns of lavender dotted swiss, accented with white lollpop lace motifs adorning two front and back panels, the cup sleeves, the neckline, and the hemlines. The maid of honor and flower girl wore blue dresses of the same design. Each wore a white lace hat banded around the brim with lavender and blue satin streamers flowing from the open crown.

Each carried a colonial-style bouquet entwined with satin loops and streamers to complement their dresses. The flower girl carried a white rattan basket, satin and lace lined, with small purple flowers across the handle, filled with roses petals, and lace lined, with small purple flowers across the handle, filled with rose petals.

Best man was the groom's brother, Jim Hale of St. Louis. Groomsmen were Mike Zaricor of St. Louis, and Chuck Armstrong, cousin, of Woodriver, Ill. Ushers were Terry Schaefer, the bride's brother, Kenny Davis and Bill Boyce. Doug Wyatt, cousin of the bride, was ring bearer.

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Presiding at the serving tables were cousins of the bride, Miss Sherry York and Miss Sandy York, Miss Libby Ragins, Miss Liz Roy, Mrs. Judy Harper and Miss Marilyn Ables.

The couple left on a wedding trip to St. Louis. The new Mrs. Hale wore a white heavy lace dress with blue stain belt. Her shoes were blue peau de soie with prisms encircling the toe. She complemented her attire with a white orchid surrounded by pale blue ribbon and net.

The couple will live in the Colonial Apartments on Davis Road in Sikeston. Mrs. Hale is a secretary at Security National Bank. Her husband is employed by the Sikeston senior high school as an English teacher, an assistant football and baseball coach.

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The wedding party was entertained at a rehearsal dinner at the Charcoal House given by the groom's parents at 7 p.m. Friday.

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Miss McDonough chose a light blue dress edged in a darker blue trimming with matching accessories. She was presented a corsage of white carnations with blue ribbon by the hostesses, Mrs. Max Teague, Mrs. Jerry Shy, Mrs. Bob Ballard, Miss Jean Frala, Mrs. Harvie Jackson, Mrs. G. H. Jones, Mrs. G. S. Hornback, Mrs. Eugene Palmer and Mrs. Raymond Page. Her mother, Mrs. T. A. McDonough; Miss Frala, Mrs. Ballard, and Miss Diane Hull assisted her in opening the gifts.

As each guest arrived, she signed a friendship apron with embrodiery paints. The apron was later presented the honoree as a remembrance of the party.

A coordinating color scheme of blue and white was used throughout the decorations.

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The honoree opened and displayed her gifts. A net heart pillow was made for the bows.

The hostesses served party sandwiches, individual decorated cake squares and sodas.

Attending or sending gifts were Mrs. McDonough the honoree's mother; Mrs. Mildia McDonough and Mrs. Dora Foster, grandmothers of the bride to be; Mrs. Irene Pearson, Mrs. Phatoma Brown, Mrs. Lula Bell, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Katherine Brown, Mrs. Nola Jones, Miss Jean Frala.

Mrs. Kenneth Hull, Miss Janet Terrell, Miss Lana Terrell, Mrs. G. S. Hornback, Mrs. Amos Helms, Mrs. Zelma Duncan, Mrs. Ruby Sims, Mrs. Earlidine Phillips, Mrs. Jerry Shy.

Mrs. Vida Hornback, Mrs. Milton Bixler, Mrs. Margie Rafferty, Mrs. Gene Barger, Mrs. Charles Terrell, Mrs. Owen Green, Miss Judy Green, Mrs. Evelyn Palmer, Mrs. Kay Reedy, Mrs. Sharon Savage.

Mrs. Lottie Minney, Mrs. Clyde Widsom, Mrs. Guyneth Tinnon, Mrs. Allene Gates, Miss Janice Teague, Miss Candy Teague, Miss Shelia Tinnon, Miss Jane Tinnon, Mrs. Jay Godwin, Mrs. June Hunt.

Mrs. Max Teague, Mrs. Mattie Jackson, Miss Nina Jackson, Miss Mildred Hays, Mrs. Edna Hays, Mrs. Dessa Fowler, Mrs. Louis Newman, Mrs. Edna McKown, Miss Pam McKown, Miss Wanda Newman.

Miss Marsha Newman, Miss Roberta Hale, Miss Joan Cooper, Miss Ruth Jones, Mrs. Daisy Tate, Mrs. Mae Colvin, Mrs. Ed Willis, Mrs. Ruby Hailey, Mrs. Ruth Catlett, Mrs. Barbara Box.

Mrs. Glen Richards, Miss Francis Catlett, Mrs. Jerry Clay, Miss Lisa Clay, Mrs. Norma Marshall, Mrs. Mary Henson, Mrs. Peggy Weber, Mrs. U. K. Standridge, Mrs. Jim Wilson.

Mrs. Viva Sexton. Miss Marsha Standridge, Mrs. Mattie Clay, Mrs. J. L. Martin, Mrs. Ervin Taylor, Miss Mamie Martin, Mrs. Belle Kelley, Mrs. Mae Baker, Mrs. Beulah Peterson, Mrs. Harvie Jackson.

Mrs. Janice Cox, Mrs. Verbal Umfress, Mrs. Hazel Evans, Mrs. Cora Hays, Mrs. Betty McFall, Mrs. Nigel Andres, Mrs. Harley Bixler, Miss Belinda Selph, Miss Diane Selph, Miss Gloria Garrett, Miss Gail Garrett.

Mrs. Geneva Page, Mrs. Brenda Ballard, Mrs. Jim Bollinger, Miss Debbie Bollinger, and Mrs. John Garrett.

Social Calendar

WEDNESDAY

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GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

WATCH FOR OPENING SOON

The Sample Case Fashions

The SAMPLE CASE
220 SOUTH MAIN
SIKESTON

Salesman's SAMPLES

This merchandise is truly salesman's samples, from the top manufacturer's. Save 30% to 60% on ladies coats, ladies sportswear, and dresses. All national advertised merchandise.

OPENING SOON

ANN'S FABRIC MART IS HAVING ANOTHER

1¢ PER INCH SALE ON COTTONS

ANN'S FABRIC MART

Across From the Armory 471-9520

THANKS

FOR

YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT

IN TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th

PRIMARY ELECTION.

GENE NUNNELEE

SCOTT COUNTY CORONER

PAID FOR BY GENE NUNNELEE

DRY CLEANING DOESN'T HAVE TO BE EXPENSIVE - -

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Use our convenient Drive UpDoor With Curb Service.

You never leave your car.

	REG.	NOW
SUITS	$1.50	$1.20
Plain DRESSES	$1.50	$1.20
Plain SKIRTS	.75	.60
PANTS	.75	.60

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RODEO BURGER

Rodeo Burger this week only

1/4 lb. Bar-B-Q BeefBurger

with deluxe trimmings on large bun

Reg. 55¢ NOW 39¢

SUPER-BURGER

Reg. 49¢ NOW 34¢

CANDY'S

471-9976 630 N. MAIN

Women's Page

Ruth Dillender, Women's Page Editor

PHONE GR 1-1137

Catherine Gray Coughenour

Catherine Coughenour to Wed Stephen Weber Sikes

SPRINGFIELD -- Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merriam Coughenour of Springfield announce the engagement of their daughter, Catherine Gray, to Stephen Weber Sikes, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kendall Sikes of Sikeston.

The bride-elect was graduated in June from Drury College, Springfield, where she was president of her sorority, Pi Beta Phi.

Sikes will be graduated from Drury this month. He is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity.

The wedding will be Oct. 5 at First and Calvary Presbyterian church in Springfield.

THE SIKESTON PUBLISHING COMPANY
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SIKESTON, MISSOURI, 63801
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Allen M. Blanton - - -Comm. Prtg. Mgr.
Glenn Greene - - - - - -Circulation Mgr.

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Associated Press
The National Editorial Association

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Mary Isaacs Says Vows With Kenneth Renn

Mrs. Mary L. Isaacs, 1 Beaird Dr., and Kenneth Renn of Cape Coral, Fla., were married Friday in Union City, Tenn., in the study of the Rev. M. Wegener.

The couple will live in Sikeston during the summer and in Cape Coral in the winter.

Oran Club to Enter Float in Carnival Parade

ORAN -- The Oran 4-H club met Friday. President Karla Curtis presided.

After the pledges to the flags the roll was called by Secretary Barbara Curtis. There were 30 members present. The minutes were read and approved and the treasurer's report was accepted.

A trip to St. Louis was discussed.

Richard Welter was elected game leader.

The five finalists for queen are Rhonda Welter, Janell Welter, Barbara Curtis, Cheri Schlitt, and Marian Tetley.

The five finalists for king are Robert Crader, Clyde Curtis, Gary Hicks, David Welter and Kip Reischman.

The final contest will be held at 10:30 a.m. at the Oran City Hall. The judges for the event are Bill WAllaos, Jerry Owen and Martin Priggle.

The club will enter a float in the Cotton Carnival parade at Sikeston.

The next meeting will be Sept. 6.

HOSPITAL NOTES

Patients Admitted to the Missouri Delta Community Hospital August 6, 1968

Beach Dean, East Prairie
Charlotte G. Riley, New Madrid
Benjamin Westfall, Essex
Jill M. Moore, Sikeston
Robert Skelton, Bertrand
Gladys Porter, Dexter
Emma Vanover, Sikeston
Margaret Caldwell, East Prairie
Laura Pratt, Sikeston
Minnie Warren, Morehouse
Ethel Roberts, Sikeston
Naomi Beard, Bertrand
Hodge Decker, Sikeston

Patients Discharged from the Missouri Delta Community Hospital August 6, 1968

Jerry Thomas, New Madrid
Carl Higgs, Sikeston
Melvin Bennett, New Madrid
Charles Chapman, Morehouse
Charles Dickson, East Prairie
Edna Johnson, Sikeston
James Maddox, Sikeston
Frank Merritt, Sikeston
Lori Green, Sikeston
Dinah Hornback, Kewanee
Mrs. Roger Tripp and infant son, East Prairie
Darriel Williams, East Prairie
Michael King, Sikeston

R. J. Sturgeon Four Years Old

R. J. Sturgeon celebrated his fourth birthday Friday at Kiddieland nursery school. He is the son of Mrs. Fern Sturgeon.

His birthday cake was baked in the shape of a butterfly, frosted in orange and decorated with marshmallows and candles.

The children sang "Happy Birthday" as they marched around the table.

Cake and ice cream were served. Favors were suckers and gum.

Thirty two attended including his sister, Freda Ann.

Canalou Couple Has Visitors

CANALOU -- S/Sgt. F. A. Blankinship and family spent 10 days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blankinship.

Sergeant Blankinship and family were enroute to Biloxi, Miss., where he will be stationed.

Also visiting the C. C. Blankinships were their daughters and families, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Drake of Kokomo, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. Don Crouch of Richmond, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Drake, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blankinship attended a Beardsley family reunion Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Beardsley of Lutesville. Mr. and Mrs. Verbel Beardsley and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Beardsley and family, all of Canalou, also attended.

Mrs. George L. Hale III

Brenda Jo Schaefer Marries George L. Hale III Saturday

Brenda Jo Schaefer and George L. Hale, III, were married at 7:30 p.m.. Saturday, at St. Francis Xavier Catholic church.

The Rev. Fr. Jim Sullivan performed the single ring ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Schaefer, 814 Harvard Road. Hale's parents are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hale Jr., 354 North Kingshighway.

A tree candelabra holding 15 white tapers were located on each side of the altar and baskets filled with gladiola, pompons, and ivy, flanked the altar. Above the altar were two banners designed by the bride with the inscription "One In Christ" on the left and the other depicting lifes' trials and joys with togetherness.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a formal gown of imported silk organza and lace. The cage fashion dress featured a bodice of medallion lace that extended to the brief sleeves. The medallions were scattered about the dress and circled the hem. The dress fell in soft gathers from the back yolk and formed the full-length chapel train. Her headdress was a profile cap made of lace daisies, backed with petal trim of silk illusion. Attached was a two tiered, hip-length veil of imported silk English illusion.

She carried a colonial style bouquet with showers of white roses and baby's breath encircling a white orchid with colored throat.

Mrs. Schaefer wore an aqua color saki cloth dress. The princess line, streetlength dress featured a deep neckline that was overlayed with a Venetian lace Bertha collar that extended on to the V neckline in back and floated into hem-length panels. Her headdress was a floral cluster dyed to match her gown. Accenting her outfit was a corsage of cymbidium orchids.

The groom's mother was attired in a princess style dress of re-embroidered Alencon lace in light moss green, with a full-length sleeves matching lace coat. The coat was bound in olive green peau de soie. She wore a matching olive peau de soie hat covered with pearls. She complimented her attire with matching accessories and a corsage of cymbidium orchides.

Mrs. M. J. Schaefer, grandmother of the bride, was attired in blue with a corsage of white carnations.

Grandmothers of the groom, Mrs. C. Smith, Kennett, wore navy blue and Mrs. George Hale Sr. was attired in a blue and white print dress. Each wore a corsage of white carnations.

Pam Blackman, organist, accompanied Kathy Hahs, who sang "The Wedding Prayer",, "Our Father", and "Blessed Are They".

Maid of honor was Jackie Schaefer, the bride's sister. Bridesmaids were Miss Judy Ferguson of Sikeston, and Miss Joann Lancaster of Memphis.

Flower girl was Christy Hale, the groom's niece.

The bridesmaids wore floor-length gowns of lavender dotted swiss, accented with white lollpop lace motifs adorning two front and back panels, the cup sleeves, the neckline, and the hemlines. The maid of honor and flower girl wore blue dresses of the same design. Each wore a white lace hat banded around the brim with lavender and blue satin streamers flowing from the open crown.

Each carried a colonial-style bouquet entwined with satin loops and streamers to complement their dresses. The flower girl carried a white rattan basket, satin and lace lined, with small purple flowers across the handle, filled with roses petals, and lace lined, with small purple flowers across the handle, filled with rose petals.

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Presiding at the serving tables were cousins of the bride, Miss Sherry York and Miss Sandy York, Miss Libby Ragins, Miss Liz Roy, Mrs. Judy Harper and Miss Marilyn Ables.

The couple left on a wedding trip to St. Louis. The new Mrs. Hale wore a white heavy lace dress with blue stain belt. Her shoes were blue peau de soie with prisms encircling the toe. She complemented her attire with a white orchid surrounded by pale blue ribbon and net.

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Mrs. Lottie Minney, Mrs. Clyde Widsom, Mrs. Guyneth Tinnon, Mrs. Allene Gates, Miss Janice Teague, Miss Candy Teague, Miss Shelia Tinnon, Miss Jane Tinnon, Mrs. Jay Godwin, Mrs. June Hunt.

Mrs. Max Teague, Mrs. Mattie Jackson, Miss Nina Jackson, Miss Mildred Hays, Mrs. Edna Hays, Mrs. Dessa Fowler, Mrs. Louis Newman, Mrs. Edna McKown, Miss Pam McKown, Miss Wanda Newman.

Miss Marsha Newman, Miss Roberta Hale, Miss Joan Cooper, Miss Ruth Jones, Mrs. Daisy Tate, Mrs. Mae Colvin, Mrs. Ed Willis, Mrs. Ruby Hailey, Mrs. Ruth Catlett, Mrs. Barbara Box.

Mrs. Glen Richards, Miss Francis Catlett, Mrs. Jerry Clay, Miss Lisa Clay, Mrs. Norma Marshall, Mrs. Mary Henson, Mrs. Peggy Weber, Mrs. U. K. Standridge, Mrs. Jim Wilson.

Mrs. Viva Sexton. Miss Marsha Standridge, Mrs. Mattie Clay, Mrs. J. L. Martin, Mrs. Ervin Taylor, Miss Mamie Martin, Mrs. Belle Kelley, Mrs. Mae Baker, Mrs. Beulah Peterson, Mrs. Harvie Jackson.

Mrs. Janice Cox, Mrs. Verbal Umfress, Mrs. Hazel Evans, Mrs. Cora Hays, Mrs. Betty McFall, Mrs. Nigel Andres, Mrs. Harley Bixler, Miss Belinda Selph, Miss Diane Selph, Miss Gloria Garrett, Miss Gail Garrett.

Mrs. Geneva Page, Mrs. Brenda Ballard, Mrs. Jim Bollinger, Miss Debbie Bollinger, and Mrs. John Garrett.

Social Calendar

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District 10 Highway Wives will meet at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the community room of First National Bank.

THURSDAY

The American Legion Auxiliary will meet at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the American Legion Hall.

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Reg. 55¢ NOW 39¢

SUPER-BURGER

Reg. 49¢ NOW 34¢

CANDY'S

471-9976 630 N. MAIN

All-Time Purse Nears $50 Million

By the end of 1968, professional rodeo cowboys will have won more than $50 million in the past 16 years.

Members of the Rodeo Cowboys Association who pursue this lucrative arena prize money will compete in Sikeston's annual Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo, scheduled for four performances, with evening action Thursday through Saturday, and a matinee Sunday (Aug. 8-11).

At the 1967 rodeo here 41 entries competed for shares of $7,300 in prize money. The same amount is expected to be up for grabs this year.

Sports fans will see competition among the unique cowboy - athletes in saddle and bareback bronc riding, bull riding, calf roping and steer wrestling.

The rodeo is one of more than 500 approved annually by the R.C.A. As such money won here will be added to the cowboys' previous winnings in the race for the 1968 championships. There were 537 R.C.A. -- sanctioned rodeos in 42 states and four provinces in 1967, with prize money exceeding $3.6 million.

Competition here will be conducted under nationally - recognized rules, with 19 pertaining to the care and treatment of rodeo livestock. They were written by the R.C.A. in conjunction with a national humane organization.

One of the winningest cowboys recently has been Larry Mahan, 24, Brooks, Ore., who pocketed $40,358 in 1966, a record $51,996 in 1967 and has more than $20,000 this year.

Cowboys' arena entries close at 6 p.m., DST, Wednesday (Aug. 7).

Arena livestock will be provided by Kinney Brothers Rodeo Co., Sulphur, La., which has had bucking broncs and bulls selected for action in the classic National Finals Rodeos.

Ken Curtis or Festus Haggen of TV's Gunsmoke will be the 1968 Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo Star. As a musician, singer, actor and TV star Festus will entertain at each of the four performances.

The enlarged arena is located on the Northwest corner of the Sikeston Airport and now seats in excess of 10,000 persons.

The night performances begin at 8 p.m. with the matinee set for 4 p.m.

JIM PAINTER of Wagoner, Okla., has indicated he will compete this year in the Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo. Painter has been one of pro rodeo'stop steer wrestlers, finishing fourth for the 1960 title, seventh in 1962, 13th in 1965 and 18th in 1966.

Pre-Season Competition Opens For Big Red Friday

ST. LOUIS -- The drudgery of two-a-days, the hard work under a blazing sun, the gruelling scrimmage sessions of a football training camp start to produce results this week at the St. Louis Football Cardinals begin their pre-season competition.

The Big Red and the Pittsburgh Steelers square off at 8:05 p.m. Friday at Civic Center Busch Memorial Stadium in the annual game to benefit the Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children.

Head Coach Charley Winner, calling the 1968 camp the best he's seen with the Cardinals, plans to use as many candidates as possible.

"The best way to find out who deserves to be No. 1 at a given position is to put everyone in game competition and then decide," Winner pointed out. "We will try to play everyone and let the jobs be won on merit."

The Big Red will open with an offensive unit that bears strong resemblance to the group that wound up the 1967 season, but there will be a lost of new faces in the defensive corps and some of the old faces will be at new positions.

Up front, the defensive line shows Brumm and Dave Long at end, with Brumm moving from his right side post to the left side. Sam Silas and Chuck Walker are holdovers at the tackle slots. Among the linebackers, Larry Stallings shifts from left to right, with young Mike Strofolino in the middle and Ernie Clark, acquired from Detroit, on the left side. A rugged battle is in progress between Strofolino and rookie Jamie Rivers for the middle berth and Winner plans to divide playing time between them.

The backfield has a familiar look at the safeties, where Larry Wilson and Jerry Stovall hold forth. On the corners, Phil Spiller gets the nod on the left side and veteran Brady Keys, acquired from the Vikings, will be on the right side. Also in competition for the cornor posts are veterans Bobby Williams and Lonnie Sanders and rookies Phil Rogers and Robert Atkins.

Offensively, the tentative starting lineup includes Jim Hart at quarterback, John Roland and Willis Crenshaw as the running backs and Bobby Joe Conrad at flanker, opening his eleventh season with the Big Red.

With the Cardinals carrying eight running backs at the moment, there will be keen competotopm as Roy Shivers, Cid Edwards, Mike Campbell, DonFitzgerald, Charlie Bryant and MacArthur Lane enter the battle for positions.

Buds Hold Lead With 12-5 Mark

Budweisers head up the standings for the Sikeston fast Pitch Softball league with a 12-5 record and four games remaining on the league schedule.

Monday night Aug. 12, will end the season's schedule.

Tonight's schedule has Matthews Merchants Meeting the Light and Water entry at 7 p.m. and Buds facing Cooney Equipment in the final.

Last night Cooney pounded Light and Water for 25 runs in two games, winning both 12-2 and 13-7 behind the pitching of Lasters and Riley.

The Standings:

TEAM	W.	L.	G.B.
Budweiser	12	5	--
Cooney Equip.	12	7	1
Light & Water	9	9	3½
Matthews Merc.	3	15	9½

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Standings

Cards Struggling; Hold 13-Game Bulge

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	68	41	.624	—
Baltimore	61	47	.565	6½
Boston	59	51	.536	9½
Cleveland	60	52	.536	9½
Oakland	55	53	.509	12½
Minnesota	51	56	.477	16
New York	50	55	.476	16
California	51	60	.459	18
Chicago	47	60	.439	10
Wash'n.	40	67	.374	27

Tuesday's Results

Minnesota 5, Baltimore 4

Boston 8, Chicago 2

California 10-0, Wash'ton 3-1

Detroit 2-5, Cleveland 1-2, 1st game 17 innings, 2nd game 8 innings, suspended, curfew

Only games scheduled

Today's Games

Boston at Chicago

Oakland at New York 2

Cleveland at Detroit, N, also completion of Tuesday night's suspended game.

California at Washington, N

Minnesota at Baltimore 2 twi-night

Thursday's Games

Cleveland at Detroit, N

California at Washington, N

Oakland at New York, N

Boston vs. Chicago, at Milwaukee, N

Minnesota at Baltimore

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	72	40	.643	—
Chicago	59	53	.527	13
Cincinnati	56	51	.523	13½
Atlanta	58	54	.518	14
San Fran.	56	54	.509	15
Pittsburgh	54	57	.486	17½
Phila'phia	51	58	.468	19½
New York	52	62	.456	21
Los Angeles	50	62	.446	22
Houston	47	64	.423	24½

Tuesday's Results

New York 4, Houston 1

Chicago 4, Atlanta 3

Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1

Pittsburgh 4, Los Angeles 1

Today's Games

Philadelphia at San Fran.

Chicago at Atlanta, N

New York at Houston, N

Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, N

Cincinnati at St. Louis, N

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh at Houston

Chicago at Atlanta, N

Cincinnati at St. Louis, N

Philadelphia at Los Ang'es, N

Only games scheduled

If Cincinnati can find a way of pitching Jim Maloney every time they face the St. Louis Cardinals, they might restore some health to the National League pennant race.

The Reds' hard-throwing righthander shackled the Cardinals on five hits and led the Reds run to a 5-0 victory Tuesday night.

That cut the Cards' lead over the third place Reds to 13½ games. But more importantly the Reds are back within 11 games of the Cardinals on the loss side.

Maloney's performance might have been even more impressive if he could have found some way of avoiding pitching to Dal Maxvill.

The Cardinals slender shortstop slapped three hits off Maloney in three at-bats.

Curt Flood and Orlando Cepeda got the other hits.

Maloney's record is only 10-7 on the season, but his lifetime record against the Redbirds now is 11-5.

Lee May scored the only run Maloney needed in the second inning. He extended his hitting streak to 19 games with a single off loser Steve CArlton 11-6. Two outs later he was home on Tommie Helms' single.

Then the Reds blew Carlton out of the game with four runs in the eighth inning. Leo Cardenas started the drive-hit outburst with a lead-off home run. Carlton got the next two men, but Vada Pinson kept the inning going with a single and Alex Johnson followed with a single.

The Cardinals might have gotten out of the inning with no more trouble but for a costly error by Julian Javier. Instead Johnny Bench and Tony Peroz each singled to drive in the unearned runs of the inning.

Meanwhile Maloney kept hacking away at the Cardinals. Nobody ever got past second base.

The Reds send no-hit pitcher George Culver 9-10 against Mel Nelson 1-1.

The Atlanta Braves fumbled the ball and Don Drysdale couldn't pick it up.

The Braves committed four errors in the first inning Tuesday night on the way to a 4-3 loss to Chicago that gave the Cubs undisputed possession of second place in the National League.

Drysdale bobbled Maury Wills' bases-loaded roller in the ninth inning and the Pittsburgh Pirates added two more runs for a 4-1 victory over the skidding Los Angeles Dodgers' ace.

Cincinnati's Jim Maloney stopped the first-place St. Louis Cardinals 5-0 with a five-hitter; San Francisco trimmed Philadelphia 4-1 behind the hitting of rookie Bobby Bonds and the New York Mets topped Houston 4-1 on rookie Kevin Collins' three-run ninth-inning homer.

In the American League, Detroit beat Cleveland 2-1 in 17 innings and led the Indians 5-2 after eight innings of their doubleheader nightcap when play was suspended because of a curfew; California trounced Washington 10-3 before bowing to the Senators 1-0; Boston drubbed the Chicago White Sox 8-2 and Minnesota nipped Baltimore 5-4.

The Cubs capitalized on two errors by Felipe Alou—on the same play—and one each by Marty Martinez and Felix Millan for a 3-0 first-inning lead at Atlanta.

Fifth-inning doubles by Al Spangler and Randy Hundley sent another Chicago run home and the Cubs weathered a late comeback by the Braves for the seventh victory in eight games.

Hank Aaron and Alou hit bases-empty homers for Atlanta before Phil Regan, the Cubs' relief ace, nailed the victory for starter Joe Niekro.

The Pirates broke a 1-1 tie at Los Angeles on Drysdale's second error in the ninth and Willie Stargell provided insurance with a two-run single.

Bill Mazeroski and Jerry May singled with one out and moved up one base apiece on Drysdale's wild pickoff attempt. First baseman Ron Fairly then fielded pinch hitter Manny Jimenez' grounder but failed to make a play after bluffing a throw home.

That filled the bases and set the stage for the decisive misplay by Drysdale, who has lost his last four decisions for a 12-10 season mark.

Gaylord Perry stopped the Phillies on three hits and leveled his record at 10-10. Loser Larry Jackson yielded just one hit—Bonds' triple—until the eighth, when Jim Davenport, Bonds, Dave Marshall and Willie McCovey reached him for singles.

Collins grounded into a force play with the bases loaded in the seventh, driving in New York's first run, and drilled his first major league homer followingssingles by Cleon Jones and Ed Kranepool in the ninth.

Morehouse Tourney Opens with Bernie, Bloomfield Winning

MOREHOUSE - Action in the Morehouse Little League baseball invitational opened last night with Bernie posting a 14-2 win over Marston and Bloomfield taking Matthews 2-1.

Action resumes in the eight-team field Thursday night as Morehouse goes against Richland at 7 p.m. and Poplar Bluff tangles with Dexter in the 8:30 p.m. final.

Semi-finals will be played Friday with the finals set for Saturday.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BATTING - Kevin Collins, Mets, drove in four runs with a ground out and his first major league homer, a three-run shot in the ninth inning that gave New York a 4-1 victoryover Houston.

PITCHING - Joe Coleman, Senators, scattered four hits and struck out eight in taming California 1-0 in the second game of a doubleheader.

H. S. Football Practice Opens August 15

The 1968 Sikeston High School football season will officially open, Aug. 15, with the first practice beginning at 9 a.m. reportes Head Coach William R. Sapp today.

All interested freshman will have a squad meeting and check out equipment Tuesday at 1 p.m. Seniors and lettermen will check out equipment next Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. and all others are to report to the public schools stadium for theirs Wednesday 10:30 a.m.

To prepare themselves for the hard practices to come, all boys should be working out daily in football shoes. All participants are required to have a medical examination before checking out equipment.

Parker's Garage
For
Johnson Outboards
Lawn Mowers-Boats
Radiator Repairs
Parts-Service

Sports Corner

By Ron Jaynes

Broadcasting said Tuesday night it has learned that Montreal will lose its National League baseball franchise because the city is unable to fiance a dome for its stadium.

In a broadcast over its radio and television stations, WGN said "a high baseball official" reported the franchise would be shifted to either Buffalo, N. Y., or Milwaukee, Wis.

Montreal would have had to raise $5 million to build the dome, WGN said.

The formal announcement is expected Wednesday, WGN said.

--

Professional rodeo's Larrupin' Larry Mahan could well be on the way toward breaking the single season's money record he set last year, the Rodeo Cowboys Association said today.

Mahan won a record $51,996 last year in saddle and bareback bronc riding and bull riding and had pocketed $40,358 in 1966.

From early July Mahan, 24, has won $8,532 at 12 major rodeos across the nation, bringing his season's winnings to $29,628. At this same time a year ago, the Brooks, Ore., cowboy had gleaned the rodeo arenas of $28,876. Full statistics from a number of smaller rodeos where Mahan competed recently were not immediately available, the R.C.A. said.

Major rodeos at Casper, Wyo., Deadwood, S.D., and Helena, Mont., were completed over the past weekend. Mahan picked up All Around Cowboy honors at Deadwood, where he won $876. He also pocketed $564 at Casper.

Glenn Franklin, a calf roper from House, N. M., trails Mahan in the race for the 1968 world All Around Cowboy crown. Franklin has won $24,605 so far in calf and team roping, and is well ahead of the field for the calf roping title.

In addition to the All Around lead, Mahan is presently ranked fourth in world saddle bronc riding standings, fifth in bareback bronc riding, and 12th in bull riding. Mahan, 5'9" and 155 pounds, was the 1965 and '67 bull riding champion.

Doug Brown, 22, Silverton, Ore., who joined the R.C.A. three years ago, has been making recent charges in saddle bronc and bull riding. He won All Around honors at Casper for the second consecutive year, and will keep the traveling trophy if he repeats in 1969.

Shawn Davis of Whitehall, Mont., reigning saddle bronc riding titlist, strengthened his lead for the 1968 crown by tying for first in that event at Helena, worth $474.

Bob Mayo, Grinnell, Ia., is in second place in bareback bronc riding, but has been winning heavily in recent weeks, including a $644 check at Helena.

The race for the 1968 bull riding championship is wide open. George Paul, 21, Del Rio, Tex., in only his second full year as a pro, is the event leader with $14,024. His opposite number in professional bull riding is 47-year-old Freckles Brown of Soper, Okla., who is second with $11,473. The two tied for second at Helena, each winning $470.

EVENT WINNERS

Casper -- saddle bronc riding, Winston Bruce, Calgary, Alta; $861; bareback bronc, Larry Mahan, Brooks, Ore., $564; bull riding, Larry Davis, Homedale, Ida., $840; calf roping, Ernest Forsberg, Chatsworth, Calif., $832; steer wrestling, John W. Jones, Morro Bay, Calif., $1,085.

Deadwood - saddle bronc, Jim Wise, Loveland, Colo., $467; bareback bronc, tie, Larry Mahan, Brooks, Ore., $374 and John Edwards, Red Lodge, Mont., $548; bull riding, Doug Brown, Silverton, Ore., $626; calf roping, J. R. Kvineld, Riverton, Wyo., $488; steer wrestling, Billy Hale, Checotah, Okla., $623.

Helena -- saddle bronc, tie, Shawn Davis, Whitehall, Mont., Ralph Maynard, San Diego, Calif., and Winston Bruce, Calgary, Alta., $474 each; bareback bronc, Bob Mayo, Grinnell, Ia., $644; bull riding, Ken Stanton, Weiser, Ida., $752; calf roping, Gary Murphy, Richey, Mont., $644; steer wrestling, tie, Jim Houston, Omaha, Neb., and Rolfe Graham, Ft. Laramie, Wyo., $684 each.

Cowboys, Stock Arrive For Rodeo

Cowboys and the stock for the Rodeo, which opens tomorrow nightt at the Jaycee Bootheel arena, northwest of the airport have begun arriving for the four exciting days of action.

Some 55 entrants are expected to be vying for $7,500 in prizes.

Tonight will kick off rodeo week with a parade at 7:30 p.m.

LEADERS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

Batting (275 at bats)—Carew, Minn., .295; K. Harrelson, Bost., .294.

Runs — McAuliffe, Det., 70; Yastrzemski, Bost., 62.

Runs batted in—K. Harrelson, Bost., 91; F. Howard, Wash., 77.

Hits—Uhlaender, Minn., 121; Bando, Oak., 114.

Doubles—R. Smith, Bost., 29; B. Robinson, Balt., 25.

Triples—McCraw, Chic., 9; Fregosi, Calif., 8; McAuliffe, Det., 8; Stroud, Wash., 8.

Home runs — F. Howard, Wash., 31; K. Harrelson, Bost., 28.

Stolen bases — Campaneris, Oak., 35; Cardenal, Cleve., 24.

Pitching (10 decisions)—McLain, Det., 22-3, .880; Tiant, Cleve., 17-7, .708.

Strikeouts — McDowell, Cleve., 216; Tiant, Cleve., 196.

National League

Batting (275 at bats) — M. Alou, Pitt., .329; Rose, Cin., .326.

Runs—Brock, St.L., 64; Rose, Cin., 63.

Runs batted in—McCovey, S.F., 69; Perez, Cin., 61; H. Aaron, Atl., 61.

Hits—Flood, St.L., 139; F. Alou, Atl., 138.

Doubles — Brock, St.L., 33; Staub, Houst., 29.

Triples—Brock, Stl., 12; Clemente, Pitt., 10.

Home runs — McCovey, S.F., 26; R. Allen, Phil., 22.

Two No-Hitters Top Final First Round Action at Farris

Two no-hitters, the second and third of the tournament highlighted last night's final first round action of the 13th Annual Little League invitational baseball tournament for 11 and 12 year olds at Farris Field.

Charleston and the National league Aces got no hit pitching performances as they posted 4-1 and 4-2 wins respectively. Chaffee won the nightcap 6-5 over Portageville.

Charleston took its 4-1 no-hit victory over New Madrid behind Delay, who faced 27 batters in the seven innings of play.

Dyer posted the win for the Aces. He helped his winning cause with a home run as he won 4-2.

Chaffee out-scored Portageville 6-5 who outhit the winners 8-4 and posted the win for Heeb.

Tonight's schedule is in quarterfinal round play with Morley facing Bell City in the 7 p.m. opener and the National All-Stars going against Illmo-Scott City, who drew a first round bye at 9 p.m.

LITTLE LEAGUE TOURNEY
FARRIS FIELD
NEW MADRID (1)

NAME	AB	R	H
Townsend	1	0	0
M. Phillips	3	0	0
Fowler	3	0	0
Henderson	2	1	0
Buchanan	1	0	0
Robinson	3	0	0
Carter	1	0	0
Davis	1	0	0
F. Phillips	2	0	0
Glenn	2	0	0
TOTALS	20	1	0

CHARLESTON (4)

NAME	AB	R	H
Frayser	3	2	2
Griggs	3	2	1
Delay	3	0	1
Halter	1	0	0
Glenn	2	0	0
Davis	0	0	0
McDowell	2	0	0
Morrow	2	0	0
Cassell	2	0	0
TOTALS	18	4	4

Winning pitcher Delay
Losing Pitcher Henderson

DEXTER (2)

NAME	AB	R	H
Mathis	1	0	0
Edwards	3	0	0
Backfish	3	0	0
Babb	3	0	0
Lovins	0	1	0
Cooksey	2	1	0
Swinger	3	0	0
Morrow	3	0	0
Renfro	2	0	0
TOTALS	20	2	0

NATIONAL ACES (4)

NAME	AB	R	H
Winchester	3	0	2
Eisenbach	2	1	0
Dyer	2	2	1
Saulters	3	0	1
Lawrance	2	0	0
Schatzley	2	0	0
Francis	1	0	0
Farris	1	0	0
Lewis	1	0	0
Sellers	2	1	0
TOTALS	19	4	4

Winning pitcher Dyer
Losing Pitcher Cooksey
Home Runs: Dyer

PORTAGEVILLE (5)

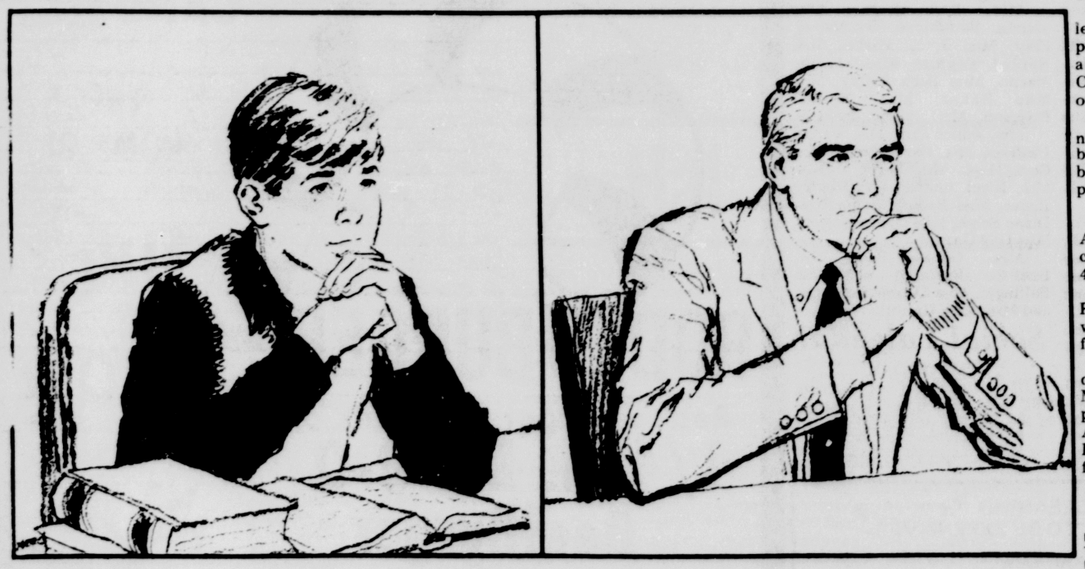
NAME	AB	R	H
Drerup	3	1	1
Harmon	5	0	1
Huck	4	2	1
Fullerton	4	0	1
Harris	1	0	0
Young	4	1	0
Deere	4	0	1
Hawkins	4	0	0
Jones	2	0	0
Richardson	1	0	0
Clayton	1	0	1
TOTALS	33	5	8

CHAFFEE (6)

NAME	AB	R	H
Tod Heeb	3	1	0
Curd	3	0	1
Tom Heeb	4	1	1
Richbourg	3	0	1
McConnell	2	0	0
Siebert	3	1	0
Wilson	3	1	0
Cook	3	1	2
Garland	3	1	0
TOTALS	27	6	4

Winning pitcher Heeb
Losing Pitcher Harmon
Doubles: Huck; Deere; Tom Heeb; Cook

How your teen-age son can become an executive with a business of his own



(and grow up to be a success)

YOUR HOPES for your boy's success in life can start taking shape today. Right now.

With a business of his own.

A business in which he gains a sense of responsibility and dependability, learns to sell and to get along with people, learns the basics of business and the value of money (like any well-run business, his will show a good profit).

The business we are suggesting is a newspaper route.

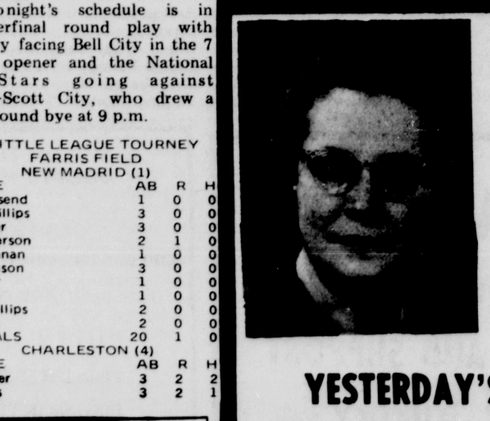
Newspaper route management is the best way we know of in which a boy can apply in a practical way the lessons he learns in the classroom. This helps him to be a better student. It also gives him a headstart in the business of life.

A successful man we know told us the other day: "Surprising as it may seem, the elementary training I got as a newspaper carrierboy has helped me more than any other single thing I can name in understanding the conduct of business."

And he added, "This is why if my boy is able to qualify I want him to have a newspaper route."

The people in our circulation department will be pleased to tell you how your son can qualify—and they will help him get a route of his own in your neighborhood. They also will give him a big start toward success in life. Ask today—

THE DAILY STANDARD



THANK YOU FOR YOUR VOTES IN YESTERDAY'S ELECTION

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The store that cares...about you!

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CHUCK ROAST
"Super-Right"
"The quality beef" is on sale today! Be sure to buy several of these delicious roasts this weekend . . . Your complete satisfaction is guaranteed!
45¢ Lb.

¼ Pork Loin — Sliced Into Chops 9-11 Per Pkg. Lb. 69c
Braunschweiger — By the Piece Lb. 69c
Seafood Dinner — Cap'n John's 9-Oz. Pkg. 59c

WESTERN GROWN
SEEDLESS GRAPES
29¢ Lb.

Iceberg Head Lettuce — Each Head 25c
Red Ripe Peaches — Southern Grown 3 Lbs. 59c
California Plums — Sweet Juicy Lb. 38c

EXTRAORDINARY EVENT!
COLORFUL CASUAL IRONSTONE

BONUS VALUE THIS WEEK!
4 SALAD PLATES
$1.99
no purchase required no limit

BONUS VALUE THIS WEEK!
BREAD & BUTTER PLATES
22¢ each with every $5 you spend no limit

WATCH FOR 2 BONUS VALUE FEATURES EVERY WEEK!
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Plaid Stamps Too!

Iona Yellow Cling Peaches 29-Oz. Tin 25c
Jane Parker Apple Pie Ea. 39c
Buy One Get One FREE, A&P Free Aspirins 2 Btls. of 100 79c
Jane Parker Twin Pack Potato Chips 1-Lb. Box 59c
Orange, Grape Drink Tropi-Cal-Low 2 ½-Gal. Btls. 89c

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STORE HOURS: Mon. - Thurs. - 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. - Fri.-Sat.- 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

All-Time Purse Nears $50 Million

By the end of 1968, professional rodeo cowboys will have won more than $50 million in the past 16 years.

Members of the Rodeo Cowboys Association who pursue this lucrative arena prize money will compete in Sikeston's annual Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo, scheduled for four performances, with evening action Thursday through Saturday, and a matinee Sunday (Aug. 8-11).

At the 1967 rodeo here 41 entries competed for shares of $7,300 in prize money. The same amount is expected to be up for grabs this year.

Sports fans will see competition among the unique cowboy - athletes in saddle and bareback bronc riding, bull riding, calf roping and steer wrestling.

The rodeo is one of more than 500 approved annually by the R.C.A. As such money won here will be added to the cowboys' previous winnings in the race for the 1968 championships. There were 537 R.C.A. -- sanctioned rodeos in 42 states and four provinces in 1967, with prize money exceeding $3.6 million.

Competition here will be conducted under nationally - recognized rules, with 19 pertaining to the care and treatment of rodeo livestock. They were written by the R.C.A. in conjunction with a national humane organization.

One of the winningest cowboys recently has been Larry Mahan, 24, Brooks, Ore., who pocketed $40,358 in 1966, a record $51,996 in 1967 and has more than $20,000 this year.

Cowboys' arena entries close at 6 p.m., DST, Wednesday (Aug. 7).

Arena livestock will be provided by Kinney Brothers Rodeo Co., Sulphur, La., which has had bucking broncs and bulls selected for action in the classic National Finals Rodeos.

Ken Curtis or Festus Haggen of TV's Gunsmoke will be the 1968 Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo Star. As a musician, singer, actor and TV star Festus will entertain at each of the four performances.

The enlarged arena is located on the Northwest corner of the Sikeston Airport and now seats in excess of 10,000 persons.

The night performances begin at 8 p.m. with the matinee set for 4 p.m.

JIM PAINTER of Wagoner, Okla., has indicated he will compete this year in the Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo. Painter has been one of pro rodeo'stop steer wrestlers, finishing fourth for the 1960 title, seventh in 1962, 13th in 1965 and 18th in 1966.

Pre-Season Competition Opens For Big Red Friday

ST. LOUIS -- The drudgery of two-a-days, the hard work under a blazing sun, the gruelling scrimmage sessions of a football training camp start to produce results this week at the St. Louis Football Cardinals begin their pre-season competition.

The Big Red and the Pittsburgh Steelers square off at 8:05 p.m. Friday at Civic Center Busch Memorial Stadium in the annual game to benefit the Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children.

Head Coach Charley Winner, calling the 1968 camp the best he's seen with the Cardinals, plans to use as many candidates as possible.

"The best way to find out who deserves to be No. 1 at a given position is to put everyone in game competition and then decide," Winner pointed out. "We will try to play everyone and let the jobs be won on merit."

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California	51	60	.459	18
Chicago	47	60	.439	10
Wash'n.	40	67	.374	27

Tuesday's Results

Minnesota 5, Baltimore 4
Boston 8, Chicago 2
California 10-0, Wash'ton 3-1
Detroit 2-5, Cleveland 1-2, 1st game 17 innings, 2nd game 8 innings, suspended, curfew
Only games scheduled

Today's Games

Boston at Chicago
Oakland at New York 2
Cleveland at Detroit, N, also completion of Tuesday night's suspended game.
California at Washington, N
Minnesota at Baltimore 2 twi-night

Thursday's Games

Cleveland at Detroit, N
California at Washington, N
Oakland at New York, N
Boston vs. Chicago, at Milwaukee, N
Minnesota at Baltimore

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	72	40	.643	—
Chicago	59	53	.527	13
Cincinnati	56	51	.523	13½
Atlanta	58	54	.518	14
San Fran.	56	54	.509	15
Pittsburgh	54	57	.486	17½
Phila'phia	51	58	.468	19½
New York	52	62	.456	21
Los Angeles	50	62	.446	22
Houston	47	64	.423	24½

Tuesday's Results

New York 4, Houston 1
Chicago 4, Atlanta 3
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Pittsburgh 4, Los Angeles 1

Today's Games

Philadelphia at San Fran.
Chicago at Atlanta, N
New York at Houston, N
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, N
Cincinnati at St. Louis, N

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh at Houston
Chicago at Atlanta, N
Cincinnati at St. Louis, N
Philadelphia at Los Ang'es, N
Only games scheduled

Parker's Garage
For
Johnson Outboards
Lawn Mowers-Boats
Radiator Repairs
Parts-Service

Cards Struggling; Hold 13-Game Bulge

If Cincinnati can find a way of pitching Jim Maloney every time they face the St. Louis Cardinals, they might restore some health to the National League pennant race.

The Reds' hard-throwing righthander shackled the Cardinals on five hits and led the Reds run to a 5-0 victory Tuesday night.

That cut the Cards' lead over the third place Reds to 13½ games. But more importantly the Reds are back within 11 games of the Cardinals on the loss side.

Maloney's performance might have been even more impressive if he could have found some way of avoiding pitching to Dal Maxvill.

The Cardinals slender shortstop slapped three hits off Maloney in three at-bats.

Curt Flood and Orlando Cepeda got the other hits.

Maloney's record is only 10-7 on the season, but his lifetime record against the Redbirds now is 11-5.

Lee May scored the only run Maloney needed in the second inning. He extended his hitting streak to 19 games with a single off loser Steve CArlton 11-6. Two outs later he was home on Tommie Helms' single.

Then the Reds blew Carlton out of the game with four runs in the eighth inning. Leo Cardenas started the drive-hit outburst with a lead-off home run. Carlton got the next two men, but Vada Pinson kept the inning going with a single and Alex Johnson followed with a single.

The Cardinals might have gotten out of the inning with no more trouble but for a costly error by Julian Javier. Instead Johnny Bench and Tony Peroz each singled to drive in the unearned runs of the inning.

Meanwhile Maloney kept hacking away at the Cardinals. Nobody ever got past second base.

The Reds send no-hit pitcher George Culver 9-10 against Mel Nelson 1-1.

The Atlanta Braves fumbled the ball and Don Drysdale couldn't pick it up.

The Braves committed four errors in the first inning Tuesday night on the way to a 4-3 loss to Chicago that gave the Cubs undisputed possession of second place in the National League.

Drysdale bobbled Maury Wills' bases-loaded roller in the ninth inning and the Pittsburgh Pirates added two more runs for a 4-1 victory over the skidding Los Angeles Dodgers' ace.

Cincinnati's Jim Maloney stopped the first-place St. Louis Cardinals 5-0 with a five-hitter; San Francisco trimmed Philadelphia 4-1 behind the hitting of rookie Bobby Bonds and the New York Mets topped Houston 4-1 on rookie Kevin Collins' three-run ninth-inning homer.

In the American League, Detroit beat Cleveland 2-1 in 17 innings and led the Indians 5-2 after eight innings of their doubleheader nightcap when play was suspended because of a curfew; California trounced Washington 10-3 before bowing to the Senators 1-0; Boston drubbed the Chicago White Sox 8-2 and Minnesota nipped Baltimore 5-4.

The Cubs capitalized on two errors by Felipe Alou—on the same play—and one each by Marty Martinez and Felix Millan for a 3-0 first-inning lead at Atlanta.

Fifth-inning doubles by Al Spangler and Randy Hundley sent another Chicago run home and the Cubs weathered a late comeback by the Braves for the seventh victory in eight games.

Hank Aaron and Alou hit bases-empty homers for Atlanta before Phil Regan, the Cubs' relief ace, nailed the victory for starter Joe Niekro.

The Pirates broke a 1-1 tie at Los Angeles on Drysdale's second error in the ninth and Willie Stargell provided insurance with a two-run single.

Bill Mazeroski and Jerry May singled with one out and moved up one base apiece on Drysdale's wild pickoff attempt. First baseman Ron Fairly then fielded pinch hitter Manny Jimenez' grounder but failed to make a play after bluffing a throw home.

That filled the bases and set the stage for the decisive misplay by Drysdale, who has lost his last four decisions for a 12-10 season mark.

Gaylord Perry stopped the Phillies on three hits and leveled his record at 10-10. Loser Larry Jackson yielded just one hit—Bonds' triple—until the eighth, when Jim Davenport, Bonds, Dave Marshall and Willie McCovey reached him for singles.

Collins grounded into a force play with the bases loaded in the seventh, driving in New York's first run, and drilled his first major league homer followingssingles by Cleon Jones and Ed Kranepool in the ninth.

H. S. Football Practice Opens August 15

The 1968 Sikeston High School football season will officially open, Aug. 15, with the first practice beginning at 9 a.m. reportes Head Coach William R. Sapp today.

All interested freshman will have a squad meeting and check out equipment Tuesday at 1 p.m. Seniors and lettermen will check out equipment next Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. and all others are to report to the public schools stadium for theirs Wednesday 10:30 a.m.

To prepare themselves for the hard practices to come, all boys should be working out daily in football shoes. All participants are required to have a medical examination before checking out equipment.

Morehouse Tourney Opens with Bernie, Bloomfield Winning

MOREHOUSE - Action in the Morehouse Little League baseball invitational opened last night with Bernie posting a 14-2 win over Marston and Bloomfield taking Matthews 2-1.

Action resumes in the eight-team field Thursday night as Morehouse goes against Richland at 7 p.m. and Poplar Bluff tangles with Dexter in the 8:30 p.m. final.

Semi-finals will be played Friday with the finals set for Saturday.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BATTING - Kevin Collins, Mets, drove in four runs with a ground out and his first major league homer, a three-run shot in the ninth inning that gave New York a 4-1 victoryover Houston.

PITCHING - Joe Coleman, Senators, scattered four hits and struck out eight in taming California 1-0 in the second game of a doubleheader.

Sports Corner

By Ron Jaynes

Broadcasting said Tuesday night it has learned that Montreal will lose its National League baseball franchise because the city is unable to fiance a dome for its stadium.

In a broadcast over its radio and television stations, WGN said "a high baseball official" reported the franchise would be shifted to either Buffalo, N. Y., or Milwaukee, Wis.

Montreal would have had to raise $5 million to build the dome, WGN said.

The formal announcement is expected Wednesday, WGN said.

--

Professional rodeo's Larrupin' Larry Mahan could well be on the way toward breaking the single season's money record he set last year, the Rodeo Cowboys Association said today.

Mahan won a record $51,996 last year in saddle and bareback bronc riding and bull riding and had pocketed $40,358 in 1966.

From early July Mahan, 24, has won $8,532 at 12 major rodeos across the nation, bringing his season's winnings to $29,628. At this same time a year ago, the Brooks, Ore., cowboy had gleaned the rodeo arenas of $28,876. Full statistics from a number of smaller rodeos where Mahan competed recently were not immediately available, the R.C.A. said.

Major rodeos at Casper, Wyo., Deadwood, S.D., and Helena, Mont., were completed over the past weekend. Mahan picked up All Around Cowboy honors at Deadwood, where he won $876. He also pocketed $564 at Casper.

Glenn Franklin, a calf roper from House, N. M., trails Mahan in the race for the 1968 world All Around Cowboy crown. Franklin has won $24,605 so far in calf and team roping, and is well ahead of the field for the calf roping title.

In addition to the All Around lead, Mahan is presently ranked fourth in world saddle bronc riding standings, fifth in bareback bronc riding, and 12th in bull riding. Mahan, 5'9" and 155 pounds, was the 1965 and '67 bull riding champion.

Doug Brown, 22, Silverton, Ore., who joined the R.C.A. three years ago, has been making recent charges in saddle bronc and bull riding. He won All Around honors at Casper for the second consecutive year, and will keep the traveling trophy if he repeats in 1969.

Shawn Davis of Whitehall, Mont., reigning saddle bronc riding titlist, strengthened his lead for the 1968 crown by tying for first in that event at Helena, worth $474.

Bob Mayo, Grinnell, Ia., is in second place in bareback bronc riding, but has been winning heavily in recent weeks, including a $644 check at Helena.

The race for the 1968 bull riding championship is wide open. George Paul, 21, Del Rio, Tex., in only his second full year as a pro, is the event leader with $14,024. His opposite number in professional bull riding is 47-year-old Freckles Brown of Soper, Okla., who is second with $11,473. The two tied for second at Helena, each winning $470.

EVENT WINNERS

Casper -- saddle bronc riding, Winston Bruce, Calgary, Alta; $861; bareback bronc, Larry Mahan, Brooks, Ore., $564; bull riding, Larry Davis, Homedale, Ida., $840; calf roping, Ernest Forsberg, Chatsworth, Calif., $832; steer wrestling, John W. Jones, Morro Bay, Calif., $1,085.

Deadwood - saddle bronc, Jim Wise, Loveland, Colo., $467; bareback bronc, tie, Larry Mahan, Brooks, Ore., $374 and John Edwards, Red Lodge, Mont., $548; bull riding, Doug Brown, Silverton, Ore., $626; calf roping, J. R. Kvineld, Riverton, Wyo., $488; steer wrestling, Billy Hale, Checotah, Okla., $623.

Helena -- saddle bronc, tie, Shawn Davis, Whitehall, Mont., Ralph Maynard, San Diego, Calif., and Winston Bruce, Calgary, Alta., $474 each; bareback bronc, Bob Mayo, Grinnell, Ia., $644; bull riding, Ken Stanton, Weiser, Ida., $752; calf roping, Gary Murphy, Richey, Mont., $644; steer wrestling, tie, Jim Houston, Omaha, Neb., and Rolfe Graham, Ft. Laramie, Wyo., $684 each.

Cowboys, Stock Arrive For Rodeo

Cowboys and the stock for the Rodeo, which opens tomorrow nightt at the Jaycee Bootheel arena, northwest of the airport have begun arriving for the four exciting days of action.

Some 55 entrants are expected to be vying for $7,500 in prizes.

Tonight will kick off rodeo week with a parade at 7:30 p.m.

LEADERS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

Batting (275 at bats)—Carew, Minn., .296; K. Harrelson, Bost., .294.

Runs — McAuliffe, Det., 70; Yastrzemski, Bost., 62.

Runs batted in—K. Harrelson, Bost., 91; F. Howard, Wash., 77.

Hits—Uhlaender, Minn., 121; Bando, Oak., 114.

Doubles—R. Smith, Bost., 29; B. Robinson, Balt., 25.

Triples—McCraw, Chic., 9; Fregosi, Calif., 8; McAuliffe, Det., 8; Stroud, Wash., 8.

Home runs — F. Howard, Wash., 31; K. Harrelson, Bost., 28.

Stolen bases — Campaneris, Oak., 35; Cardenal, Cleve., 24.

Pitching (10 decisions)—McLain, Det., 22-3, .880; Tiant, Cleve., 17-7, .708.

Strikeouts — McDowell, Cleve., 216; Tiant, Cleve., 196.

National League

Batting (275 at bats) — M. Alou, Pitt., .329; Rose, Cin., .326.

Runs—Brock, St.L., 64; Rose, Cin., 63.

Runs batted in—McCovey, S.F., 69; Perez, Cin., 61; H. Aaron, Atl., 61.

Hits—Flood, St.L., 139; F. Alou, Atl., 138.

Doubles — Brock, St.L., 33; Staub, Houst., 29.

Triples—Brock, Stl., 12; Clemente, Pitt., 10.

Home runs — McCovey, S.F., 26; R. Allen, Phil., 22.

Two No-Hitters Top Final First Round Action at Farris

Two no-hitters, the second and third of the tournament highlighted last night's final first round action of the 13th Annual Little League invitational baseball tournament for 11 and 12 year olds at Farris Field.

Charleston and the National league Aces got no hit pitching performances as they posted 4-1 and 4-2 wins respectively. Chaffee won the nightcap 6-5 over Portageville.

Charleston took its 4-1 no-hit victory over New Madrid behind Delay, who faced 27 batters in the seven innings of play.

Dyer posted the win for the Aces. He helped his winning cause with a home run as he won 4-2.

Chaffee out-scored Portageville 6-5 who outhit the winners 8-4 and posted the win for Heeb.

Tonight's schedule is in quarterfinal round play with Morley facing Bell City in the 7 p.m. opener and the National All-Stars going against Illmo-Scott City, who drew a first round bye at 9 p.m.

LITTLE LEAGUE TOURNEY
FARRIS FIELD
NEW MADRID (1)

NAME	AB	R	H
Townsend	1	0	0
M. Phillips	3	0	0
Fowler	3	0	0
Henderson	2	1	0
Buchanan	1	0	0
Robinson	3	0	0
Carter	1	0	0
Davis	1	0	0
F. Phillips	2	0	0
Glenn	2	0	0
TOTALS	20	1	0

CHARLESTON (4)

NAME	AB	R	H
Frayser	3	2	2
Griggs	3	2	1
Delay	3	0	1
Halter	1	0	0
Glenn	2	0	0
Davis	0	0	0
McDowell	2	0	0
Morrow	2	0	0
Cassell	2	0	0
TOTALS	18	4	4

Winning pitcher Delay
Losing Pitcher Henderson

DEXTER (2)

NAME	AB	R	H
Mathis	1	0	0
Edwards	3	0	0
Backfish	3	0	0
Babb	3	0	0
Lovins	0	1	0
Cooksey	2	1	0
Swinger	3	0	0
Morrow	3	0	0
Renfro	2	0	0
TOTALS	20	2	0

NATIONAL ACES (4)

NAME	AB	R	H
Winchester	3	0	2
Eisenbach	2	1	0
Dyer	2	2	1
Saulters	3	0	1
Lawrance	2	0	0
Schatzley	2	0	0
Francis	1	0	0
Farris	1	0	0
Lewis	1	0	0
Sellers	2	1	0
TOTALS	19	4	4

Winning pitcher Dyer
Losing Pitcher Cooksey
Home Runs: Dyer

PORTAGEVILLE (5)

NAME	AB	R	H
Drerup	3	1	1
Harmon	5	0	1
Huck	4	2	1
Fullerton	4	0	0
Harris	1	1	0
Young	4	1	0
Deere	4	0	3
Hawkins	4	0	0
Jones	2	0	0
Richardson	1	0	0
Clayton	1	0	1
TOTALS	33	5	8

CHAFFEE (6)

NAME	AB	R	H
Tod Heeb	3	1	0
Curd	3	0	1
Tom Heeb	4	1	1
Richbourg	3	0	1
McConnell	2	0	0
Siebert	3	1	0
Wilson	3	1	2
Cook	3	1	0
Garland	3	1	0
TOTALS	27	6	4

Winning pitcher Heeb
Losing Pitcher Harmon
Doubles: Huck; Deere; Tom Heeb; Cook

How your teen-age son can become an executive with a business of his own

(and grow up to be a success)

YOUR HOPES for your boy's success in life can start taking shape today. Right now.

With a business of his own.

A business in which he gains a sense of responsibility and dependability, learns to sell and to get along with people, learns the basics of business and the value of money (like any well-run business, his will show a good profit).

The business we are suggesting is a newspaper route.

Newspaper route management is the best way we know of in which a boy can apply in a practical way the lessons he learns in the classroom. This helps him to be a better student. It also gives him a headstart in the business of life.

A successful man we know told us the other day: "Surprising as it may seem, the elementary training I got as a newspaper carrierboy has helped me more than any other single thing I can name in understanding the conduct of business."

And he added, "This is why if my boy is able to qualify I want him to have a newspaper route."

The people in our circulation department will be pleased to tell you how your son can qualify—and they will help him get a route of his own in your neighborhood. They also will give him a big start toward success in life. Ask today—

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"The quality beef" is on sale today! Be sure to buy several of these delicious roasts this weekend . . . Your complete satisfaction is guaranteed!

¼ Pork Loin — Sliced Into Chops 9-11 Per Pkg. Lb. 69c
Braunschweiger — By the Piece Lb. 69¢
Seafood Dinner — Cap'n John's 9-Oz. Pkg. 59c

WESTERN GROWN SEEDLESS GRAPES 29¢ Lb.

Iceberg Head Lettuce — Each Head 25c
Red Ripe Peaches — Southern Grown 3 Lbs. 59c
California Plums — Sweet Juicy Lb. 38c

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BONUS VALUE THIS WEEK! BREAD & BUTTER PLATES 22c each with every $5 you spend no limit

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Jane Parker Apple Pie Ea. 39c
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Jane Parker Twin Pack Potato Chips 1-Lb. Box 59c
Orange, Grape Drink Tropi-Cal-Low 2 ½ Gal. Btls. 89c

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CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

Mail Box

Mr. C. L. Blanton, Jr.
Publisher
Sikeston, Standard
Sikeston, Missouri 63801

Dear Mr. Blanton:

It is my practice to prepare a mimeographed letter to my constituents whenever the volume of mail on a particular issue requires it. This allows me to reply to each of my constituents in the necessary depth and detail.

Attached for your perusal is a copy of a form letter which I have prepared regarding S. 2658, which would provide for an increase in vehicle weight and width limitations on the Interstate Highway Systems.

I welcome any questions or comments you may have on this matter.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,
THOMAS B. CURTIS

Thank you for your recent letter concerning S. 2658, which would provide for an increase in vehicle weight and width limitations on the Interstate Highway Systems. Please pardon my use of a mimeographed letter in response. I have had to resort to this means of reply because I have received a large number of inquiries. I welcome any further comments or questions you may have on this matter.

S. 2658 would authorize the states to increase the maximum width of trucks from 96 inches, as currently permitted. to 102 inches. The weight carried on one axle would be allowed to rise to 20,000 pounds from 18,000 pounds, and the weight permitted to be carried on a tandem - axle system would be raised to 34,000 pounds. This measure was passed by the Senate on April 4 without a dissenting vote but also without much study or debate and referred to the House Committee on Public Works. The Subcommittee on Roads took up the bill. This committee is chaired by John C. Kluczynski (D.-Ill.). William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.) serves as ranking minority member.

Six days of hearings were held on highway legislation, specifically the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968. S. 2658 was one of the subject matters of this series. The Subcommittee ordered the bill reported to the full majority of the committee recommended that the bill pass with two minor amendments on the theory that the benefits to be derived from the increased sizes and weights of motor vehicles permitted by the legislation would offset the increased maintenance and construction costs for the highway system. The majority of the committee states that highway safety will not be jeopardized as a result of the proposed maximum allowable dimensions and weights. It further emphasizes that the ultimate decisions related to vehicle sizes and weights will be made by the states individually after consideration by the state legislatures of the relevant factors.

The minority view, as represented by Congressmen Everett, Schwengel, McCarthy, Kee, Cleveland and McEwen, emphasizes the lack of agreement of engineers as to the desirability of increased dimensions and weights, the traffic hazards caused by the lack of any limitation on length and the increase in allowable width, and the fact that the bill will affect all other highways which may be used to enter or exit from the Interstate System. A further consideration is the damage to the highways which might be caused by heavier vehicles.

It is the minority's belief that S. 2658 should not be enacted until additional user taxes are imposed upon the beneficiaries of the bill. The minority cities the U. S. Department of Transportation estimates that it will cost $2,800 million for new construction and up grading of older highways if every state takes advantage of this new authorization. The majority recognizes that there will be added costs. Thus the bill may have important tax aspects which have not been fully considered.

As the second ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, which has responsibility for all tax legislation, including the financing of the federal defense highway program, I am concerned that this committee was not consulted and given the opportunity to study the possible financial repercussions of the bill ingreater depth.

An additional important factor to me is the capacity of bridges in the Interstate System to safely accommodate the weights permitted by this legislation. The Department of Transportation and the State highway departments are currently engaged in a study of all highway and railroad bridges to determine the capabilities of these bridges to safely withstand today's traffic conditions. The results of their study will not be available for congressional consideration for some time. Thus, it is apparent we would be legislating to increase legal weights before we have received information on the capabilities of bridges to facilitate such weights if we pass this bill.

Opposition has been expressed by the American Automobile Association, the U. S. conference of Mayors and State highway departments. The action of the Public Works Committee, Congressmen Cleveland and McEwen endorse the reservations of the minority view. Their present opposition to S. 2658 is based on the belief that there has not been the adequate time and study necessary to resolve these reservations.

The bill has been given a rule by the House Rules Committee but has not yet been scheduled for House consideration.

I appreciate having your views in regard to this bill. Please be assured that I will give the measure my careful attention when it comes before the House.

Sincerely,
THOMAS B. CURTIS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DR. DAVID J. PITTMAN, director of the Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, has been named chairman of the 28th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism in Washington, D. C., Sept. 15-20.

Freight cars owned by U.S. railroads could form a train 15,000 miles long.

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Czechs Cling To Press Freedom

PRAGUE (AP) — Czechoslovakia's new press freedom is settling down at a level that compares favorably with those Western countries where restrictions on news are at a minimum.

Editors use more self restraint than in the first few months after censorship was lifted, but their main concern is the national interest.

The free press has been a chief target of Czechoslovakia's Communist critics. Revival of censorship was one of the chief demands of the Warsaw letter signed by the Communist parties of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Czechoslovak party's new leaders rejected this and have made plain that censorship was not part of the deal in the propaganda truce agreed to at their meeting in Bratislava Saturday with the signers of the Warsaw letter.

"From our point of view, the halt in polemics in no way reduces the duty of the newspaperman to inform his readers broadly and truthfully," said the youth newspaper Mlada Fronta after the Bratislava meeting.

"We believe that Czechoslovak newspapermen are mature enough to avoid all the cheap invectives and provocations which filled the press of the five (Warsaw letter signers)."

The new leaders in Prague who ousted Antonin Novotny from his post of party chairman in January maintain that the country can have a free press and communism too.

The press helped the new leaders consolidate their position by publicizing the Stalinism of Novotny and his conservative associates. The papers were instrumental in his ouster from the presidency of the country in March, when censorship was officially removed.

The only formal restriction on editors now is a 35-page list of economic and other official secrets that has been considerably pruned under pressure from journalists.

The list, or some version of it, will become part of a new press law that Parliament is to pass later this year. It may also be coupled with new libel legislation. The present law provides a maximum fine of 400 crowns— $25—and does not permit damage suits.

Most editors are members of the Communist party or other organizations in the Communist-led National Front. From time to time, they are asked by the party leadership not to stress particular stories or to write about particular subjects.

Direct attacks against Soviet leaders will probably fall in this category following the Bratislava meeting.

Over two-thirds of the human body is water.

Island Series Calls Denning Back to TV

HONOLULU (AP) — "People ask me if I came to the islands because I was bitter about Hollywood. Of course not. I had 30 wonderful years in Hollywood. But I found out there are other things in life besides facing a camera."

Richard Denning, still as deucedly handsome as when he romanced Dorothy Lamour in South Sea epics, was telling about his new life. Three years ago he gave up his acting career to spend most of his time on the neighboring island of Maui. He was engaged in his favorite sport of skin-diving when the call came for him to go back to work. He was asked to replace Lew Ayres as Hawaii's governor in the new CBS television series, "Hawaii Five-O." Ayres had played the role in the two-hour pilot film and was scheduled to continue in the series; but the part proved too infrequent and Ayres withdrew.

"I'm grateful to Lew," said Denning. "This is exactly what I have been looking for. I told my agent: I don't want to work unless it's something in the islands and doesn't require much time."

How can he afford such independence? He explained:

"I started at Paramount in 1936, and I was doing well by the time the war came along. Co-starring with Dotty Lamour in 'Beyond the Blue Horizon' wasn't bad.

"After four years in the service, I came back to find I had been replaced. Paramount had to put me back on the contract list, but I wasn't given any pictures. For an 18-month period after I left the studio, I didn't work at all.

"That's when I learned to conserve my resources. My wife (actress Evelyn Ankers) and our daughter and I lived in a trailer that was parked at Malibu in the summer and in Palm Springs in the winter. Our total housing expenses were $40 a month. I had 100 lobster traps at the beach, and we ate the catch or sold it to buy other food.

"Then I got a job starring on radio with Lucille Ball in 'My Favorite Husband,' and things started opening up for me. But I never forgot the lesson of how simply life can be led."

Denning appeared in such films as "Weekend with Father" and "The Creature from the Black Lagoon," but his real fortune came with television series. He played the lead in four: "Mr. and Mrs. North," "Flying Doctor," "Michael Shayne" and "Karen."

Scott County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	COMMERCE	DIEHLSTADT	LUSK	BLODGETT	SIKESTON 1-1	SIKESTON 1-2	SIKESTON 2-1	SIKESTON 2-2	SIKESTON 3-1	SIKESTON 3-2	SIKESTON 4-1	SIKESTON 4-2	McMULLIN	SALCEDO	CROWDER	KELSO	MINER	SCOTT CITY 1	SCOTT CITY 2	ILLMO	CHAFFEE 1	CHAFFEE 2	BENTON	NEW HAMBURG	MORLEY	VANDUSER	HAYWOOD CITY	ORAN 1	ORAN 2	BLEDA	PERKINS	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																																
DAVIS	28	27	5	20	131	61	113	89	39	75	151	71	14	20	7	34	31	33	136	103	58	58	121	33	22	30	37	35	41	22	12	1756
EAGLETON	31	37	5	50	239	73	212	96	91	148	283	115	32	26	7	48	41	36	106	105	118	249	103	59	33	21	3	75	48	20	10	2516
KITCHING			1			1	3	3	3				1					1	3		2				1						15
LONG	27	15	8	40	70	43	78	30	37	82	135	76	16	14	4	13	56	29	156	101	67	42	71	25	50	28	20	58	42	4	36	1490
SUTTON	2						1	1	1							1		1	1	3	1	2										20
THOMAS	1			1		1	1	6	1		1		1	1				1	1	1		2	1						1		1	22
GOVERNOR																																
CURTIS	2	4	1	3	5	6	9	53	4	2	18	8	2	2	3	5		2	21	13	10	20	12	4	3	4	15	7	9	3	3	254
HEARNES	82	74	21	102	431	145	361	206	160	303	545	243	60	62	12	88	91	96	359	388	220	365	277	103	98	68	21	155	117	33	52	5190
MORRIS	3	3	1	5	5	3	7	17	4	4	13	9	3	2	1	3	5		17	16	10	20	12	11	9	3	11	8	7	4	3	219
LT. GOVERNOR																																
BANGERT	2			3	2	1	3	4		1	6	2					1	1	12	7	3	4	2		1			4				60
BEENY	1	1			2	2	3	11	3	2	2	5				1	2	1	9	10	6	7	6	1			3	3	2		1	82
DOWD	35	32	9	51	273	94	146	233	106	175	329	144	35	29	7	47	59	40	153	129	87	147	127	48	39	26	4	88	60	19	11	2662
DOWNS	6	5	5	12	30	16	40	29	16	20	48	10	1	10	1	2	7	16	52	40	56	113	27	7	9	7	4	10	15	3	3	620
MORRIS	36	36	6	36	115	53	56	183	40	96	172	85	36	16	5	35	21	26	128	89	68	106	106	51	46	24	12	50	40	15	35	1836
OUSLEY				1		1		5			1	2				1		1	3	5						1	11	1	1		2	37
SHAFFER	5	1			1	3	1	14	1	1	4	5			1	5	4	4	5	8	11	8	10	4	3	7	3	3	2	1	3	116
WILLIAMS	3	1		3		5	3	7	1	1	1	2		1		1		1	13	4	2	4	1	1	1		1	1		2	1	61
SECY. OF STATE																																
KIRKPATRICK	53	46	14	72	331	116	256	163	105	332	397	172	46	35	9	66	66	61	233	193	125	254	202	64	72	46	16	102	78	19	39	3685
STATE TREASURER																																
HAGGERTY	7			7	241	10	13	15	6	12	14	6	2	2		9	5	8	45	34	14	16	21	8	11	3	13	11	10	4	2	332
MORRIS	41	35	9	51	130	71	111	81	71	120	207	53	30	24	9	48	42	32	124	100	97	178	118	37	61	40	5	82	56	22	19	3135
NANGLE	3	3	2	3	8	1	7	6		1	14	4	1			3	3	3	14	14	10	13	10	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	135
RATCLIFF	6	1	3	2	15	9	21	20	17	16	23	19	2	6		8	3	8	20	13	8	10	26	9	3	4	5	8	3		4	302
ROBINSON	17	17	4	35	210	65	204	115	48	117	246	114	24	20	4	14	35	12	143	90	81	138	79	36	21	15	11	41	41	6	25	2050
ATTY. GENERAL																																
ANDERSON	59	43	8	74	224	101	204	146	110	209	365	180	43	43	11	77	69	56	264	208	152	266	174	63	60	42	16	106	95	23	36	3526
HOSMER	1	3	3	8	10	10	12	21	4	12	22	10	2		1	4	4	10	33	32	13	24	24	12	15	7		14	10	4	6	319
MILLIN	8	11	4	14	147	36	133	37	37	46	118	48	14	8	2	2	10	10	43	26	33	52	51	6	15	10	2	25	6	2	2	958
10TH DISTRICT REP.																																
BUFORD			1		1	1		5	1			4							1	1	6	5							4			20
BULLOCK			1			2					1	3	1			3		1	5	5	1	5	1	1	1			5	1			37
BURLISON	37	27	2	28	148	60	88	12	70	122	217	88	24	15	2	15	39	33	94	96	74	162	63	4	50	44	1	52	49	9	39	1764
HAVIS	2	2		2	2	1	4	272	4	2	3	2		1			10			1	1	1	2		1		62		1		3	379
MONDY				1	4	9	6	2	2	7	9	3		1			5	1	6	3	13	12	2		11	1		4	4		24	107
PETERSON				2	1		4		2	5	5		2	1				2	21	2	2	2	1	20	2	3		2	3		1	84
ROBB							1				3	3						2	5	3		4										20
ROBISON			2	5	10	14	6	5	5	14	15	23		4	4	5		4	29	25	13	19	15	3	4	2	2	9	9	6	.	352
ROGERS				1	12	4	17	3	1	3	18	12	3	2			3	5	6	14	3	3	10	2	2	4		1				128
ROLWING	35	41	16	70	269	77	236	16	81	149	297	110	33	36	9	71	39	36	122	105	118	162	184	81	22	21		92	56	26	8	2648
WALLACE	10	1		2	3	14	15	6	10	8	7	14		4	2	4	3	14	118	62	13	18	22	11	6	6	1	8	8	1	4	394
STATE SENATOR																																
SPRADLING	70	52	17	92	384	125	295	174	130	249	463	206	52	47	11	68	74	67	282	225	149	289	226	84	84	52	18	121	94	25	42	4261
156TH STATE REP.																																
PROFFER																49		50	136	184	140	194										703
WADDLINGTON																42		45	271	185	95	188										826
157TH STATE REP.																																
HECKEMEYER	61	59	19	91	394	124	306	191	130	253	473	206	44	48	13		72						217	87	81	52	15	125	94	25	40	3220
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																																
CHILDRESS		43	14		362	116	276	41	113	204	377	143	35	21	12		56															1823
DICKERSON		20	4		79	47	87	197	46	83	170	102	24	24	2		42															928
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																																
DAVIS	63			85												50		40	83	59	145	258	224	93	81	68	60	80	80	30	47	1546
EVANS	10			14												16		9	12	29	43	64	37	18	20	9		69	40	7	7	405
RIGGS	6			5												21		38	212	195	33	44	21	8	6	2		18	11	3	1	694
PROSECUTING ATTY.																																
GILMORE	60	51	15	85	326	108	293	171	133	243	458	189	48	44	10	64	72	50	257	205	144	260	217	74	65	54	17	116	88	18	37	2962
SHERIFF																																
DENNIS	63	46	20	45	217	72	225	268	71	111	195	99	44	31	10	51	40	54	193	166	174	290	225	109	72	53	68	129	106	39	42	3330
INGRAM	20	38	3	59	221	98	132	56	83	171	352	142	20	33	7	25	51	26	80	90	73	92	64	17	32	23		49	35	10	20	2122
PROFFER	5	8		9	60	15	33		22	30	34	23	4	8	5	23	14	23	141	75	10	17	20	2	8	8	1					588
ASSESSOR																																
HALTER	71	56	14	90	269	124	295	134	128	236	445	184	50	44	10	78	78	69	298	225	166	302	238	100	68	45	13	135	100	28	41	4232
CORONER																																
CARPENTER	24	14	4	25	208	67	118	114	96	107	250	102	23	20	9	24	43	23	89	65	69	105	97	36	27	30	10	74	46	16	17	1954
NUNNELEE	55	69	15	84	243	111	267	142	77	203	328	156	42	40	12	67	59	64	276	290	154	274	192	69	80	52	41	94	81	24	34	3635
PUBLIC ADMIN.																																
DECKER	63	45	14	90	258	125	288	153	112	225	435	196	48	46	10	61	73	59	281	214	144	276	203	68	74	50	9	116	92	21	37	3987
SURVEYOR																																
WATERS	64	48	14	91	260	123	205	161	128	228	444	198	49	46	9	60	70	65	284	214	152	285	208	72	77	48	12	115	92	23	42	4089

Mail Box

r. C. L. Blanton, Jr.
iblisher
keston, Standard
keston, Missouri 63801

ear Mr. Blanton:

It is my practice to prepare a imeographed letter to my nstituents whenever the olume of mail on a particular ue requires it. This allows me reply to each of my nstituents in the necessary pth and detail.

Attached for your perusal is copy of a form letter which I ve prepared regarding S. 2658, hich would provide for an crease in vehicle weight and idth limitations on the terstate Highway Systems.

I welcome any questions or mments you may have on this atter.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,
THOMAS B. CURTIS

Thank you for your recent tter concerning S. 2658, which ould provide for an increase in ehicle weight and width mitations on the Interstate lighway Systems. Please pardon y use of a mimeographed letter n response. I have had to resort o this means of reply because I ave received a large number of inquiries. I welcome any further comments or questions you may have on this matter.

S. 2658 would authorize the states to increase the maximum width of trucks from 96 inches, as currently permitted. to 102 inches. The weight carried on one axle would be allowed to rise to 20,000 pounds from 18,000 pounds, and the weight permitted to be carried on a tandem - axle system would be raised to 34,000 pounds. This measure was passed by the Senate on April 4 without a dissenting vote but also without much study or debate and referred to the House Committee on Public Works. The Subcommittee on Roads took up the bill. This committee is chaired by John C. Kluczynski (D.-Ill.). William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.) serves as ranking minority member.

Six days of hearings were held on highway legislation, specifically the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968. S. 2658 was one of the subject matters of this series. The Subcommittee ordered the bill reported to the full majority of the committee recommended that the bill pass with two minor amendments on the theory that the benefits to be derived from the increased sizes and weights of motor vehicles permitted by the legislation would offset the increased maintenance and construction costs for the highway system. The majority of the committee states that highway safety will not be jeopardized as a result of the proposed maximum allowable dimensions and weights. It further emphasizes that the ultimate decisions related to vehicle sizes and weights will be made by the states individually after consideration by the state legislatures of the relevant factors.

The minority view, as represented by Congressmen Everett, Schwengel, McCarthy, Kee, Cleveland and McEwen, emphasizes the lack of agreement of engineers as to the desirability of increased dimensions and weights, the traffic hazards caused by the lack of any limitation on length and the increase in allowable width, and the fact that the bill will affect all other highways which may be used to enter or exit from the Interstate System. A further consideration is the damage to the highways which might be caused by heavier vehicles.

It is the minority's belief that S. 2658 should not be enacted until additional user taxes are imposed upon the beneficiaries of the bill. The minority cities the U. S. Department of Transportation estimates that it will cost $2,800 million for new construction and up grading of older highways if every state takes advantage of this new authorization. The majority recognizes that there will be added costs. Thus the bill may have important tax aspects which have not been fully considered.

As the second ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, which has responsibility for all tax legislation, including the financing of the federal defense highway program, I am concerned that this committee was not consulted and given the opportunity to study the possible financial repercussions of the bill ingreater depth.

An additional important factor to me is the capacity of bridges in the Interstate System to safely accommodate the weights permitted by this legislation. The Department of Transportation and the State highway departments are currently engaged in a study of all highway and railroad bridges to determine the capabilities of these bridges to safely withstand today's traffic conditions. The results of their study will not be available for congressional consideration for some time. Thus, it is apparent we would be legislating to increase legal weights before we have received information on the capabilities of bridges to facilitate such weights if we pass this bill.

Opposition has been expressed by the American Automobile Association, the U. S. conference of Mayors and State highway departments. The action of the Public Works Committee, Congressmen Cleveland and McEwen endorse the reservations of the minority view. Their present opposition to S. 2658 is based on the belief that there has not been the adequate time and study necessary to resolve these reservations.

The bill has been given a rule by the House Rules Committee but has not yet been scheduled for House consideration.

I appreciate having your views in regard to this bill. Please be assured that I will give the measure my careful attention when it comes before the House.

Sincerely,
THOMAS B. CURTIS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DR. DAVID J. PITTMAN, director of the Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, has been named chairman of the 28th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism in Washington, D. C., Sept. 15-20.

Freight cars owned by U.S. railroads could form a train 15,000 miles long.

Czechs Cling To Press Freedom

PRAGUE (AP) — Czechoslovakia's new press freedom is settling down at a level that compares favorably with those Western countries where restrictions on news are at a minimum.

Editors use more self restraint than in the first few months after censorship was lifted, but their main concern is the national interest.

The free press has been a chief target of Czechoslovakia's Communist critics. Revival of censorship was one of the chief demands of the Warsaw letter signed by the Communist parties of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Czechoslovak party's new leaders rejected this and have made plain that censorship was not part of the deal in the propaganda truce agreed to at their meeting in Bratislava Saturday with the signers of the Warsaw letter.

"From our point of view, the halt in polemics in no way reduces the duty of the newspaperman to inform his readers broadly and truthfully," said the youth newspaper Mlada Fronta after the Bratislava meeting.

"We believe that Czechoslovak newspapermen are mature enough to avoid all the cheap invectives and provocations which filled the press of the five (Warsaw letter signers)."

The new leaders in Prague who ousted Antonin Novotny from his post of party chairman in January maintain that the country can have a free press and communism too.

The press helped the new leaders consolidate their position by publicizing the Stalinism of Novotny and his conservative associates. The papers were instrumental in his ouster from the presidency of the country in March, when censorship was officially removed.

The only formal restriction on editors now is a 35-page list of economic and other official secrets that has been considerably pruned under pressure from journalists.

The list, or some version of it, will become part of a new press law that Parliament is to pass later this year. It may also be coupled with new libel legislation. The present law provides a maximum fine of 400 crowns— $25—and does not permit damage suits.

Most editors are members of the Communist party or other organizations in the Communist-led National Front. From time to time, they are asked by the party leadership not to stress particular stories or to write about particular subjects.

Direct attacks against Soviet leaders will probably fall in this category following the Bratislava meeting.

Over two-thirds of the human body is water.

Island Series Calls Denning Back to TV

HONOLULU (AP) — "People ask me if I came to the islands because I was bitter about Hollywood. Of course not. I had 30 wonderful years in Hollywood. But I found out there are other things in life besides facing a camera."

Richard Denning, still as deucedly handsome as when he romanced Dorothy Lamour in South Sea epics, was telling about his new life. Three years ago he gave up his acting career to spend most of his time on the neighboring island of Maui. He was engaged in his favorite sport of skin-diving when the call came for him to go back to work. He was asked to replace Lew Ayres as Hawaii's governor in the new CBS television series, "Hawaii Five-O." Ayres had played the role in the two-hour pilot film and was scheduled to continue in the series; but the part proved too infrequent and Ayres withdrew.

"I'm grateful to Lew," said Denning. "This is exactly what I have been looking for. I told my agent: I don't want to work unless it's something in the islands and doesn't require much time."

How can he afford such independence? He explained:

"I started at Paramount in 1936, and I was doing well by the time the war came along. Co-starring with Dotty Lamour in 'Beyond the Blue Horizon' wasn't bad.

"After four years in the service, I came back to find I had been replaced. Paramount had to put me back on the contract list, but I wasn't given any pictures. For an 18-month period after I left the studio, I didn't work at all.

"That's when I learned to conserve my resources. My wife (actress Evelyn Ankers) and our daughter and I lived in a trailer that was parked at Malibu in the summer and in Palm Springs in the winter. Our total housing expenses were $40 a month. I had 100 lobster traps at the beach, and we ate the catch or sold it to buy other food.

"Then I got a job starring on radio with Lucille Ball in 'My Favorite Husband,' and things started opening up for me. But I never forgot the lesson of how simply life can be led."

Denning appeared in such films as "Weekend with Father" and "The Creature from the Black Lagoon," but his real fortune came with television series. He played the lead in four: "Mr. and Mrs. North," "Flying Doctor," "Michael Shayne" and "Karen."

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FLORIST & GREENHOUSES 471-5501

Scott County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	COMMERCE	DIEHLSTADT	LUSK	BLODGETT	SIKESTON 1-1	SIKESTON 1-2	SIKESTON 2-1	SIKESTON 2-2	SIKESTON 3-1	SIKESTON 3-2	SIKESTON 4-1	SIKESTON 4-2	McMULLIN	SALCEDO	CROWDER	KELSO	MINER	SCOTT CITY 1	SCOTT CITY 2	ILLMO	CHAFFEE 1	CHAFFEE 2	BENTON	NEW HAMBURG	MORLEY	VANDUSER	HAYWOOD CITY	ORAN 1	ORAN 2	BLEDA	PERKINS	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																																
DAVIS	28	27	5	20	131	61	113	89	39	75	151	71	14	20	7	34	31	33	126	103	58	58	121	33	22	30	37	35	41	22	12	1756
EAGLETON	21	37	5	50	239	73	212	96	91	148	283	115	32	26	7	48	41	36	126	105	118	349	169	59	33	21	3	75	48	20	10	2516
KITCHING			1			1		3	3				1					1	3		2					1						13
LONG	27	15	8	40	70	43	58	30	37	82	135	76	16	16	4	13	56	29	136	101	67	92	91	25	50	28	20	58	42	4	36	1490
SUTTON	2						1	1	1							1		1	1	3	1	2										20
THOMAS	1			1		1	1	6	1		1		1	1				1	1	1		2	1						1		1	22
GOVERNOR																																
CURTIS	32	4	1	3	5	6	9	53	6	2	18	8	2	2	3	5		2	21	13	10	20	12	4	3	4	15	7	9	3	3	254
HEARNES	82	74	21	102	432	145	361	226	160	303	545	243	60	62	12	88	91	96	359	288	220	365	277	103	98	68	21	155	117	33	52	5190
MORRIS	3	3	1	5	5	3	7	17	4	4	13	9	3	2	1	3	5		17	16	10	20	12	11	9	3	11	8	7	4	3	219
LT. GOVERNOR																																
BANGERT	2			3	2	1	3	4		1	6	3					1	1	12	7	3	4	2		1			4				60
BEENY	1	1			2	2	2	11	3	2	2	5				1	2	1	9	10	6	7	6	1			3	3	2		1	82
DOWD	35	32	9	51	213	94	146	33	106	175	329	144	35	29	7	47	59	40	153	129	87	147	127	48	39	26	4	88	60	19	11	2662
DOWNS	6	5	5	12	30	16	40	29	16	20	48	10	1	10	1	2	7	16	52	40	56	113	27	7	9	7	4	10	15	3	3	620
MORRIS	36	36	6	36	115	53	56	183	40	96	172	85	36	16	5	35	21	26	128	89	68	106	106	51	46	34	12	50	40	15	35	1836
OUSLEY				1		1		5			1	2				1		1	3	2						1	1	1			2	37
SHAFFER	5	1		1	3	1	14	1	1	4	5				1	5	4	4	5	8	11	8	10	4	3	7	3	3	2	1	2	116
WILLIAMS	3	1		3		5	3	7	1	1	1	2		1		1		1	13	4	2	4	1	1	1		1	1		2	1	61
SECY. OF STATE																																
KIRKPATRICK	53	46	14	72	331	116	256	163	105	232	397	172	46	35	9	66	66	61	233	193	125	254	202	66	72	46	16	102	78	19	39	3685
STATE TREASURER																																
HAGGERTY	7			7	241	10	13	15	6	12	14	6	2	2		9	5	8	45	34	14	16	21	8	11	3	13	11	10	4	2	332
MORRIS	41	35	9	51	130	91	111	81	71	120	207	83	30	24	9	48	42	32	124	100	97	178	118	37	61	40	5	82	56	22	19	3135
NANGLE	3	3	2	3	8	1	7	6		1	14	4	1			3	3	3	14	14	10	13	10	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	135
RATCLIFF	6	1	3	2	15	9	21	20	17	16	23	19	2	6		8	3	8	20	13	8	10	26	9	3	4	3	8	3		4	302
ROBINSON	17	17	4	35	210	65	204	115	48	117	246	114	24	20	4	16	35	12	143	90	81	138	79	36	21	15	11	41	41	6	25	2050
ATTY. GENERAL																																
ANDERSON	59	43	8	74	224	101	204	146	110	209	365	180	43	43	11	77	69	56	264	208	152	266	174	63	60	42	16	106	95	23	36	3526
HOSMER	1	3	3	8	10	10	12	21	4	12	22	10	2		1	4	4	10	33	22	13	24	24	12	15	7		14	10	4	6	219
MILLIN	8	11	4	14	147	36	133	37	37	46	118	48	14	8	2	2	10	10	43	26	33	52	51	6	15	10	2	25	6	2	2	958
10TH DISTRICT REP.																																
BUFORD			1		1	1		5	1			4							1	1	6	5							4			20
BULLOCK			1			2					1	3	1			3		1	5	5	1	5	1	1	1			5	1			37
BURLISON	37	27	2	28	148	60	88	12	70	122	217	88	24	15	2	15	39	33	94	96	74	162	63	4	50	44	1	52	49	9	39	1764
HAVIS	2	2		2	2	1	4	272	4	2	3	2		1			10		1	1	1	2	2		1		62		1		3	379
MONDY				1	4	9	6	2	2	7	9	2		1			5	1	6	3	13	12	2		11	1		4	4		7	107
PETERSON				2	1		4		2	5	5		2	1				2	21	2	3	2	1	20	2	3		2	3		1	84
ROBB							1				3	2						2	5	3		4										20
ROBISON			2	5	10	14	6	5	5	14	13	29		4	4	5		4	29	25	13	19	15	3	4	2	2	9	9	6		352
ROGERS				1	12	4	17	3	1	3	18	12	3	2			3	5	6	14	3	3	10	3	2	4						128
ROLWING	35	41	16	70	269	77	236	16	81	149	297	110	33	26	9	71	39	36	122	105	118	162	184	81	32	21		92	56	26	8	2648
WALLACE	10	1		2	3	14	15	6	10	8	7	14		4	2	4	3	14	118	62	13	18	22	11	6	6	1	8	8	1	4	394
STATE SENATOR																																
SPRADLING	70	52	17	92	384	125	295	174	130	249	463	206	52	47	11	68	74	67	282	225	149	289	226	84	84	52	18	121	94	25	42	4261
156TH STATE REP.																																
PROFFER																49		50	186	184	140	194										703
WADDLINGTON																42		45	271	185	95	188										826
157TH STATE REP.																																
HECKEMEYER	61	59	19	91	394	124	306	191	130	259	473	206	44	48	13		72						217	87	81	52	15	125	94	25	40	3220
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																																
CHILDRESS		43	14		362	116	276	41	113	204	377	143	35	21	12		56															1823
DICKERSON		20	4		79	47	87	197	46	83	170	102	24	24	3		42															928
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																																
DAVIS	63			85												50		40	83	59	145	258	224	93	81	68	60	80	80	30	47	1546
EVANS	10			14												16		9	12	29	43	64	37	18	20	9		69	40	7	7	405
RIGGS	6			5												21		38	282	195	38	44	21	8	6	2		18	11	3	1	694
PROSECUTING ATTY.																																
GILMORE	60	51	15	85	326	108	293	171	123	243	458	189	48	44	10	64	72	50	257	205	144	260	217	74	65	54	17	116	88	18	37	2962
SHERIFF																																
DENNIS	63	46	20	45	217	72	225	268	71	111	195	99	44	31	10	51	40	54	193	166	174	290	225	109	72	53	68	129	106	39	42	3330
INGRAM	20	38	3	59	221	98	132	56	83	171	352	142	20	33	7	25	51	26	80	90	73	92	64	17	32	23		49	35	10	20	2122
PROFFER	5	3		9	60	15	33		22	30	34	23	4	8	5	23	14	23	141	75	10	17	20	2	8	8	1					588
ASSESSOR																																
HALTER	71	56	14	90	269	124	295	134	128	236	445	184	50	44	10	78	78	69	298	225	166	302	238	100	68	45	13	135	100	28	41	4232
CORONER																																
CARPENTER	24	14	6	25	208	67	118	114	96	107	250	102	23	20	9	24	43	23	89	65	69	105	97	36	27	30	10	74	46	16	17	1954
NUNNELEE	55	69	15	84	243	111	267	142	77	203	328	156	42	40	12	67	59	64	276	230	154	274	192	69	80	52	41	94	81	24	34	3635
PUBLIC ADMIN.																																
DECKER	63	45	14	90	258	125	288	153	112	225	435	196	48	46	10	61	73	59	281	214	144	276	209	68	74	50	9	116	92	21	37	3987
SURVEYOR																																
WATERS	64	48	14	91	260	123	205	161	128	228	444	198	49	46	9	60	70	65	284	214	152	285	208	72	77	48	12	115	92	23	43	4089

ROBERT VANCE WALTON

Walton on FBI's List

WASHINGTON — Robert Vance Walton, an armed and tattooed racial militant who is charged with participating in the slaughter of a Chicago storekeeper, has been added to the FBI's list of 10 most wanted fugitives.

On June 8 Walton and his brother, John Michael Walton, allegedly entered a Chicago grocery store and without warning shot and killed the owner, a native of Jordan. The victim was shot twice in the head with a .38 caliber revolver and the gunmen fled in a waiting car occupied by a young woman who has also been charged with conspiracy in this murder.

A federal warrant was issued in Chicago, Illinois, June 14, charging Robert Vance Walton with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. Chicago police also seek Walton for the shotgun murder of a seven - year -old boy at Chicago, in July, 1967.

Walton has reportedly been extremely active in militant organizations attempting to incite racial violence and is reputedly a close associate of top leaders of such movements. He has a long record which began in 1962 and includes confinements in various Illinois penal institutions following convictions for carrying concealed weapon, grand theft and aggravated battery.

A Negro American who was born in Norfolk, Va., on April 11, 1947, he is 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 145 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, a medium complexion and a slender build. "Romeo" is tattooed on his left forearm and "Rose" is tattooed on his right forearm. He has worked as a janitor, machine operator and painter.

Described by acquaintances as intelligent, aggressive, arrogant, belligerent and sociatical, Walton is said to be easily angered and moved to aggressive behavior. He reportedly likes dancing and singing, smokes cigarettes, is interested in football and other athletics and favors flashy sports clothes, although occasionally dressing in African - style attire.

Walton has reportedly carried a Magnum pistol in a shoulder holster and is considered extremely dangerous. He may be accompanied by his brother, John Michael Walton, who is also considered armed and is extremely dangerous.

Anyone with information concerning these brothers is requested to contact the nearest FBI office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

Traffic in Viet War Souvenirs Growing

DONG HA, Vietnam (AP) — Sgt. Randy Mullen had the SKS-model rifle, made in Novosibirsk, Russia, in his hands, fingering the stock, and intuitively working the bolt back and forth with satisfying metallic clicks and snaps.

The Marine had filled out all the necessary papers to take the SKS home to Battle Creek, Mich., as a souvenir.

"Oh, I just wanted it," said Mullen. "Maybe I'll do some hunting. Maybe I'll give it to my brother."

The rifle, and thousands of other pieces of enemy equipment picked up on the battlefield, make up a memorabilia traffic, souvenirs of a man's adventure or boredom in Vietnam.

Marine Sgt. Dan Hannes, 22, Bennett, Iowa, carries on patrol a North Vietnamese soldier's enlistment contract he found on the battlefield of Lai An, five miles below the demilitarized zone.

On his helmet, Pfc. Greg Robertson, Tulsa, Okla., wears the cap insignia of a Hanoi junior officer. Pfc. Joseph Motes, Miami, Fla., has already sent three flare parachutes home, and Pfc. Charles Hoffman, 20, New York City, totes an enemy field pack.

The list is endless, including North Vietnamese stamps, money, helmets, uniforms, rice bowls, portable air raid sirens, pistols, jungle knives, labels from great China Wall condensed milk

Wirtz Revives Issue Of Wage-Price Controls

NEW YORK (AP) — Repeated references to mandatory wage-price controls by the Johnson administration have reminded business that while the prospects are played down the thinking about them has been almost constant.

The prospect of statutory controls is unlikely, for many months at least, and both industry and labor know it. The administration's repeated references, therefore, demonstrate more than anything its frustrations in dealing with inflation, its lack of a vehicle for holding down wage-price increases.

This week Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz again returned to the subject, expressing his "very real" concern over inflation, insinuating that mandatory controls are a possibility, but adding, "I don't think the situation is out of hand."

That has been a recurring theme. Washington's statements sometimes have been enigmatic enough to cast doubt on what is meant. But one meaning for sure is that the idea of mandatory controls has been explored, very likely with a negative conclusion.

Last November, for example, the secretary answered "poppycock" to a reporter's question regarding the probability of stiff controls. Clear enough.

A few weeks later, in answer to another reporter's question, Wirtz stated: "We're not even in the ballpark as far as considerations of controls is concerned." Again clear.

At about the same time, President Johnson introduced the subject in a talk to the Business Council. Voluntary restraints have made involuntary controls unnecessary, he said, adding, "to this point."

But a few weeks later, contrary to previous assertions, the secretary stated on television program that "in the absence of a tax increase it would become necessary to consider wage and price controls."

Almost immediately, Johnson told newsmen he did not "hold to the view that wage or price controls are imminent at all." Later Wirtz issued a clarification.

These repeated references, even though sometimes negative and in answer to questions, seem to indicate that the subject of mandatory controls has been considered quite seriously. But it was felt also that they were simply part of the maneuverings considered necessary to get a tax bill passed.

But now, even though the tax issue has been settled with a 10 per cent surcharge on corporate and personal income taxes, the secretary has spoken again.

There are, he said, three ways to control inflation: Wage-price controls, unspecified steps that would create more unemployment, and third, the use of voluntary restraints.

More unemployment obviously is unacceptable as a permanent policy, although many jobs will indeed be lost through the recent income tax increase. Private restraint as a means of control, it was insinuated, could be failing.

That leaves the use of mandatory controls as the only certain method of the three in preventing inflationary wage-price increases.

However, despite threats, warnings or suggestions, this course is hardly open to the administration, either. The President can act he must obtain legislation from Congress, and such a request is unlikely, barring unforseen turns.

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MIAMI BEACH — Florida's free-wheeling Gov. Claude Kirk, host governor at the Republican convention, is so confident he will get his party's vice presidential nomination that he has already asked state GOP chairman William Murfin to join in the announcement.

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As a unity move, the governor invited Murfin aboard the yacht southern trail, moored across from the Eden Roc hotel, for a private conference.

Kirk urged Murfin to forget past differences and join him in working for the good of the party. The governor then offered his thumbnail analysis of the convention outcome. Nixon would fall short of the votes needed to win the presidential nomination, then Rockefeller and Gov. Ronald Reagan would emerge as the two chiefs rivals, Kirk predicted.

If Rockefeller should win, Kirk declared flatly that he would be the vice presidential nominee, and he asked Murfin to join in issuing the announcement. The purpose, presumably, would be to dramatize that Florida Republicans are behind their governor.

Murfin disemarked from the yacht shaking his head.

Kirk's flamboyance has clashed with the staid personality of Republican national chairman Ray Bliss, who has been obliged to work with the Florida governor on convention arrangements.

On a pre-convention tour of the facilities together, Kirk spired a purple flower on a table, grasped it impregnated it and tried to thrust it into the lapel of the shrinking Bliss. Kirk fumbled in vain, however, for a button hole in Bliss's lapel.

"Don't you have a lapel?" demanded the governor of Florida. "I always have a lapel."

Undaunted, he grabbed a paper clip and clipped the purple flower to Bliss's suit.

"How does that look?" he asked happily.

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"Well," sighed the GOP chairman, "flower people vote, and I hope they vote republican."

Staff members say that bliys positively winces at the approach of Kirk.

The Florida governor has insisted upon all the prerogatives of the major candidates at the convention. Nixon, Rockefeller and Reagan, for instance, have mobile headquarters parked just outside the convention hall. Kirk also rolled up a trailer, belonging to the Florida development commission, next to the other three.

As a precaution he usually wears base makeup when he expects to come in range of the television cameras. He does is a flamboyant as his manner. He showed up at a meeting of the Florida delegation dressed in a blue blazer, white-striped pants and white shoes.

The next day he wore a bright green jacket to a party at Columnist Hy Gardner's house. Kirk was the only guest who arrived by boat. He hopped ashore and, without waiting for a gate to be opened, he vaulted Ocer Gardner's chain-link fence. The governor of Florida came down on his hind quarters — which is precisely where the politicans expect him to land in his quest for the vice presidency.

Onetime 'Our Gang' Darling Now House Mom

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. (AP) — In the 1920s she was the blonde little darling of the original "Our Gang" silent comedies.

Today she's the darling of a new gang — Delta Delta Delta fraternity at Pennsylvania State University, and the only house mother ever initiated as a "brother" into the group.

She's still a real charmer.

When she was in pictures at age 3 to 7 she was the lovable who romped around with Spanky, Freckles, Farina, Alfalfa and Spot, the dog. She didn't make it into talkies because, she says: "I just got too old for the part."

Now she's Mrs. Shirley Cherrington, at 51 just plain "Moma" to the gang at the frat house. But their Darla, too.

"I think back on my movie mother at a fraternity house is the most rewarding job a middle-aged woman can have," she says smoothing back hair that now is mostly gray.

Does she have regrets about having such a brief career in Hollywood?

"No. I think I could have made it as a comedienne," she says, "But I'm perfectly content just being a housewife and house mother."

She has two sons, one in college and her husband is an electronics technical writer.

She took the Tau Delt job in 1965 and has been on the go ever since. She sews buttons on shirts, "slugs down a few beers with the boys" when they just want to talk about school or girl problems, joins in the frat hay rides and dances.

"You know," she says, "even though I was in the movies during the slapstick comedy era of American films, I was never thin in the face with a pie until I became a house mother and attended my first fraternity pie throwing party."

Armada's Objective

The objective of the Spanish armada was to invade England and restore Catholicism there. Destruction of this fleet meant the preservation of Protestant faith in England.

New Film to Deal With Coal Mining

HAZLETON, Pa. (AP) — The sky was almost as dark as the coal dust that covered the Pennsylvania earth. "Looks bad for shooting today," muttered director Martin Ritt.

He had no real grounds for complaint. In three months of filming "The Molly Maguires" in the tiny mining community of Eckley, Pa., he managed to shoot at least part of every day. Now, as the company was finishing the location to leave for six weeks of interior filming in Hollywood, the movie was only four days behind schedule.

Soon the summer skies opened up, and the rain made shooting impractical, so the schedule was changed to a night sequence with Richard Harris and Samantha Eggar, who star in "the Molly Maguires" with Sean Connery.

The Paramount production concerns the labor movement and social ills, both of which have been depicted in the screen. In fact, much of American history has been overlooked, except for the overworked saga of the West.

"This is a social document," assured the writer and coproducer, Walter Bernstein. "We're not trying to show the condition of the miners or to make a sociological story. We are telling a strong dramatic story in a historical context."

The Molly Maguires are still remembered in the mining towns of northeastern Pennsylvania. They were Irish immigrants who formed a secret society to combat the miserable conditions in the mines and company-owned towns. The height of their power came with the strike of 1875-76 which was broken with the help of an Irish informer. That is the role that Harris plays.

"The Molly Maguires" stemmed from Bernstein's studies at Dartmouth 27 years ago. He became acquainted with the history of the Irish radicals and wanted to dramatize those violent times. The opportunity came with Ritt, who shared his enthusiasm for the project.

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

THE COUNTY JAIL

When I was a boy the county jail was a popular resort for boys. Or rather, the jail yard was. This was because there were more fights and more peace disturbances of other sorts during that era than in the living present. Besides, the Sheriff's boys got much pleasure. The income was so small that he had to piece it out by law enforcement. The more it to a huge ball of string which prisoners, he had the more meals he had to serve. The more meals, the more money, since he was allowed a liberal sum in those days for each prison meal.

The jail, like the prisoners, Ford Poage, made tables and dancing dolls, from which he and the Sheriff's boys got much pleasure. The sheriff would allow a boy to go inside and get the kite, attaching

protruded from between bars at the jail where the boy would get the kite into the air. When the wind was not too weak or too strong it would rise to great heights and stay in action until drawn in for the night.

Ford's dancing dolls had joined feet, arms and legs. They were very skillfully made with pocket knife and twine he was permitted to have. To operate them he would tap on the end of the stick with a pencil through two feet outside, whereupon the painted doll would cut all sorts of capers.

Two very famous prisoners escaped from that old county jail, much to the public's surprise. Everybody believed it was escape proof, due to the fact that cannonballs were imbedded between the huge stones which composed its walls.

One of these prisoners was Boone Helm. He escaped while waiting trial for killing a neighbor. Suspecting that he might have taken refuge in the Indian Territory, Sheriff Sam Query mounted his horse, buckled on his guns, and set out on the long ride to what is now the State of Oklahoma.

Soon after his arrival he became acquainted with an Indian chief named Mason. After revealing himself as brother in that great fraternity, the sheriff told what had brought him all the way from Northeast Missouri, and asked for help. Fortunately, the chief knew where there was a white man who answered Boone Helm's description. The next day the sheriff got the drop on Helm and soon had him in handcuffs. Buying a horse from his Indian friend, he put the prisoner upon it, and getting some cooperation from Helm, rode triumphantly to the old jail in Paris and locked him up.

Unfortunately for Sheriff Query, Helm staged another escape. This time he made his by way to Montana. For years he terrorized several states and took several lives, but eventually was captured and hanged at Virginia City.

The other escapee was a man named Jester. He later attracted nation - wide interest and publicity here in Monroe County for the murder of Gilbert Gates, younger brother of John W. Gates, president of what was known as the American Steel wire trust. The boy disappeared from a farmyard in which he and Jester had been allowed to spend the night while traveling were employed by the multi-millionaire brother John W. Gates, to assist T. T. Todes, our prosecuting attorney, when the case came to a preliminary trial. Pat Cullen, a St. Louis lawyer, formerly of Mexico, volunteered to defend the old man, mainly for the prestige he would get from the case.

Several St. Louis and Chicago newspapers sent staff reports to Paris. I represented the Globe Democrat and Kansas City Star, and was the only reporter who obtained interviews with the old prisoner and his vindictive sister. This was not because I was smarter than the others, but was because local officers co operated with me in my efforts.

Jester had escaped from the backwraing process, that has been eliminated in modern tobacco districts by machines.

Besides boeing and suckering at proper intervals, the tobacco plants required constant worming. Where all those huge worms came from was a puzzling mystery. Unless removed and killed they would destroy the plants. At cutting time the green tobacco was taken to the barns and each plant was hung on what was known as a tobacco stick, a slender piece of split hickory about 4 feet long, and kept hanging up until the air had dried and cured it.

Learning to chew and smoke on such tobacco as Monroe County produced was no job for a weakling. That tobacco was tremendously strong, packing a wallop no novice could resist. I learned to chew and smoke on scraps we picked up at the tobacco warehouse. After taking my first chew from a twist that had been made for me I managed to get down one block toward home and stagger into the coal bin on the old courthouse lawn. There, I stretched at full length on the coal, heaving and groaning for dear life, and watched by the late George C. Brown who anxiously inquired what happened to me. I pointed to about a quart of watermelon I heaved up and feebly said I might have swallowed a fly while eating it.

Learning to smoke brought the same sort of a penalty, not once but several times. And, believe me, when a boy became sick on "long green" he was sick enough sick. It always has been a mystery to me why human beings will undergo such punishment in order to acquire a costly habit as they do in order to become tobacco addicts.

Getting sick was not the only penalty connected with learning to use tobacco in our family. My parents, particularly my mother were not pleased. The only thing that pleased them was to see me and my brother, Charley, was coming home from Fayette on that train, and discovered what we were doing. He promised, however, that he wouldn't tell us. But soon after getting home our mother remarked that we looked like we had been smoking, which indicated that the news might have gotten around.

A few women smoked when I was a boy, but only when they were quite old did they take to tobacco. All of them were pipe smokers. The cigarette was an unknown thing. A girl smoker would have been ostracized from good society. Only since the first World War was it been considered a respectable habit. Mrs. W. B. Riley, respectable for women to smoke cigarettes, recalled the in public and they certainly have made up for a lot of lost time. Even while Jester was camping in her At a hotel table or on a barnyard the night of the convention floor a woman smoker will smoke three cigars in succession where a man would be satisfied with one. The lines, the buffalo calf and boy companion

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LOVINGTON, N. M. (AP) — After a period of no measurable rain for more than a month, Lovington played host to the Phillip Whitecloud Indian troupe from Albuquerque. The Indians danced ancient ritualistic dances. At the same time, local teen agers danced the Mashed Potato, the Swim and the Watusi.

Rain fell on two successive days — not much, but enough that so that both groups took credit.

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"The Molly Maguires" stemmed from Bernstein's studies at Dartmouth 27 years ago. He became acquainted with the history of the Irish radicals and wanted to dramatize those violent times. The opportunity came with Ritt, who shared his enthusiasm for the project.

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscences in book form in 1945, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

THE COUNTY JAIL

When I was a boy the county jail was a poplar resort for boys. Or rather, the jail yard was. This was because there were more fights and more peace disturbances of other sorts during that era than in the living present. Besides, the Sheriff's income was so small that he had to piece it out by law enforcement. The more it to a huge ball of string which prisoners, he had the more meals he had to serve. The more meals, the more money, since he was allowed a liberal sum on those days for each prison meal.

One of the prisoners, Ford Poage, made ladies and dancing dolls, from which he and the boys got much pleasure. The sheriff would allow a boy to go inside and get the kite, attaching the night while traveling Missouri's greatest trial attorney, protruded from between bars at the jail window. The boy would get the kite into the air. When the wind was not too weak or too strong it would rise to great heights and stay in action until drawn in for the night.

Ford's dancing dolls had jointed feet, arms and legs. They were very skillfully made with pocket knife and pins he was permitted to have. By manipulation he would tap on the end of a thin board which extended two feet outside, whereupon the jointed doll would cut all sorts of capers.

Two very famous prisoners escaped from that old county jail, much to the public's surprise. Everybody believed it was escape proof, due to the fact that cannonballs were imbedded between the huge stones which composed its walls.

One of these prisoners was Boone Helm. He escaped while waiting trial for killing a neighbor. Suspecting that he might have taken refuge in the Indian Territory, Sheriff Sam Querry mounted his horse, buckled on his guns, and set out on the long ride to what is now the State of Oklahoma.

Soon after his arrival he became acquainted with an Indian chief who was a Mason. After revealing himself as a brother that great fraternity, the sheriff told what had brought him all the way from Northeast Missouri, and asked for help. Fortunately, the chief knew where there was a white man who answered Boone Helm's description. The next day the sheriff got the drop on Helm and soon had him in handcuffs. Buying a horse from his Indian friend, he put the prisoner upon it, and getting back in the early eighties. The some cooperation from Helm, matter of tracing them from rode triumphantly to the old jail Texas to Indiana back in the in Paris and locked him up.

Unfortunately for Sheriff Querry, Helm staged another escape. This time he made his way to Montana. For years he transporting a buffalo calf in his terrorized several states and took several lives, but eventually was captured and hanged at Virginia City.

The other escapee was a man named Jester. He later attracted nation wide interest and publicity here in Monroe County the other.

Now an old man with long white whiskers, Jester became an inmate of the same jail from which he had fled 28 years before. Lawyers from St. Louis and Chicago, headed by Gov. Jester had been allowed to spend Charles P. Johnston, at the time covered unique story.

THOUSANDS OF PRIZES!

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HERE IS HOW GAME CARD WINNERS ARE DETERMINED: All Game Cards having 8 out of 10 correct squares are instant winners of IGA Ovenfresh Bread. All Game Cards having 9 out of 10 correct squares—Winners will receive a certificate to two Cardinal home games of your choice. All game card winners having 10 out of 10 correct squares will receive two season tickets to all 1969 Cardinal home games.

GET YOUR CARD AND REGISTRATION SLIP TODAY AND ON EVERY VISIT TO YOUR PARTICIPATING IGA STORE!

BONUS MINUTE 5 YOU MAY WIN! IGA SHOPPING SPREE

THE ST. LOUIS BASEBALL CARDINALS ARE NEITHER AFFILIATED WITH NOR CO-SPONSOR OF THIS GAME

Traffic in Viet War Souvenirs Growing

DONG HA, Vietnam (AP) — Sgt. Randy Mullen had the SKS-model rifle, made in Novosibirsk, Russia, in his hands, fingering the stock, and intuitively working the bolt back and forth with satisfying metallic clicks and snaps.

The Marine had filled out all the necessary papers to take the SKS home to Battle Creek, Mich., as a souvenir.

"Oh, I just wanted it," said Mullen. "Maybe I'll do some hunting. Maybe I'll give it to my brother."

The rifle, and thousands of other pieces of enemy equipment picked up on the battlefield, make up a big memorabilia traffic, source of a man's adventure or boredom in Vietnam.

Marine Sgt. Dan Hannes, 22, Bennett, Iowa, carries on patrol a North Vietnamese soldier's enlistment contract he found on the battlefield of Lai An, five miles below the demilitarized zone.

On his helmet, Pfc. Greg Robertson, Tulsa, Okla., wears the cap insignia of a Hanoi junior officer. Pfc. Joseph Moles, Miami, Fla., has already sent three flare parachutes home, and Pfc. Charles Hoffman, 20, New York City, totes an enemy field pack.

The list is endless, including North Vietnamese stamps, money, helmets, uniforms, rice bowls, portable air raid sirens, pistols, jungle knives, labels from great China Wall condensed milk cans, battlefield dressings, and vials of Vitamin B.

The chief limitation on the souvenir collector is how much he can carry. Says Pfc. Guy Chastain, Claymont, Del., "I find a lot of stuff I'd like to have but we walk a long way and we have to carry too much of our own gear." Anyway, Chastain has an enemy rifle-cleaning kit that "comes in handy." A spokesman for 70,000 Marines in Vietnam says there is no record of the souvenirs finding the way back home.

"I wouldn't be surprised," he adds, "if some of the grunts did a lot of thinking on how to keep that Russian machine shop truck" found in June near Khe Sanh.

The U.S. Command draws the souvenir line at automatic weapons, such as the AK47, and explosives. Armed Forces Radio has a series of spots joshing, cajoling, and finally warning GIs about picking up potentially dangerous souvenirs home.

The illegal AK47 is the ultimate status symbol. Never mind how to get one back to the States; there is a big traffic in the weapon.

One Marine private, faced with the problem of bulking an office for his battalion, said he traded an AK47 to an Air Force supply sergeant for eight pallets of lumber, two rolls of screening, 20 sheets of tin roofing, some cement—and got eight cases of beer thrown in on the deal.

Wirtz Revives Issue Of Wage-Price Controls

NEW YORK (AP) — "poppycock" to a reporter's question regarding the probability of stiff controls. Clear enough.

A few weeks later, in answer to another reporter's question, Wirtz stated: "We're not even in the ballpark as far as considerations of controls is concerned." Again clear.

At about the same time, President Johnson introduced the subject in a talk to the Business Council. Voluntary restraints have made involuntary controls unnecessary, he said, adding, "to this point."

But a few weeks later, contrary to previous assertions, the secretary stated on a television program that "in the absence of a tax increase it would become necessary to consider wage and price controls."

Almost immediately, Johnson told newsmen he did not "hold to the view that wage or price controls are imminent at all." Later Wirtz issued a clarification.

These repeated references, even though sometimes negative and in answer to questions, seem to indicate that the subject of mandatory controls has been considered quite seriously. But it was felt also that they were repeated references to the mandatory wage-price controls by the Johnson administration have reminded business that while the prospects are played down the thinking about them has been almost constant.

The prospect of statutory controls is unlikely, for many months at least, both the industry and labor know it. The administration's repeated references, therefore, to demonstrate more than anything its frustrations in dealing with inflation, its lack of a vehicle for holding down wage-price increases.

This week Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz again returned to the subject, expressing his "very real" concern over inflation, insinuating that mandatory controls are a possibility, but adding, "I don't think the situation is out of hand."

This has been a recurring theme. Washington's statements sometimes have been enigmatic enough to cast doubt on what is meant. But one meaning for sure is that the idea of mandatory controls has been explored, very likely with a negative conclusion.

Last November, for example, the secretary answered

IGA Pork & Beans SHOWBOAT 300 Can 9¢

WE NEVER CLOSE! OPEN 24 HOURS EVERY DAY!

IGA XTRA WHIPPED SALAD Dressing Quart Jar 39¢

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE ALL GRINDS MAXWELL HOUSE Coffee 1-Lb. Can 69¢

HORDEN'S SAVE 14¢ CLOROX Bleach Plastic Gallon 49¢

ASSORTED OR DECORATED ECONOMICAL
Scott Towels 1 Roll Pack 35¢
APRICOT OR PEACH REGULAR OR DRIP
IGA Preserves 18-oz. JAR 49¢
KELLY'S 4-oz. TIN
Vienna Sausage 5 for 1.00
IGA HOMESTYLE SLICED 32-oz. JAR
Sweet Pickles 49¢
IGA — WHOLE 32-oz. JAR
Sweet Pickles 59¢
IGA REGULAR OR DECAF ROUND 26-oz. BOX
Deluxe Coffee 2 for 1.35
IGA PLAIN OR IODIZED ROUND 26-oz. BOX
Table Salt 9¢
ALL FRUIT FLAVORS UNSWEETENED
Kool-Aid Reg. Pack 12.49¢
SOFT Q 60 COUNT PACK
Paper Napkins 10¢
LYDIA GREY - ASST. PASTELS 10 ROLL PACK
Toilet Tissue 89¢

FROZEN FOODS
IGA FROZEN 5-oz. PKG. OF 6
Waffles 10¢
BIRDSEYE PINT SIZE
Cool Whip 29¢
BANQUET FROZEN APPLE - BLACKBERRY BOYSENBERRY - COCOANUT CUSTARD
FRUIT PIES 3 20-oz. Pies 79¢

12-oz. TIN LUNCHEON MEAT
Swift's Prem 49¢
24-oz. BOTTLE REGULAR OR SMOKEY
Maull's B-B-Q Sauce 2 for 89¢

BORAX Fab SAVE 18¢ HEAVY DUTY Fab 25¢ Off Label King Size 99¢

DAIRY FAVORITES
IGA TABLERITE—LARGE—GRADE "A" Eggs Doz. 19¢
Limit 2 Dozen. Please with $5.00 or more additional purchases excluding cigarettes, tobacco products, fresh milk products, or others prohibited by law.

IGA FRUIT COCKTAIL Fruit Cocktail 4 303 Cans $1

IGA TABLERITE—1-LB. CTN. MARGARINE 4 for 99¢
IGA TABLERITE—8-oz. PKG. AMERICAN OR PIMIENTO SLICED CHEESE Each 37¢
ZESTA SALTINE CRACKERS lb. box 3/$1.00

IGA TABLERITE FOR YOUR EATING PLEASURE
Pork Chops Quarter Loin Lb. 49¢

IGA FROZEN 6-oz. CANS Lemonade Each 9¢

LEAN PRE-SLICED Bacon Lb. 59¢

IGA FROZEN COD OR PERCH FILLETS 1-lb pkg 45¢

IGA TABLERITE Chuck Steak Lean! Lb. 59¢

NILSERS Frozen Convenience Meats
• Breaded Veal • Pork • C'Wagon Steaks
• Beef Steaks • Fish Steaks (Lb. 67¢)
• Breaded Beef Drumsticks 2-oz. Portion Your Choice 10 for $1.00 (Lb. 80¢)

Cozy Kitchen
VISIT OUR COMPLETE SNACK BAR

ALL PURPOSE — Potatoes 20 Lb. Bag 89¢

BAR-B-QUE
Chickens each 99¢
BAR-B-QUE
Ribs pound $1.39
Mexican Casserol lb. 59¢
Pimento Cheese Salad lb. 69¢
Cup Cakes 2 for 15¢
Chess Pie each 99¢

FRYER PARTS
Breast 59¢
Legs & Thighs 49¢
Wings 29¢
Backs 19¢
Livers 14-oz. Cup 49¢
Gizzards 14-oz. Cup 39¢

RIPE 36 SIZE CALIFORNIA Cantaloup 3 For 89¢

SEEDLESS — CALIFORNIA White Grapes lb. 19¢
FRESH, CRISP — COLORADO Head Lettuce 2 heads 29¢

NATURE'S BEST FRESH PRODUCE
CRISP MICHIGAN
Pascal Celery 2 bunches 29¢
JUICY RIPE CALIFORNIA
Nectarines 29¢
SUNKIST 235 SIZE
Lemons doz. 39¢
ITALIAN RED CALIFORNIA
Sweet Onions 2 lbs. 29¢
FRESH, CRISP MICHIGAN
Cucumbers 2 for 19¢

SIKESTON IGA FOODLINER
INDEPENDENTLY OWNED AND OPERATED
ALWAYS PLENTY OF FREE PARKING AND CHEERFUL CARRY-OUT ASSISTANCE!
★ WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES
PRICES EFFECTIVE:

BIG MEAT VALUES!
CENTER CUT IGA TABLERITE
Rib Chops lb. 69¢
CENTER CUT IGA TABLERITE
Loin Chops lb. 79¢
HUNTER LARGE BY THE PIECE
Bologna or Braunschweiger lb. 49¢
LOIN END IGA TABLERITE
Pork Roast lb. 59¢
COUNTRY STYLE IGA TABLERITE
Ribs lb. 59¢
SLICED FRESH
Pork Liver lb. 29¢
READY TO EAT FULLY COOKED
Smoked Penicas lb. 45¢

Permissive Anarchy

By David Lawrence

EVERYBODY AGREES that a nationwide railroad strike is disastrous in its effects. But no legislation has been enacted that would hereafter insure the people of the United States against any such catastrophe.

The Government—to which people look for laws to protect them—has given the impression in recent months that it is helpless.

The truth is that the Government is political. It is prosecuted a new administration is usually hesitant to act until an emergency is at hand and when there is no alternative.

Under the Constitution, of course, Congress has the explicit power to regulate interstate commerce. For many years now, labor unions have been permitted to organize on an industry-wide basis, and the "right to strike" has been upheld by the courts. But at the same time the companies in all basinesses, including the railroads, have been forbidden by antitrust laws to act in concert to fix prices. Indeed, the Government has stepped in to prevent railroads from pooling their equipment or even from using each other's freight cars.

The result is that the railroads have been eliminated in modern times. Tobacco districts by machines.

Besides having to operate at proper intervals, the tobacco plants required constant worming. Where all those hogs worms came from was a mystery. Unless removed and killed they would destroy the plants. At cutting time the green tobacco was taken to the barn and each plant was hung on a stick, a slender piece of split hickory about 4 feet long, and kept hanging up until the had dried and cured it.

Learning to chew and smoke on such tobacco as Monroe County produced was no job for a weakling. That tobacco was tremendously strong, packing a wallop no novice could resist. I learned to chew and smoke on scraps workmen gave me at the warehouse. After liking my first chew from a man who had had been made for me I managed to get one block toward home and stagger the rest of the way to the old courthouse lawn. There, stretched at full length on the coal, heaved and groaning for dear life, I was found by the late George D. Penny anxiously inquired what had happened to me. I pointed to about a quart of watermelon I heaved up and feebly said I must have swallowed a fly while eating it.

Learning to smoke brought the same sort of a penalty, not once but several times. And, believe me, when a boy becomes sick on "long green" he was sure enough sick. It always has been a mystery to me why human beings will undergo such punishment in order to acquire a coatly habit as they do in order to become tobacco addicts.

Getting sick was the only penalty connected with learning to use tobacco in our family. My parents, particularly my mother were employed by the multi-millionaire brother of W. Cullen Lassin, T. T. Yodes, our prosecuting attorney, when the case came to a preliminary trial. Pat Cullen, a St. Louis lawyer, formerly of Mexico, volunteered to defend the old man, mainly for the prestige he would get from the case.

Several St. Louis and Chicago newspaper staff reports to for Paris. I reported for the Globe-Democrat and Kirkwood Times and was the only reporter who had obtained interviews with the old lives. We sat in the smoking car and chewed and smoked. This was not because I was smarter than the city boys. It was because I was more used to tobacco than they were. I had operated with me in my efforts. Together, we made a pretty fair team.

After the conference I wrote and sister and written a two-column interview, the Pinkerton could see and admire one detective Gates had employed another as we traveled and on the case demanded that I smoked some more. suppress the interview on the Unfortunately, our older ground that it would hamper the brother, Charley, was coming prosecution and defeat justice. home from Fayette on that After worrying over what to do train, and discovered what we for several hours, I visited Gov. were doing. He promised, Johnson in his hotel room, however, that he wouldn't tell showed him what I had written, on us. But soon after getting how I had gotten the material home our mother remarked that and asked what he would do if we looked like we had been he were in my place.

"Hell, boy, I'd send it in" he replied, though expressing regret that the facts were to be made public.

During the trial, Attorney Cullen did his level best to disredit state witnesses who were relied upon to identify the prisoner as the man with the buffalo calf and boy companion good society. Only since the first more than a decade of a century would war has it been considered before. Mrs. W. B. Riley, respectable for women to smoke southern or Free, recalled the in public and they certainly have date because of moans she heard made up for a lot of lost time. while Jester was camping in her At a hotel table or on the barnyard the night of the murder. Cullen kept demanding smoker will smoke three to know if it was human moans cigarettes where a man would use the bawling of the buffalo smoke one, which convinces me calf that she heard. Finally, that they do a lot of it just for losing patience, Mrs. Riley the pleasure of showing off.

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After the conference I wrote and sister and written a two-column interview, the Pinkerton could see and admire one detective Gates had employed another as we traveled and on the case demanded that I smoked some more. suppress the interview on the Unfortunately, our older ground that it would hamper the brother, Charley, was coming prosecution and defeat justice. home from Fayette on that After worrying over what to do train, and discovered what we for several hours, I visited Gov. were doing. He promised, Johnson in his hotel room, however, that he wouldn't tell showed him what I had written, on us. But soon after getting how I had gotten the material home our mother remarked that and asked what he would do if we looked like we had been he were in my place. smoking, which indicated that and was smoke enules on the railroads

"Hell, boy, I'd send it in" he the news might have gotten replied, though expressing regret around.

A few women smoked when I was a boy, but only when they were quite old did they take to tobacco. All of them were pipe discredit state witnesses who smokers. The cigarette was an unknown thing. A girl smoker prisoner as the man with the would have been ostracized from buffalo calf and boy companion good society. Only since the first more than a decade of a century would war has it been considered before. Mrs. W. B. Riley, respectable for women to smoke southern or Free, recalled the in public and they certainly have date because of moans she heard made up for a lot of lost time. while Jester was camping in her At a hotel table or on the barnyard the night of the public highway a woman is murder. Cullen kept

Scott County Health Center

1967 Annual Report

Annual report of the Scott County Health Department for the year 1967.

VITAL STATISTICS

In 1967, the birth rate for the United States fell to an all - time low of 17.9 per cent per thousand population. The number of births in Scott County were 46 fewer than in 1966, with the non - white births down 26 for an all time low of 76.

There were 65 illegitimate children born in Scott County in 1967; twenty - four were white, forty - one were non - white.

PERCENTAGE ILLEGITIMATE

Scott Co. 1967, 11.2%, White 4.1%, Non-White 53.9%.

Missouri 1965, White 3.7%, Non-White 34.6%.

All rates were based on estimated population of 30,103 as of December 31, 1967. Births and deaths were estimated per 1000 population. Still births, infant and maternal mortality rates were estimated per 1000 live births. Disease and accident rates were based on 100,000 population.

BIRTHS IN 1967

WHITE	MALE	FEMALE
Del. by:		
M.D.	215	216
D.O.	36	33
Others or Midwives	1	2
TOTALS	252	251

NON—WHITE	MALE	FEMALE
Del. by:		
M.D.	7	9
D.O.	4	4
Others or Midwives.	25	27
TOTALS	36	40

TOTAL BIRTHS 579, Rate 19.23.

Total White 503, Rate 18.54.

Total Non-White 76, Rate 25.51.

U.S. Rate 1967-17.9

Mo. Rate 1967-16.5

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WHITE	No.	PERCENT
Hospital	430	85.5
Clinic	70	13.9
Home	3	0.6

NON—WHITE	No.	PERCENT
Hospital	17	22.4
Clinic	7	9.2
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Only 2 mothers (0.3%) had no prenatal seriological blood-test for syphilis. One refused, and the other had no prenatal care.

Scott County had no maternal deaths in 1967.

1967 SCOTT COUNTY DEATHS BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR

WHITE Age	M	F
Under 1 day	7	2
1 Thru 6 days	0	0
1 Thru 3 wks.	0	0
1 Thru 11 mos.	1	1
1 Thru 4 yrs.	2	0
5 Thru 9 yrs.	0	1
10 Thru 19 yrs.	4	1
20 Thru 29 yrs.	3	0
30 Thru 9 yrs.	2	4
40 Thru 49 yrs.	12	5
50 Thru 59 yrs.	25	13
60 Thru 69 yrs.	42	17
70 Thru 79 yrs.	56	42
80 Thru 89 yrs.	28	47
90 Thru 99 yrs.	9	11
T	191	144

NON—WHITE Age	M	F	T
Under 1 day	0	0	9
1 Thru 6 days	0	0	0
1 Thru 3 wks.	0	0	0
1 Thru 11 mos.	3	1	6
1 Thru 4 yrs.	0	0	2
5 Thru 9 yrs.	0	0	1
10 Thru 19 yrs.	0	0	5
20 Thru 29 yrs.	2	0	5
30 Thru 9 yrs.	1	0	7
40 Thru 49 yrs.	2	2	21
50 Thru 59	3	3	44
60 Thru 69 yrs.	5	6	60
70 Thru 79 yrs.	5	1	104
80 Thru 89 yrs.	2	2	80
90 Thru 99 yrs.	1	9	21
T	24	16	375

RATE PER 1000	No.	POP.
Total Deaths	375	12.45
Total White deaths	335	12.34
Total Non-White deaths	40	13.42
Male deaths	215	
Female deaths	160	

1967 Mo. Rate - 11.5.

INFANT DEATHS

	No.	RATE PER 1000 Livebirths
White	11	21.9
Non-White	4	52.7
TOTAL	15	30.4
Male	11	37.9
Female	4	13.4

Mo. Rate 1967-22.7.

As always, there were many more male than female deaths, especially in infancy. After the age of 80; female deaths, because there are so many old women than old men, finally led in numbers.

SCOTT COUNTY DEATHS SINCE 1953 BY SEX

Y	T	M	F	More Males Than Females
1953	240	142	98	44
1954	246	142	104	38
1955	231	141	90	51
1956	239	139	100	39
1957	261	145	116	29
1958	241	148	93	55
1959	250	139	111	28
1960	280	175	105	70
1961	264	153	111	42
1962	320	174	146	28
1963	321	195	126	69
1964	355	207	148	59
1965	317	180	137	43
1966	323	197	126	71
1967	373	215	160	55
T	4263	2492	1771	721

Women, cherish your husbands and guard well their health. You will almost surely outlive them, and widowhood is a lonely way of life.

To be continued.

Sensing The News

By Thurman Sensing
Executive Vice President
Southern States Industrial Council

WORLD COUNCIL PROPAGANDA

If all churchmen throughout the world could work together for peace with freedom, it would be a splendid thing. The ideal of our civilization for almost 2,000 years has been peace on earth, good will towards man. Unfortunately, churchmen have not yet found a worthwhile instrument for promoting the only kind of peace that is meaningful -- peace with freedom.

Certainly, the World Council of Churches, which recently completed its Fourth Assembly at Uppsala, Sweden, is not the desired instrument. Instead of promoting the cause of freedom, the WCC gave aid and comfort -- and supplied useful propaganda -- to the forces of tyranny in the world today, forces that often deceitfully describe themselves as "peace" forces.

For example, the World Council of Churches called for an immediate, unconditional end to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. But it didn't demand that the North Vietnamese Communist regime stop its campaign of aggression and terrorization against the South. That the WCC would take the side of the Hanoi regime that is guilty of the most terrible atrocities, including beheadings and the burying alive of captives as revealed following the allied recapture of the historic Vietnamese city of Hue -- gives insight into the real character of a body that falsely describes itself as a voice of conscience. Only a conscienceless organization would lend itself to the political goals of Ho Chi Minh and his henchmen.

The WCC statement against U.S. bombing was not the only indicator of the organization's bias in favor of revolutionary action. One speaker from India urged the delegates to the Assembly to accept the idea of disorder and strife as a normal part of change in our times. The Assembly also gave a platform to the American radical, novelist James Baldwin, who spoke to the "churchmen" in praise of Stokely Carmichael, the Black Power advocate and Castro admirer who specializes in incendiary threats against American society. When Baldwin finished his hymn of praise of Carmichael, the delegates to the Council applauded.

Finally, the WCC came to the aid of the four Americans, including the chaplain of Yale University, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, who were convicted in a federal court of conspiring to influence young Americans to violate the draft laws. The World Council of Churches endorsed the principle of selective objection to "particular" wars, which is the prinicple upheld by Rev. Coffin and his co-conspirators.

Neither the United States nor any other free republic could long endure if each citizen decided whether or not he wanted to support the wars in which his country engaged. As the old saying goes, all good men should come to the aid of their country in time of trouble.

If selective participation in wars were permitted, the cowardly and the greedy would never render service to their country. They would prefer to sit home in safety or seek ways of prospering while others faced the dangers of the battlefield and devoted months and years of their life to national survival. The burden of defending a society must fall equally on all, except as where infirmity or extreme hardship applies. The laws of the United States clearly recognize special circumstances. The laws even provide for those who have a true conscientious objection to fighting of any sort any time. But injustice would be done to all brave and loyal citizens if the fearful or the cynical were exempted from service to their nation and fellow countrymen.

It is interesting, in terms of an historical parallel, that the WCC declaration favoring "selective" objection to war was issued from a meeting place in Sweden. The Swedes spend much time criticizing the United States for its defense of freedom in South Vietnam and attacking Rhodesia and South Africa on the ground of their domestic policies. Yet the Swedes sat out World War II, selling war material to the Nazis while their nextdoor neighbors -- the Norwegians and the Danes -- were under Hitler's iron rule. Truly, the Swedes have no warrant to lecture anybody on what is right.

It would be a mistake to treat the World Council of Churches declarations as the voice of organized religion. For years, the WCC has been a sounding board of anti-American and anti-Western opinion. It has encouraged the same revolutionary forces and struggles that were inspired by the Soviet Union and Red China. It has condemned all Western attempts to augment defenses against communist expansionism.

The danger is that innocent churchmen will be duped into believing that WCC speaks for Christians everywhere. It is important, therefore, that the WCC's actions be seen in political perspective.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What is "pigeon milk"?

A—Degeneration of the cells which line the crop produces in pigeons a thick, cheesy secretion called "pigeon milk." On this the young birds are fed until they are old enough to eat the seed diet of the adults.

Q—In what country did the cocker spaniel originate?

A—The spaniel family of dogs contains more breeds than any other dog family. The spaniel family is descended from a Spanish dog, and the name "spaniel" came from Spain.

Q—What is the origin of the word radar?

A—The name is taken from the phrase Radio Detection and Ranging.

Q—What was the first modern synthetic plastic?

A—Celluloid, invented in 1869. It was used to make billiard balls.

Q—Which of the great apes is native only to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra?

A—The orangutan.

Stoddard County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	AID	AVERT	BLOOMFIELD 1	BLOOMFIELD 2	IDALIA	ASHERVILLE	DUDLEY	PUXICO	CHARTER OAK	LAVALLE	MARCO	VINSON	BERNIE	DEXTER 1	DEXTER 2	DEXTER 3	POWE	PYLE	ACORN RIDGE	KINDER	LEORA	ADVANCE	BELL CITY	SHAWAN	ZADOCK	BIRD'S CORNER	ESSEX	GRAY RIDGE	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																													
LONG	16	18	171	134	15	27	43	120	9	8	17	13	71	158	118	60	16	16	26	9	39	73	61	7	8	9	34	34	1328
THOMAS		1	3	1	0		1	1	1	1			4	6	3	2			1		1	1	2	1	1				31
EAGLETON	18	15	148	109	9	14	35	93	8	13	14	12	124	218	231	71	8	17	12	17	11	105	34	6	17	3	53	46	1455
SUTTON		4	2	1			3	7	1				3	4	2	5					4	1	6				1	2	41
DAVIS	21	7	139	97	19	15	38	144	7	2	24	14	43	165	241	58	5	27	19	3	29	88	117	53	25	15	58	34	1257
KITCHING			1	2		1	4	2	1			1		1	1	3			1	1	1	2	3				3	2	30
GOVERNOR																													
MORRIS		3	24	15	4	5	12	19	2	2	4	3	8	22	13	5		4	1	1	1	12	17	5	4	3	9	8	206
HEARNES	54	35	406	305	40	43	97	355	25	20	21	37	240	496	565	185	19	57	52	29	55	241	155	45	50	23	147	94	3935
CURTIS	1	3	23	21	1	10	14	26		2		1	4	35	12	7	4		5	1	6	15	12	2	1	2	20	6	234
LT. GOVERNOR																													
MORRIS	10	15	131	91	6	14	34	116	3	7	18	11	67	137	150	66	7	24	21	19	16	77	56	9	24	16	39	23	1187
SHAFFER	2		11	14	1	5	3	13		2	4		5	22	8	7		1	1	1	1	4	8	2	2		6	3	126
WILLIAMS		1	10	4	1	2	4	10		1		1	1	8	7	5	1		2		1	10	3	1			2	1	76
BEENY		1	16	9			8	8			1		6	12	6	4	1	1	1		7	4	1	1	6	1	4	2	100
DOWNS	10	4	77	56	11	11	12	36		2	4	8	29	39	72	16		4	3	2	9	24	22	2	3	2	16	14	476
DOWD	35	11	143	126	19	12	32	136	19	8	35	12	102	253	398	66	8	24	13	5	32	99	87	21	10	6	95	46	1714
OUSLEY			1			1		1					1	4	2							2	1			3	2		18
BANGERT		3	5	1			5	9				2	2	6	9	3	2	1		1		5	3	2		1	1	1	62
SECY. OF STATE																													
KIRKPATRICK	37	18	289	230	26	23	70	234	16	15	37	23	147	345	424	111	11	39	32	13	35	175	128	21	37	18	166	59	2709
STATE TREASURER																													
MORRIS	29	21	161	138	12	20	40	150	9	10	19	13	95	227	287	84	9	29	26	14	28	83	179	18	20	18	67	40	1840
ROBINSON	6	9	113	56	12	7	37	78	10	4	19	16	62	130	142	43	5	7	12	4	12	24	43	6	15	4	45	29	1647
HAGGERTY	4	2	27	19		7	12	46	1	1	3	3	17	35	35	12	2	3	2	1	7	18	14	2	2	2	10	1	288
RATCLIFF	4	2	84	18	4	5	10	32	2	3	4	7	16	37	46	14		4	5	1	6	11	21	3	3	1	13	13	318
NANGLE	3	2	15	13	6		3	12					2	13	19	5		3	1	2	1	8	1	4	3	1	4	2	117
ATTY. GENERAL																													
ANDERSON	34	22	267	217	27	24	72	196	8	13	27	22	128	345	395	124	12	39	30	23	36	148	93	22	28	14	84	47	2529
MILLIN	7	10	50	36	7	2	12	50	13	2	10	7	23	75	95	19		7	7		7	26	27	3	7	3	34	28	567
HOSMER	4	3	33	18	1	11	8	39		1	7	4	12	17	25	12	3	3	6	1	1	28	25	6	5	6	11	9	308
10TH DISTRICT REP.																													
WALLACE		1	23	13	3	3	9	20	1		3	3	4	26	9	8				1	10	16	18	3	7		6	1	188
BURLISON	21	8	142	89	6	22	46	169	9	9	23	8	81	190	208	65	16	32	17	15	31	115	76	9	12	13	48	13	1471
BUFORD		1	1	4		1	1	1			1	1	7	14	7	4							1				1		45
ROGERS	3	1	9	11	1		2	4	1	1			13	8	8	4			2			5	1	3		2	16		95
MONDY	9	14	170	107	18	20	31	108	3	2	15	6	39	97	164	41	4	4	23	5	19	78	33	4	12	3	44	67	976
PETERSON	2		7	8	3	2	6	10		1		2	3	11	5	1	2	1		1	1	4	3	1	3		2	3	87
ROLWING	17	11	96	85	11	5	18	52	10	8	11	13	80	136	219	54	3	23	9	5	4	57	65	23	9	11	41	19	1092
HAVIS			3	1				3	1					5	4	2					1	2	3	6		1	4	4	43
ROBISON	2	4	27	15		6	6	27	2		2	5	15	40	33	15	2	2	1	3	6	51	10		9	2	9	4	287
BULLOCK			5	6				1		1	1		2	3	4	1					2	1		1	1	1	1		30
ROBB		1	3				3	3						4	4	1						1	2	1					22
STATE SENATOR																													
PATTERSON	25	18	202	161	22	21	50	179	17	11	34	18	123	251	299	107	12	21	27	25	35	123	99	20	32	12	84	52	2080
HUTCHISON	20	15	216	157	20	21	50	180	9	8	18	22	117	260	278	72	11	38	22	5	23	110	66	14	20	13	67	38	1891
150TH STATE REP.																													
ELLIS																						198	122	21	33				374
151ST STATE REP.																													
SPAIN	45	28	400	308	35	30	79	372	21	13	38	24	173	416	508	137	16	44	38	25	47					21	121	85	2924
CIRCUIT JUDGE																													
BILLINGS	43	24	375	281	34	31	79	266	21	14	33	25	169	399	484	128	15	47	36	25	47	184	148	28	38	21	123	79	2197
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																													
WARD	42	32	399	293	27																	187	145	27	48	20	118	73	1421
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																													
LEE						26	58	146	15	16	41	27	172	371	416	173	13	27	21	8	37								1567
LYNCH						48	82	269	12	4	9	10	54	155	150	43	8	31	29	21	27								962
PROSECUTING ATTY.																													
McGHEE	43	25	367	276	36	34	70	277	14	13	41	22	170	399	486	133	11	38	26	18	49	171	134	27	40	22	113	80	3135
SHERIFF																													
THOMPSON	1	10	67	48	15	2	17	11	12	3	13	11	29	114	111	92	2	3	2		2	9	16		5	17	35	31	678
HARTY	3		20	23		37	47	309		1			20	43	44	18	2	5	17	18	18	25	4	2	4	4	8	2	681
FULKERSON	14	29	252	151	21	19	48	48	10	6	31	19	82	152	130	36	8	11	33	6	39	57	50	2	25	8	94	33	1414
EDWARDS	37	3	139	135	8	15	31	63	6	11	16	10	118	237	286	66	10	42	8	7	10	41	38	8	5	1	38	45	1434
SCHERER	1	1	11	18	3	4		5		1		1	5	14	16	3	1	1	1	1	13	136	113	54	17	1	8	6	435
MARTIN	1			2			1	2				1	4	7	3	5						1	1		1			1	30
TREASURER - COLLECTOR																													
COOPER	34	14	218	190	17	21	78	191	24	19	46	20	170	328	371	114	13	35	19	18	37	100	95	27	39	22	99	53	2412
HOLLAND	23	29	257	178	27	45	47	211	3		8	17	72	224	209	81	16	23	39	13	34	169	104	23	20	5	62	52	1981
CORONER																													
RAINEY	24	1	33	82	9	36	100	193	22	13	46	34	211	400	477	166	18	52	7	8	7	119	52	25	11	9	141	66	2364
COOPER	29	42	456	290	38	24	33	178	5	6	14	4	46	156	119	45	5	10	53	19	65	129	152	20	50	20	34	42	2084
PUBLIC ADMIN.																													
THROWER	43	24	299	256	32	26	67	245	17	14	34	24	154	403	480	127	11	42	30	15	40	159	124	21	29	16	115	78	2925
SURVEYOR																													
GARNER	44	23	298	240	30	25	63	233	17	14	34	22	151	390	481	120	10	46	25	15	41	170	120	19	28	17	106	75	2857

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1 Thru 6 days	0	0
1 Thru 3 wks.	0	0
1 Thru 11 mos.	1	1
1 Thru 4 yrs.	2	0
5 Thru 9 yrs.	0	1
10 Thru 19 yrs.	4	1
20 Thru 29 yrs.	3	0
30 Thru 9 yrs.	2	4
40 Thru 49 yrs.	12	5
50 Thru 59 yrs.	25	13
60 Thru 69 yrs.	42	17
70 Thru 79 yrs.	56	42
80 Thru 89 yrs.	28	47
90 Thru 99 yrs.	9	11
T	191	144

NON—WHITE

Age	M	F	T
Under 1 day	0	0	9
1 Thru 6 days	0	0	0
1 Thru 3 wks.	0	0	0
1 Thru 11 mos.	3	1	6
1 Thru 4 yrs.	0	0	2
5 Thru 9 yrs.	0	0	1
10 Thru 19 yrs.	0	0	5
20 Thru 29 yrs.	2	0	5
30 Thru 9 yrs.	1	0	7
40 Thru 49 yrs.	2	2	21
50 Thru 59	3	3	44
60 Thru 69 yrs.	5	6	60
70 Thru 79 yrs.	5	1	104
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Male	11	37.9
Female	4	13.4

Mo. Rate 1967-22.7.

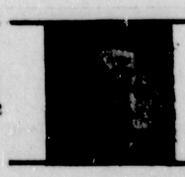
As always, there were many more male than female deaths, especially in infancy. After the age of 80; female deaths, because there are so many old women than old men, finally led in numbers.

SCOTT COUNTY DEATHS SINCE 1953 BY SEX

Y	T	M	F	More Males Than Females
1953	240	142	98	44
1954	246	142	104	38
1955	231	141	90	51
1956	239	139	100	39
1957	261	145	116	29
1958	241	148	93	55
1959	250	139	111	28
1960	280	175	105	70
1961	264	153	111	42
1962	320	174	146	28
1963	321	195	126	69
1964	355	207	148	59
1965	317	180	137	43
1966	323	197	126	71
1967	373	215	160	55
T	4263	2492	1771	721

Women, cherish your husbands and guard well their health. You will almost surely outlive them, and widowhood is a lonely way of life.

To be continued.



Sensing The News

By Thurman Sensing
Executive Vice President
Southern States Industrial Council

WORLD COUNCIL PROPAGANDA

If all churchmen throughout the world could work together for peace with freedom, it would be a splendid thing. The ideal of our civilization for almost 2,000 years has been peace on earth, good will towards man. Unfortunately, ciiurchmen have not yet found a worthwhile instrument for promoting the only kind of peace that is meaningful -- peace with freedom.

Certainly, the World Council of Churches, which recently completed its Fourth Assembly at Uppsala, Sweden, is not the desired instrument. Instead of promoting the cause of freedom, the WCC gave aid and comfort -- and supplied useful propaganda -- to the forces of tyranny in the world today, forces that often deceitfully describe themselves as "peace" forces.

For example, the World Council of Churches called for an immediate, unconditional end to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. But it didn't demand that the North Vietnamese Communist regime stop its campaign of aggression and terrorization against the South. That the WCC would take the side of the Hanoi regime that is guilty of the most terrible atrocities, including beheadings and the burying alive of captives as revealed following the allied recapture of the historic Vietnamese city of Hue -- gives insight into the real character of a body that falsely describes itself as a voice of conscience. Only a conscienceless organization would lend itself to the political goals of Ho Chi Minh and his henchmen.

The WCC statement against U.S. bombing was not the only indicator of the organization's bias in favor of revolutionary action. One speaker from India urged the delegates to the Assembly to accept the idea of disorder and strife as a normal part of change in our times. The Assembly also gave a platform to the American radical, novelist James Baldwin, who spoke to the "churchmen" in praise of Stokely Carmichael, the Black Power advocate and Castro admirer who specializes in incendiary threats against American society. When Baldwin finished his hymn of praise of Carmichael, the delegates to the Council applauded.

Finally, the WCC came to the aid of the four Americans, including the chaplain of Yale University, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, who were convicted in a federal court of conspiring to influence young Americans to violate the draft laws. The World Council of Churches endorsed the principle of selective objection to "particular" wars, which is the prinicple upheld by Rev. Coffin and his co-conspirators.

Neither the United States nor any other free republic could long endure if each citizen decided whether or not he wanted to support the wars in which his country engaged. As the old saying goes, all good men should come to the aid of their country in time of trouble.

If selective participation in wars were permitted, the cowardly and the greedy would never render service to their country. They would prefer to sit home in safety or seek ways of prospering while others faced the dangers of the battlefield and devoted months and years of their life to national survival. The burden of defending a society must fall equally on all, except as where infirmity or extreme hardship applies. The laws of the United States clearly recognize special circumstances. The laws even provide for those who have a true conscientious objection to fighting of any sort any time. But injustice would be done to all brave and loyal citizens if the fearful or the cynical were exempted from service to their nation and fellow countrymen.

It is interesting, in terms of an historical parallel, that the WCC declaration favoring "selective" objection to war was issued from a meeting place in Sweden. The Swedes spend much time criticizing the United States for its defense of freedom in South Vietnam and attacking Rhodesia and South Africa on the ground of their domestic policies. Yet the Swedes sat out World War II, selling war material to the Nazis while their nextdoor neighbors -- the Norwegians and the Danes -- were under Hitler's iron rule. Truly, the Swedes have no warrant to lecture anybody on what is right.

It would be a mistake to treat the World Council of Churches declarations as the voice of organized religion. For years, the WCC has been a sounding board of anti-American and anti-Western opinion. It has encouraged the same revolutionary forces and struggles that were inspired by the Soviet Union and Red China. It has condemned all Western attempts to augment defenses against communist expansionism.

The danger is that innocent churchmen will be duped into believing that WCC speaks for Christians everywhere. It is important, therefore, that the WCC's actions be seen in political perspective.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What is "pigeon milk"?

A—Degeneration of the cells which line the crop produces in pigeons a thick, cheesy secretion called "pigeon milk." On this the young birds are fed until they are old enough to eat the seed diet of the adults.

Q—In what country did the cocker spaniel originate?

A—The spaniel family of dogs contains more breeds than any other dog family. The spaniel family is descended from a Spanish dog, and the name "spaniel" came from Spain.

Q—What is the origin of the word radar?

A—The name is taken from the phrase Radio Detection and Ranging.

Q—What was the first modern synthetic plastic?

A—Celluloid, invented in 1869. It was used to make billiard balls.

Q—Which of the great apes is native only to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra?

A—The orangutan.

Stoddard County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	AID	AVERT	BLOOMFIELD 1	BLOOMFIELD 2	IDALIA	ASHERVILLE	DUDLEY	PUXICO	CHARTER OAK	LAVALLE	MARCO	VINSON	BERNIE	DEXTER 1	DEXTER 1	DEXTER 2	DEXTER 3	POWE	PYLE	ACORN RIDGE	KINDER	LEORA	ADVANCE	BELL CITY	SHAWAN	ZADOCK	BIRD'S CORNER	ESSEX	GRAY RIDGE	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																														
LONG	16	18	171	134	15	27	43	120	9	8	17	13	71	158		118	60	16	16	26	9	39	73	61	7	8	9	34	34	1338
THOMAS		1	3	1	0		1	1	1	1			4	6		3	2			1		1	1	2	1	1				31
EAGLETON	18	15	148	109	9	14	35	93	8	13	14	12	124	218		231	71	8	17	12	17	11	105	34	6	17	3	53	40	1455
SUTTON		1	5	1			3	7	1		1		3	4		2	5					4	1	6				1	2	41
DAVIS	21	7	139	97	19	15	38	144	7	2	24	14	49	165		241	58	5	27	19	3	29	88	117	53	25	15	58	34	1257
KITCHING			1	2		1	4	2	1			1		1		1	3			1	1	1	2	3				3	2	30
GOVERNOR																														
MORRIS		3	24	15	4	5	12	19	2	2	4	3	8	22		13	5		4	1	1	1	12	17	5	4	3	9	8	206
HEARNES	54	35	406	305	40	43	97	355	25	20	51	37	240	470		565	185	19	57	52	29	55	241	155	45	50	23	147	94	3935
CURTIS	1	3	23	21	1	10	14	26		2		1	4	35		12	7	4		5	1	6	15	12	2	1	2	20	6	234
LT. GOVERNOR																														
MORRIS	10	15	131	91	6	14	34	116	3	7	18	11	67	137		150	66	7	24	21	19	16	77	56	9	24	16	31	23	1187
SHAFFER	2		11	14	1	5	2	13		2	4		5	22		8	7		1	1	1	1	4	8	2	2		6	3	126
WILLIAMS		1	10	4	1	2	4	10		1		1	1	8		7	5	1		2		1	10	3	1			2	1	76
BEENY		1	16	9			8	8			1		6	12		6	4	1	1	1		7	4	1	1	6	1	4	2	100
DOWNS	10	4	77	56	11	11	12	36		2	4	8	29	39		72	16		4	3	2	9	24	22	2	3	2	16	14	476
DOWD	35	11	143	126	19	12	32	136	19	8	25	12	102	253		398	66	8	24	13	5	22	99	97	21	10	6	95	46	1714
OUSLEY			1			1		1					1	4		2							2	1			3	2		18
BANGERT		3	5	1			5	9				2	2	6		9	3	2	1		1		5	3	2		1	1	1	62
SECY. OF STATE																														
KIRKPATRICK	37	18	289	230	26	23	70	234	16	15	37	23	147	345		424	111	11	39	32	13	35	175	128	21	37	18	106	59	2709
STATE TREASURER																														
MORRIS	29	21	161	138	12	20	40	156	9	10	19	13	95	227		287	84	9	39	26	14	28	83	179	18	20	18	67	40	1840
ROBINSON	6	9	113	56	12	7	37	78	10	4	19	10	62	130		142	43	5	7	12	4	12	24	43	6	15	4	45	29	1047
HAGGERTY	4	2	37	19		7	12	46	1	1	3	3	17	35		35	12	2	3	2	1	7	18	14	2	2	2	10	1	288
RATCLIFF	4	2	34	18	4	5	10	32	2	3	4	7	16	37		46	14		4	5	1	6	11	21	3	3	1	13	13	318
NANGLE	3	2	15	13	6		3	12					2	13		19	5		3	1	2	1	8	1	4	3	1	4	2	117
ATTY. GENERAL																														
ANDERSON	34	22	267	217	27	24	72	196	8	13	29	22	158	345		395	124	12	39	30	23	36	148	93	22	28	14	84	47	2529
MILLIN	7	10	50	36	7	2	12	50	13	2	10	7	23	75		95	19		7	7		7	26	27	3	7	3	34	28	267
HOSMER	4	3	33	18	1	11	8	39		1	7	4	12	17		25	12	3	3	6	1	1	28	25	6	5	6	11	9	305
10TH DISTRICT REP.																														
WALLACE		1	23	12	3	3	9	20	1		3	3	4	26		9	8				1	1	16	18	3	7		6	1	188
BURLISON	21	8	142	89	6	22	46	169	9	9	23	8	81	190		268	65	16	32	17	15	31	115	76	9	12	13	48	13	1471
BUFORD		1	1	4		1	1	1			1	1	7	14		7	4							1				1		45
ROGERS	3	1	9	11	1		2	4	1	1			13	8		8	4			2			5	1		3	2	16		95
MONDY	9	14	176	107	18	20	31	108	3	2	15	6	39	97		164	41	4	4	23	5	17	78	33	4	12	3	44	67	776
PETERSON	2		7	8	3	2	6	16		1		2	8	11		5	1	2	1		1	1	4	3	1	3		2	3	57
ROLWING	17	11	96	85	11	5	18	52	10	8	11	13	80	136		219	54	3	23	9	5	4	57	65	23	9	11	41	19	1092
HAVIS			3	1				3	1		1			5		4	2	1				1	2	3	6		1	4	4	43
ROBISON	2	4	27	15		6	6	27	2		2	5	15	40		33	15	2	2	1	3	6	31	16		9	2	8	4	257
BULLOCK			5	6				1		1	1		2	3		4	1					2	1		1	1	1	1		30
ROBB		1	3				3	3						4		4	1						1	2	1					22
STATE SENATOR																														
PATTERSON	25	18	202	161	22	21	50	179	17	11	34	15	123	251		299	107	12	21	27	25	35	123	99	20	32	12	84	52	2080
HUTCHISON	20	15	216	157	20	21	50	180	9	8	18	22	117	260		278	72	11	38	22	5	23	110	66	14	20	13	67	38	1891
150TH STATE REP.																														
ELLIS																							198	122	21	33				374
151ST STATE REP.																														
SPAIN	45	28	400	308	35	30	79	272	21	13	38	24	173	416		568	137	16	44	38	25	47					21	121	85	2924
CIRCUIT JUDGE																														
BILLINGS	43	24	375	281	34	21	79	266	21	14	33	25	169	399		484	128	15	47	36	25	47	184	148	28	38	21	123	79	3197
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																														
WARD	42	33	349	293	37																		187	145	27	48	20	118	73	1421
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																														
LEE						24	58	146	15	16	41	27	172	371		416	173	13	27	21	8	37								1567
LYNCH						48	82	269	12	4	9	10	54	155		150	43	8	31	29	21	37								962
PROSECUTING ATTY.																														
McGHEE	43	25	367	276	36	34	70	277	14	13	41	22	170	399		486	133	11	38	26	18	49	171	134	27	40	22	113	80	3135
SHERIFF																														
THOMPSON	1	10	67	48	15	2	17	11	12	3	13	11	29	114		111	92	2	3	2		2	9	16		5	17	35	31	678
HARTY	3		20	25		37	47	309		1			20	43		44	18	2	5	17	18	18	35	4	2	4	4	8	2	681
FULKERSON	14	29	252	151	21	19	48	48	10	6	31	19	82	152		130	36	8	11	33	6	39	57	50	2	25	8	94	33	1414
EDWARDS	37	3	139	135	8	15	31	63	6	11	16	10	118	237		286	66	10	42	8	7	10	41	38	8	5	1	38	45	1434
SCHERER	1	1	11	18	3	4		5		1		1	5	14		16	3	1	1	1	1	13	136	113	54	17	1	8	6	435
MARTIN	1			2			1	2				1	4	7		3	5						1	1		1			1	30
TREASURER - COLLECTOR																														
COOPER	34	14	218	190	17	21	78	191	24	19	46	20	170	328		371	114	13	35	19	18	37	100	95	27	39	22	99	53	2412
HOLLAND	23	29	257	178	27	45	47	211	3		8	17	72	224		209	81	16	23	39	13	34	169	104	23	20	5	62	52	1981
CORONER																														
RAINEY	24	1	33	82	9	36	100	193	22	13	46	34	211	400		477	166	18	52	7	8	7	119	52	25	11	9	141	66	2364
COOPER	29	42	456	290	38	24	33	178	5	6	14	4	46	156		119	45	5	10	53	19	65	129	152	20	50	20	34	42	2084
PUBLIC ADMIN.																														
THROWER	43	24	299	256	32	26	67	245	17	14	34	24	154	403		480	127	11	42	30	15	40	159	124	21	29	16	115	78	2925
SURVEYOR																														
GARNER	44	23	298	240	30	25	62	232	17	14	34	22	151	390		481	120	10	46	25	15	41	170	120	19	28	17	106	75	2857

Right to Work

Urges Speedy Passage

Washington, D.C., July 17 -- Senator Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) joined a long list of Members of Congress today in urging the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to recommend speedy passage of "The Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968."

Almost 40 members of Congress have indicated support of the bi-partisan bill that would protect the right of 3 million Federal Employees to join or to refrain from joining employee unions. This bill would protect this right by federal law; it is now protected in an easily amended executive order, subject to the whim of the President.

Although Chairman A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okl.) concluded public hearings last Friday, he announced that the Committee will accept statements for the record over the next two weeks.

In a comprehensive testimony during the second day of hearings, Reed Larson, Executive Vice President of the National Right to Work Committee, pointed out that President Johnson has been under "intense political pressure" by international union bosses and their political favorites to permit compulsory unionization of federal employees.

He said that enactment of the "Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" as introduced by Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.) would remove any temptation for the President to accede to the wishes of compulsory union lobbyists.

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal-Employee Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Mr. Larson charged.

A second compelling reason for enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bills, is the introduction of S. 341 by Senator Daniel Brewster (D-Md.), Mr. Larson said.

"The Brewster bill is completely silent on the protection of the Federal Employees' right to refrain from paying money to a union. S. 341 would open the door to the compulsory agency shop in the Federal service.

"This conclusion is not that of the National Right to Work Committee, but of the staff of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House side...the committee's staff of the other body concluded S. 341 is 'possibly a prelude to the union shop,'" Mr. Larson continued.

"Furthermore, we think there is a third reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notice, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enuciated by President John F. Kennedy in his 1962 Executive Order. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

"Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stopping and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

"The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropriate to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

"Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the federal government; it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees," Mr. Larson concluded.

In an unexpected development, a spokesmen for the AFL-CIO joined Mr. Larson in calling for an immediate disclosure of the provisions of President Johnson's Labor Management Review Committee headed by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Patrick J. Nilan, National Legislative Driector of the United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO) agreed with Larson that new legislation, "...in the federal government must inevitably esert a profound impact on the solutions of similar problems at state and municipal levels."

Other witnesses at the hearings included Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.), Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.); Jerome Keating, President National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), John F. Griner, President American Federation of Government Employees, and David Silvergleid, President of the National Postal Union.

In addition, Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) sponsor of the Senate bill and Representative Durward Hall (R-Mo.) submitted statements urging early passage of the companion bills.

God, Whose Side Are You On?

J. Lester McGee, D.D.
Centenary Methodist Church
Saint Louis, Missouri

Sometimes it seems that life just doesn't make sense. Not if you believe in an omnipotent God who cares about righteousness, a God who cares about nations and persons. Almost any turn of events can be so confusing as to make us want to cry: "GOD, WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?"

It doesn't make sense for the power of God to seem to be paralyzed in the face of evil, and yet it is easy to pile up evidence and be specific about it...Look at China, for instance. For generations Christians poured their missionary money into China, and countless lives have been invested there for the sake of Christianity. And yet all of it seems lost, and comes to nothing in the face of a pagan horde that now rules that largest nation on earth. "Whose side are you on, God?"

Only a few years ago we were in the midst of a war which bathed the world in blood. But the sacrifice seemed justified, for it was going to bring into being a new birth of freedom everywhere in the world. But where is that new world? And do we live in greater security today? -- or greater fear? Is there less war or more war? Is this the way the end of all things shall come? It doesn't make sense! "God, whose side are you on?"

But many of us could draw the circle in and become very personal with our question. What happens in our own life doesn't make sense if there is a God who cares. We try to live at our best, try to live up to the highest that we know, and our reward is trouble and tragedy. We are haunted by the fact that all about us the wicked flourish and prosper, while we suffer. "God, whose side are you on?"

Well, there is no easy answer to this problem, but there are some things which can and must be said.

This isn't the first time in history that men have been troubled by this kind of futility. Anyone who reads the Bible with even a grain of understanding should recognize this fact. The Book of Revelation came out of such darkness. Persecution was the lot of the faithful. It didn't make sense, if there was a God who cared. And, yet, out of that darkness came some of the great rallying cries of faith: "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." "The Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever." Evidently there is a faith which we can hold that will in turn hold us, even in the day when life doesn't make sense.

Perhaps the best beginning is with some words from Isaiah: "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." (Isaiah 55:8-9)

These words are demonstrated in the Gospel record concerning the coming of Christ. He didn't come as we would have arranged it. We would have added a show of might and power with all the grand spectacle of Cecil B. DeMille's production. Trumpets would have heralded the coming of the King. Instead "he came a little baby thing that made a mother sing." Someone coined a term: "How odd of God!" His ways are not our ways.

Keeping this in mind, then, when life doesn't make sense, let's be certain that it is not the result of our own self-centeredness. This may not be true in the majority of cases, but it happens often enough for us to start with this possibility. When we put ourselves at the center of the universe, we imagine that everything else exists for us, including God. In fact, in our thoughts we begin to fashion God after that cartoon character - Superman. He flies through the air with the greatest of ease and always arrives on the scene just in time to snatch the good guys from the bad guys. So this superman God exists for the sake of me and mine, my health, my welfare and well-being my comfort, And no matter that it may involve the violation of a hundred or a 1000 laws of the dependable universe, He must always arrive in time to save me from trouble or pain or struggle And He had better show up, or I won't go on believing in Him! Then where would He be?

I heard of a man who read the Parable of the Good Samaritan, and when someone asked him what lesson he had learned from it, he answered: "Obviously it means that my neighbors should come and help take care of me!" Who was the center of his universe?

When we put ourselves at the center, then we soon begin to feel that God's business is looking to our protection, ease, success, and happiness--regardless of anything else. If this does not happen, if instead we suffer pain and defeat, then it's easy to conclude that life just doesn't make sense. God, whose side are you on?

Oh, what would it take to persuade us that God belongs at the center of the universe--not ourselves? And what can convince us that God does not exist to provide wealth and success, to make it easy and comfortable for His people? In the Book of Revelation the crown of life went to those who came up out of the great tribulation.

Furthermore, when life doesn't make sense, it may be due to our SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. Our vision is always partial and limited. The meaning of an event may be altogether different when viewed from the standpoint of a century instead of a year, a life-time instead of a single day.

Let's use our imagination a moment. Suppose everything was lost from the New Testament except the Gospels, with their record of Jesus, and a little fragment of the Book of Acts describing the martyrdom of Stephen, the persecution of the Christians, the way that Saul was dragging off the followers of Christ to Prison. Where was God when this enforced evacuation of Christians was taking place? God! Whose side were you on?

But see what happens when we add other verses and chapters to the record? "Now those who were scattered abroad went about preaching the word." The final result of the persecution and evacuation was a revival throughout Samaria. The Christian Gospel was on its way to the world. And the Saul who consented to the stoning of Stephen became Paul, the great evangel of the faith. See what happens when the picture is more complete. And yet, again and again, we solemnly conclude that our life doesn't make sense. And this conclusion is the result of our limited, short-sighted, near-sighted vision. Who knows how it will all fit together in the long-run providence and purpose of god?

To put it another way, God doesn't balance His books every sundown. He isn't limited to our calendar. He doesn't operate on our time schedule. His books are not closed on the 15th or 25th. "A thousand years in His sight are but as yesterday when it is past." His ways are not our ways.

This leads to a third consideration. When life doesn't make sense and we go to asking "God, whose side are you on?," let's look at the logic by which we arrive at such a judgment. Most of us are in the habit of jumping to conclusions, and sometimes we jump the wrong way. In Texas they tell of a baby porcupine which one day backed into a cactus and said: "Is that you, mamma?" Maybe it felt like his mother but he needed to re-examine his logic. And this may very well be true of us. Some of the things which we feel are proof that there is no rhyme or reason in the universe, and that there is no moral order upheld by a God of righteousness, may actually prove just the opposite. They may be an affirmation of a moral order which cannot be ignored by men or nations.

Perhaps some of us feel like saying: "But my life doesn't make sense, I was going along, doing my best, minding my own business, and yet here I am suffering, not because of anything I did, but because of the deeds or misdeeds of others. It isn't fair. Whose side are you on, God?

There is a law that ties us together and makes it impossible for any man's life to be an island, entirely off to itself. If this seems unfair and unjust, turn the coin over and see how it also makes possible all the wonderful, treasured relationships of life. We are tied together under the God who is the Father of us all. Let us be sure that our logic is straight and that we draw the right conclusions about ourselves and what we deserve from God. Maybe we didn't deserve the good any more han we deserved the bad.

This leads to a fourth statement. When it seems to us that life doesn't make sense, perhaps it ought to be our signal to drive for a deeper faith.

Christianity is no collection of moral platitudes. It is no silly, shallow optimism. It is a rugged faith which, like an anchor, can hold us steady through all the tides and storms. It is confidence that God will not finally be defeated in His purpose. With this abiding faith, we can trust Him--knowing that "his ways are not our ways." We can be patient with the patience of God, knowing that He is not bound to our calendar or time schedule. We can even trust the power of love--the way revealed by Christ even thought it doesn't make sense in the face of the ways of the world.

Sometime ago in Guideposts Magazine, there was the story of an incredible love of a woman for a man. After 23 years of marriage, her heart still skipped a beat when he came home from work. She knew she was the luckiest woman on earth for he returned all her love. In 1950 he was sent to Okinawa as an engineer on government assignment. One day a letter came which read: "I wish there were some kinder way to tell you we are no longer married." He had secured a divorce from Mexico by mail and had married a Japanese maid assigned to his quarters. Her name was AIKO. She was 19. His wife was 48.

It doesn't make sense, but Edith, the wife, didn't immediately scheme revenge. She was persuaded that in some way her husband still loved her. She wrote him and urged to continue writing and telling her of his new life. One day his letter told her of a child, Mary, born in 1951. In 1953 Helen was born. Then some time later a letter from Carl saying he was dying of cancer. He was worried by the thought of what would happen to his little wife and the two daughters.

It doesn't make sense, but Edith now realized that the one thing her love could do for him in his last days would be to give him peace of mind. She wrote saying that she would like for Mary and Helen to come and live with her in America. It was after his death that the children came. The children were now 4 and 6. She realized how unprepared she was to try to be a mother to these girls. Again it doesn't make sense but this is what she did. With the help of immigration authorities, one day Aiko, the Japanese girl, frail and fearful, came down the steps of a plane and into the arms of Edith. They have made their home together and now, once again, Edith feels she is the most fortunate woman in the world. None of it makes sense. A love like that is crazy, foolish...but it did save three lives, no four lives, Carl, the husband, was certainly unworthy of such a love. He didn't deserve any of it. But I wonder if it doesn't make as much sense as the love of God for you and me, considering what we have been and what we are?

Thank Goodness that His love is not like ours, and his ways are not our ways. And thus we can hold in our hearts a faith in Him that will hold us. As Grace Nowell Crowell put it...

"The power that holds the planets in their courses,
That places limits on the restless sea,
Holds my life, too, within it mighty keeping...
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ARMED FORCES

MILITARY POLICE DOORS TO VALUABLE CIVILIAN POSITIONS

The first soldier to greet the visitor to any Army post will almost always be a highly-polished, sharply-creased member of the Military Police Corps. Set apart by this distinctive white-topped cap, white accessories and gleaming boots, the Military Policeman makes a handsome and military appearance wherever he goes.

But the role of official greeter is but one of his responsiblities. Other MP's maintain security at Army missile sites, work with the sentry dogs, do criminal investigation, perform crime laboratory photography, and work in document and fingerprint investigation. These skills, along with the more routine duties, are taught at the home of the military Police Corps - Fort Gordon, Georgia.

According to SGT Mooney, local Army recruiter, young men, who would like a career in military law enforcement or want to gain a background for service with a community police force, should consider an enlistment in the Army's Military Police Career group.

To be eligible, applicants should be at least 5 feet, 8 inches in height and be 18 years and 10 months in age. As with any new soldier, the first assignment after enlistment is to one of the Army's basic combat training centers. Next comes more training in using radio-telephone equipment, judo and unarmed defense, the basic methods of investigation and questioning suspects and, finally, study of military law and its enforcement.

From a beginning as a military policeman, the new soldier is eligible to attend school courses and learn some of the more complex skills and to gain rank and experience.

If you would like training as a member of a sharp and dedicated corps, see SGT Mooney at his office in Cape Girardeau, Missouri located at 704 Broadway. While you're there, ask him about the 300 other job training opportunities in the US Army.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What toad is famous for its homing abilities?

A—The American toad. It has been known to return to its breeding site after being carried a mile away. Scientists believe it is guided by the droning calls of its fellows in the "home" breeding pond.

Q—What tree is noted for its ability to resist disease, rot and insects?

A—The giant sequoia trees of California. They do it by means of tannin and by means of their bark, which often grows two feet thick.

NEW MADRID COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY RETURNS (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES		GIDEON	MATTHEWS	FAIRVIEW	PARMA	RISCO	CATRON	UNION GROVE	CONRAN	MARSTON	POINT PLEASANT	SCOTT SCHOOL	LILBOURN	HOWARDVILLE	NEW MADRID	KEWANEE	LaFORGE	KENDALL	PORTAGEVILLE	BARNES RIDGE	HIGGERSON	MOREHOUSE	CANALOU	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR	DAVIS	61	18	12	55	43	4	5	5	19	11	7	75	11	86	2	14	5	118	1		81	35	668
	EAGLETON	275	195	144	117	242	121	31	198	205	106	29	380	127	678	110	75	28	514	49	9	171	15	3729
	KITCHING	3	2		1						1		2										1	10
	LONG	84	33	9	74	39	1	7	17	54	5	9	81	33	83	7	15	3	167	5	1	20	36	783
	SUTTON		1													1				1				3
	THOMAS	1	1							4			1		1				1					9
GOVERNOR	CURTIS	6	3		11	12		1		3			12	21	9				14			8	2	102
	HEARNES	410	245	158	226	312	125	42	232	281	122	44	421	156	846	121	100	43	787	50	10	268	74	5063
	MORRIS	10	2	1	4			1		2			4		6		4	35	11			4	5	56
LT. GOVERNOR	BEENY	9	2			8			1	4	1	1	13	1	6			1	16				1	54
	BANGERT	5			2	4				2		1	9		4				5			3		35
	DOWD	79	46	27	52	52	8	3	11	16	2	11	78	5	154	10	9	3	135	7	2	56	35	891
	DOWNS	20	8	4	11	9	1			9		1	25	10	28		7	1	32	7		23	9	199
	MORRIS	263	185	128	135	232	116	38	202	221	119	27	251	156	618	111	81	38	486	36	5	161	20	3629
	OUSLEY	1			2	1		1					3		1				2			1		12
	SHAFFER	5	1			2	1		1	2			4	1	5			1	10	1		5	2	41
	WILLIAMS	7			6	1				2	1		13	3	4		1	1	19		2	3		63
SECY. OF STATE	KIRKPATRICK	330	220	147	165	273	121	37	211	237	124	41	328	177	781	120	92	41	643	36	10	203	49	4396
STATE TREASURER	HAGGERTY	16	5	2	7	7			4	6			15	8	18	1	1	2	24	1		14	2	154
	MORRIS	68	24	14	50	30	1	8	6	43	3	12	82	7	100	2	11	14	113	10		36	29	673
	NANGLE	9	10	4	2	1	2	1		1			9	1	4				4			3		51
	RATCLIFF	17	5	1	8	17	3	1	2	8	1	1	13	6	21		3	2	48		1	21	9	192
	ROBINSON	247	173	130	117	236	117	26	198	193	119	27	264	151	649	116	81	26	436	34	8	159	23	3530
ATTY. GENERAL	ANDERSON	318	204	149	158	267	120	39	211	226	120	38	308	163	721	118	90	39	578	40	10	200	40	4177
	HOSMER	20	2	3	10	8	1		1	9	3	1	21	8	15		2	2	22			8	4	150
	MILLIN	19	18	4	17	15	4		2	8	1	4	34	10	57	2	3	2	39	1		20	13	273
10TH DISTRICT REP.	BUFORD				2					3			1						1					7
	BULLOCK		1										1			10								2
	BURLISON	157	45	14	63	47	11	1	21	52	3	6	134		69	10	14	2	239		2	62	25	977
	HAVIS		2	4	7				2	8	1	1	10	11	34		1	1	29					177
	MONDY	87	4	2	29	133		2		3	1		12	1	1	1			19			5	2	302
	PETERSON	3			2								1		1	1	1		3			6	1	19
	ROBB				1								1						1			1	1	5
	ROGERS	162	146	98	106	129	97	8	190	191	118	22	21	91	414	96	73	44	404	29	3	105	4	2558
	ROBISON	8	2	3	5	10			2	7		1	8		5		1		9	1		9	5	76
	ROLWING	27	54	36	24	21	18	32	6	19	1	7	245		335	12	13		79	20	5	55	39	1048
	WALLACE	5	1	2	5		2			2	1		12		6		2		11			19	3	77
STATE SENATOR	HUTCHISON	84	16	8	52	46	5	3	2	32	2	5	68	39	133	7	5	1	80	7		46	22	671
	PATTERSON	304	217	147	153	253	124	34	212	229	124	40	325	136	720	113	96	39	689	33	9	189	42	4228
158TH STATE REP.	DeFIELD		161	137				30												9				337
	FLEURDELYS		2	2				1																5
	HUTCHESON		45	5				4												9	4			67
	SHEPARD		23	4				4												31	6			68
	WALLACE		20	10				1																31
159TH STATE REP.	COPELAND	355			166	281	123		212	240	124	38	366	181	810	120	99	43	691			217	55	4121
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE	CALVIN		234	153	170	275	122	37							807	120	94	38		36	10	215	56	3367
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE	WORKMAN	333							212	253	125	42	345	162					737					2209
PROSECUTING ATTY.	HUNTER	353	230	153	172	292	125	38	211	263	125	40	382	181	811	120	95	43	697	44	10	218	60	4663
SHERIFF	PIKEY	90	48	13	41	37	7	3	15	65	3	2	113	22	62	1	5		144	1	1	62	30	765
	RAMSEY	308	192	145	237	286	108	39	208	234	123	43	310	153	801	119	95	43	618	43	9	195	47	4356
ASSESSOR	SANDLIN	32	15	8	23	20	3	1	3	41	2	2	183	6	12	4	1	3	37	1		24	19	440
	UTTERBACK	362	213	145	167	290	111	37	212	222	123	40	241	171	827	117	98	38	708	43	10	217	49	4441
CORONER	HEDGEPETH	340	218	148	163	274	124	37	213	240	125	39	364	162	810	120	98	39	687	39	10	208	47	4505
PUBLIC ADMIN.	CURTIS	327	234	151	159	273	122	37	209	231	125	37	344	162	808	120	99	42	672	37	10	203	44	4446
SURVEYOR	ICE	340	232	147	168	282	124	38	211	243	124	42	375	162	809	120	99	43	675	38	10	206	50	4538

Right to Work

rges Speedy Passage

Washington, D.C., July 17 -- enator Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) oined a long list of Members of ongress today in urging the enate Post Office and Civil ervice Committee to ecommend speedy passage of 'The Federal Employees reedom of Choice Act of 968."

Almost 40 members of ongress have indicated support f the bi-partisan bill that would rotect the right of 3 million ederal Employees to join or to efrain from joining employee nions. This bill would protect is right by federal law; it is ow protected in an easily mended executive order, bject to the whim of the resident.

Although Chairman A. S. like Monroney (D-Okl.) ncluded public hearings last riday, he announced that the ommittee will accept tatements for the record over he next two weeks.

In a comprehensive estimony during the second day f hearings, Reed Larson, xecutive Vice President of the ational Right to Work ommittee, pointed out that resident Johnson has been nder "intense political ressure" by international union osses and their politica' avorites to permit compulsory nionization of federal mployees.

He said that enactment of he "Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" as introduced by Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.) would remove any temptation for the President to accede to the wishes of compulsory union lobbyists.

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal-Employee Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Mr. Larson charged.

A second compelling reason for enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bills, is the introduction of S. 341 by Senator Daniel Brewster (D-Md.), Mr. Larson said.

"The Brewster bill is completely silent on the protection of the Federal Employees' right to refrain from paying money to a union. S. 341 would open the door to the compulsory agency shop in the Federal service.

"This conclusion is not that of the National Right to Work Committee, but of the staff of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House side...the committee's staff of the other body concluded S. 341 is 'possibly a prelude to the union shop,'" Mr. Larson continued.

"Furthermore, we think there is a third reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notice, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enuciated by President John F. Kennedy in his 1962 Executive Order. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

"Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stopping and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

"The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropriate to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

"Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the federal government; it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees," Mr. Larson concluded.

In an unexpected development, a spokesmen for the AFL-CIO joined Mr. Larson in calling for an immediate disclosure of the provisions of President Johnson's Labor Management Review Committee headed by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Patrick J. Nilan, National Legislative Driector of the United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO) agreed with Larson that new legislation, "...in the federal government must inevitably esert a profound impact on the solutions of similar problems at state and municipal levels."

Other witnesses at the hearings included Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.), Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.); Jerome Keating, President National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), John F. Griner, President American Federation of Government Employees, and David Silvergleid, President of the National Postal Union.

In addition, Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) sponsor of the Senate bill and Representative Durward Hall (R-Mo.) submitted statements urging early passage of the companion bills.

God, Whose Side Are You On?

J. Lester McGee, D.D.
Centenary Methodist Church
Saint Louis, Missouri

Sometimes it seems that life just doesn't make sense. Not if you believe in an omnipotent God who cares about righteousness, a God who cares about nations and persons. Almost any turn of events can be so confusing as to make us want to cry: "GOD, WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?"

It doesn't make sense for the power of God to seem to be paralyzed in the face of evil, and yet it is easy to pile up evidence and be specific about it...Look at China, for instance. For generations Christians poured their missionary money into China, and countless lives have been invested there for the sake of Christianity. And yet all of it seems lost, and comes to nothing in the face of a pagan horde that now rules that largest nation on earth. "Whose side are you on, God?"

Only a few years ago we were in the midst of a war which bathed the world in blood. But the sacrifice seemed justified, for it was going to bring into being a new birth of freedom everywhere in the world. But where is that new world? And do we live in greater security today? -- or greater fear? Is there less war or more war? Is this the way the end of all things shall come? It doesn't make sense! "God, whose side are you on?"

But many of us could draw the circle in and become very personal with our question. What happens in our own life doesn't make sense if there is a God who cares. We try to live at our best, try to live up to the highest that we know, and our reward is trouble and tragedy. We are haunted by the fact that all about us the wicked flourish and prosper, while we suffer. "God, whose side are you on?"

Well, there is no easy answer to this problem, but there are some things which can and must be said.

This isn't the first time in history that men have been troubled by this kind of futility. Anyone who reads the Bible with even a grain of understanding should recognize this fact. The Book of Revelation came out of such darkness. Persecution was the lot of the faithful. It didn't make sense, if there was a God who cared. And, yet, out of that darkness came some of the great rallying cries of faith: "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." "The Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever." Evidently there is a faith which we can hold that will in turn hold us, even in the day when life doesn't make sense.

Perhaps the best beginning is with some words from Isaiah: "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." (Isaiah 55:8-9)

These words are demonstrated in the Gospel record concerning the coming of Christ. He didn't come as we would have arranged it. We would have added a show of might and power with all the grand spectacle of Cecil B. DeMille's production. Trumpets would have heralded the coming of the King. Instead "he came a little baby thing that made a mother sing." Someone coined a term: "How odd of God!" His ways are not our ways.

Keeping this in mind, then, when life doesn't make sense, let's be certain that it is not the result of our own self-centeredness. This may not be true in the majority of cases, but it happens often enough for us to start with this possibility. When we put ourselves at the center of the universe, we imagine that everything else exists for us, including God. In fact, in our thoughts we begin to fashion God after that cartoon character - Superman. He flies through the air with the greatest of ease and always arrives on the scene just in time to snatch the good guys from the bad guys. So this superman God exists for the sake of me and mine, my health, my welfare and well-being my comfort, And no matter that it may involve the violation of a hundred or a 1000 laws of the dependable universe, He must always arrive in time to save me from trouble or pain or struggle And He had better show up, or I won't go on believing in Him! Then where would He be?

I heard of a man who read the Parable of the Good Samaritan, and when someone asked him what lesson he had learned from it, he answered: "Obviously it means that my neighbors should come and help take care of me!" Who was the center of his universe?

When we put ourselves at the center, then we soon begin to feel that God's business is looking to our protection, ease, success, and happiness--regardless of anything else. If this does not happen, if instead we suffer pain and defeat, then it's easy to conclude that life just doesn't make sense. God, whose side are you on?

Oh, what would it take to persuade us that God belongs at the center of the universe--not ourselves? And what can convince us that God does not exist to provide wealth and success, to make it easy and comfortable for His people? In the Book of Revelation the crown of life went to those who came up out of the great tribulation.

Furthermore, when life doesn't make sense, it may be due to our SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. Our vision is always partial and limited. The meaning of an event may be altogether different when viewed from the standpoint of a century instead of a year, a life-time instead of a single day.

Let's use our imagination a moment. Suppose everything was lost from the New Testament except the Gospels, with their record of Jesus, and a little fragment of the Book of Acts describing the martyrdom of Stephen, the persecution of the Christians, the way that Saul was dragging off the followers of Christ to Prison. Where was God when this enforced evacuation of Christians was taking place? God! Whose side were you on?

But see what happens when we add other verses and chapters to the record? "Now those who were scattered abroad went about preaching the word." The final result of the persecution and evacuation was a revival throughout Samaria. The Christian Gospel was on its way to the world. And the Saul who consented to the stoning of Stephen became Paul, the great evangel of the faith. See what happens when the picture is more complete. And yet, again and again, we solemnly conclude that our life doesn't make sense. And this conclusion is the result of our limited, short-sighted, near-sighted vision. Who knows how it will all fit together in the long-run providence and purpose of god?

To put it another way, God doesn't balance His books every sundown. He isn't limited to our calendar. He doesn't operate on our time schedule. His books are not closed on the 15th or 25th. "A thousand years in His sight are but as yesterday when it is past." His ways are not our ways.

This leads to a third consideration. When life doesn't make sense and we go to asking "God, whose side are you on?," let's look at the logic by which we arrive at such a judgment. Most of us are in the habit of jumping to conclusions, and sometimes we jump the wrong way. In Texas they tell of a baby porcupine which one day backed into a cactus and said: "Is that you, mamma?" Maybe it felt like his mother but he needed to re-examine his logic. And this may very well be true of us. Some of the things which we feel are proof that there is no rhyme or reason in the universe, and that there is no moral order upheld by a God of righteousness, may actually prove just the opposite. They may be an affirmation of a moral order which cannot be ignored by men or nations.

Perhaps some of us feel like saying: "But my life doesn't make sense, I was going along, doing my best, minding my own business, and yet here I am suffering, not because of anything I did, but because of the deeds or misdeeds of others. It isn't fair. Whose side are you on, God?

There is a law that ties us together and makes it impossible for any man's life to be an island, entirely off to itself. If this seems unfair and unjust, turn the coin over and see how it also makes possible all the wonderful, treasured relationships of life. We are tied together under the God who is the Father of us all. Let us be sure that our logic is straight and that we draw the right conclusions about ourselves and what we deserve from God. Maybe we didn't deserve the good any more han we deserved the bad.

This leads to a fourth statement. When it seems to us that life doesn't make sense, perhaps it ought to be our signal to drive for a deeper faith.

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Sometime ago in Guideposts Magazine, there was the story of an incredible love of a woman for a man. After 23 years of marriage, her heart still skipped a beat when he came home from work. She knew she was the luckiest woman on earth for he returned all her love. In 1950 he was sent to Okinawa as an engineer on government assignment. One day a letter came which read: "I wish there were some kinder way to tell you we are no longer married." He had secured a divorce from Mexico by mail and had married a Japanese maid assigned to his quarters. Her name was AIKO. She was 19. His wife was 48.

It doesn't make sense, but Edith, the wife, didn't immediately scheme revenge. She was persuaded that in some way her husband still loved her. She wrote him and urged to continue writing and telling her of his new life. One day his letter told her of a child, Mary, born in 1951. In 1953 Helen was born. Then some time later a letter from Carl saying he was dying of cancer. He was worried by the thought of what would happen to his little wife and the two daughters.

It doesn't make sense, but Edith now realized that the one thing her love could do for him in his last days would be to give him peace of mind. She wrote saying that she would like for Mary and Helen to come and live with her in America. It was after his death that the children came. The children were now 4 and 6. She realized how unprepared she was to try to be a mother to these girls. Again it doesn't make sense but this is what she did. With the help of immigration authorities, one day Aiko, the Japanese girl, frail and fearful, came down the steps of a plane and into the arms of Edith. They have made their home together and now, once again, Edith feels she is the most fortunate woman in the world. None of it makes sense. A love like that is crazy, foolish...but it did save three lives, no four lives, Carl, the husband, was certainly unworthy of such a love. He didn't deserve any of it. But I wonder if it doesn't make as much sense as the love of God for you and me, considering what we have been and what we are?

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The first soldier to greet the visitor to any Army post will almost always be a highly-polished, sharply-creased member of the Military Police Corps. Set apart by this distinctive white-topped cap, white accessories and gleaming boots, the Military Policeman makes a handsome and military appearance wherever he goes.

But the role of official greeter is but one of his responsiblities. Other MP's maintain security at Army missile sites, work with the sentry dogs, do criminal investigation, perform crime laboratory photography, and work in document and fingerprint investigation. These skills, along with the more routine duties, are taught at the home of the military Police Corps - Fort Gordon, Georgia.

According to SGT Mooney, local Army recruiter, young men, who would like a career in military law enforcement or want to gain a background for service with a community police force, should consider an enlistment in the Army's Military Police Career group.

To be eligible, applicants should be at least 5 feet, 8 inches in height and be 18 years and 10 months in age. As with any new soldier, the first assignment after enlistment is to one of the Army's basic combat training centers. Next comes more training in using radio-telephone equipment, judo and unarmed defense, the basic methods of investigation and questioning suspects and, finally, study of military law and its enforcement.

From a beginning as a military policeman, the new soldier is eligible to attend school courses and learn some of the more complex skills and to gain rank and experience.

If you would like training as a member of a sharp and dedicated corps, see SGT Mooney at his office in Cape Girardeau, Missouri located at 704 Broadway. While you're there, ask him about the 300 other job training opportunities in the US Army.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What toad is famous for its homing abilities?

A—The American toad. It has been known to return to its breeding site after being carried a mile away. Scientists believe it is guided by the droning calls of its fellows in the "home" breeding pond.

Q—What tree is noted for its ability to resist disease, rot and insects?

A—The giant sequoia trees of California. They do it by means of tannin and by means of their bark, which often grows two feet thick.

NEW MADRID COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY RETURNS (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES		GIDEON	MATTHEWS	FAIRVIEW	PARMA	RISCO	CATRON	UNION GROVE	CONRAN	MARSTON	POINT PLEASANT	SCOTT SCHOOL	LILBOURN	HOWARDVILLE	NEW MADRID	KEWANEE	LaFORGE	KENDALL	PORTAGEVILLE	BARNES RIDGE	HIGGERSON	MOREHOUSE	CANALOU	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR	DAVIS	61	18	12	55	43	4	5	5	19	11	7	75	11	86	2	14	5	118	1		81	35	668
	EAGLETON	295	195	144	117	242	121	31	198	205	106	29	380	127	678	110	75	28	514	49	9	171	15	3729
	KITCHING	3	2		1						1		2										1	10
	LONG	84	33	9	74	39	1	7	17	54	5	9	81	33	83	7	15	3	167	5	1	20	36	783
	SUTTON		1													1			1					3
	THOMAS	1	1							4			1		1				1					9
GOVERNOR	CURTIS	6	3		11	12		1		3			12	21	9				14			8	2	102
	HEARNES	410	245	158	226	32	125	42	222	281	122	44	421	156	84	121	100	43	787	50	10	268	74	5063
	MORRIS	10	2	1	4			1		2			4		6		4	35	11			4	5	56
LT. GOVERNOR	BEENY	9	2			8			1	4	1	1	12	1	6			1	16				1	54
	BANGERT	5			2	4				2		1	9		4				5			3		35
	DOWD	79	46	27	52	52	8	3	11	16	2	11	78	5	154	10	9	3	135	7	2	56	35	891
	DOWNS	20	8	4	11	9	1			9		1	25	10	28		7	1	32	1		23	9	199
	MORRIS	263	185	128	135	232	116	38	262	221	119	27	251	156	618	111	81	38	486	36	5	161	20	3629
	OUSLEY	1			2	1		1					3		1				2			1		12
	SHAFFER	5	1			2	1		1	2			4	1	5			1	10	1		5	2	41
	WILLIAMS	7			6	1				2	1		13	3	4		1	1	19		2	3		63
SECY. OF STATE	KIRKPATRICK	330	220	147	165	273	121	37	211	237	124	41	328	177	781	120	92	41	643	36	10	203	49	4396
STATE TREASURER	HAGGERTY	16	5	2	7	7			4	6			15	8	18	1	1	2	24	1		14	2	154
	MORRIS	68	24	14	50	30	1	8	6	43	3	12	82	7	100	2	11	14	113	10		36	29	673
	NANGLE	9	10	4	2	1	2	1		1			9	1	4				4			3		51
	RATCLIFF	17	5	1	18	17	3	1	2	8	1	1	13	6	21		2	2	48		1	21	9	192
	ROBINSON	347	173	130	117	236	117	26	198	193	119	27	264	151	649	116	81	26	436	34	8	159	23	3530
ATTY. GENERAL	ANDERSON	318	204	149	158	267	120	39	211	226	120	38	308	163	721	118	90	39	578	40	10	200	40	4177
	HOSMER	20	2	3	10	8	1		1	9	3	1	21	8	15		2	2	32			8	4	150
	MILLIN	19	18	4	17	15	4		2	8	1	4	34	10	57	2	3	2	39	1		20	13	273
10TH DISTRICT REP.	BUFORD				2					3			1						1					7
	BULLOCK		1										1			10								2
	BURLISON	157	45	14	63	47	11	1	21	52	3	6	134		69	10	14	2	239		2	62	25	917
	HAVIS		2	4	7				2	8	1	1	10	11	34		1	1	29					177
	MONDY	87	4	2	29	132		2		3	1		12	1	1	1			19			5	2	302
	PETERSON	3			2								1		1	1	1		3			6	1	19
	ROBB				1								1						1			1	1	5
	ROGERS	162	146	98	106	129	97	8	190	191	118	22	21	91	414	96	73	44	404	29	3	105	4	2558
	ROBISON	8	2	3	5	10			2	7		1	8		5		1		9	1		9	5	76
	ROLWING	27	54	36	24	21	18	32	6	19	1	7	245		335	12	13		79	20	5	55	39	1048
	WALLACE	5	1	2	5		2			2	1		12		6		2		11			19	3	79
STATE SENATOR	HUTCHISON	84	16	8	52	46	5	3	2	32	2	5	68	39	133	7	5	1	80	7		46	22	671
	PATTERSON	304	217	147	153	253	124	34	212	229	124	40	325	136	720	113	96	39	689	33	9	189	42	4228
158TH STATE REP.	DeFIELD		161	137				30												9				337
	FLEURDELYS		2	2				1																5
	HUTCHESON		45	5				4												9	4			67
	SHEPARD		23	4				4												31	6			68
	WALLACE		20	10				1																31
159TH STATE REP.	COPELAND	355			166	281	123		212	240	124	38	366	181	810	120	99	43	691			217	55	4121
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE	CALVIN		234	153	170	275	122	37							807	120	94	38		36	10	215	56	3367
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE	WORKMAN	333							212	253	125	42	345	162					737					2209
PROSECUTING ATTY.	HUNTER	353	230	153	172	292	125	38	211	263	125	40	382	181	811	120	95	43	697	44	10	218	60	4663
SHERIFF	PIKEY	90	48	13	41	37	7	3	15	65	3	2	113	22	62	1	5		144	1	1	62	30	765
	RAMSEY	308	192	145	237	286	108	39	208	234	123	43	310	153	801	119	95	43	618	43	9	195	47	4356
ASSESSOR	SANDLIN	32	15	8	23	20	3	1	3	41	2	2	183	6	12	4	1	3	37	1		24	19	440
	UTTERBACK	362	213	145	167	290	111	37	212	222	123	40	241	171	827	117	98	38	708	43	10	217	49	4441
CORONER	HEDGEPETH	340	218	148	163	274	124	37	213	240	125	39	364	162	810	120	98	39	687	39	10	208	47	4505
PUBLIC ADMIN.	CURTIS	327	234	151	159	273	122	37	209	231	125	37	344	162	808	120	99	42	672	37	10	203	44	4446
SURVEYOR	ICE	340	232	147	168	282	124	38	211	243	124	42	375	162	809	120	99	43	675	38	10	206	50	4538

She's Den Mother to Sea Campers

SALT SPRAY AND SEA AIR. . .Mrs. Jerry Emerson, captain's wife, enjoys view from deck of 90-foot barkantine while young sea camper indulges favorite pastime, eating.

AP Newsfeatures

If the sole crew member of a big sailboat carrying eight paying passengers had to take a turn at the wheel and then asked which way is north, there'd be a question about how she got the job.

According to Jerry Emerson of Bronxville, N.Y., her best qualification was being the wife of Captain A.C. Emerson, and fortunately on her first voyage 14 years ago no one asked her to take the wheel. Instead, she was mainly occupied with keeping the bathing trunks of eight young boys in repair.

This year Mrs. Emerson will be sailing with 22 youngsters on a 90-foot barkantine, and has learned to read a marine compass as well as any of the neophyte yachtsmen aboard. She, her husband and staff run a marine training program for teen-agers called Summer Camps Afloat, and for six weeks during July and August teach, guide and entertain more than 100 boys and girls who would rather camp on water than on land. They offer instruction in sailing, navigation, marine biology and oceanography, scuba diving, water skiing and fishing, plus some land sports at their Key Largo base. Then there are the nightly bull sessions.

"The adolescent yearns to express his opinions and grievances," says Mrs. Emerson, a bouncy 60-year-old grandmother of five. "Offer a topic that stimulates their thinking and they'll give it full treatment. As a self-appointed discussion group leader, I once entered my own opinions too, until a solemn young fellow gently admonished me, 'But, Mrs. Emerson, there's no such thing as the law of change.' Now I keep my appraisals to myself and merely bring up subjects, quotations or a poem and ask for comments."

Dealing with half-adult, half-child teen-agers in large groups takes plenty of experience, Mrs. Emerson says. "Captain Emerson used to give the youngsters an orientation talk the first day to make them feel more at home. One year, feeling he had not gotten through to them, he added sentimentally, 'Your parents have sent you here because they love you very much and they want. . .' He was interrupted by a loud sob from an overgrown 14-year-old who had to be assisted, quite tear-blind, to his bunk."

Although Mrs. Emerson enjoys going along on one of the several large sailing vessels owned by the camp, she is in her own opinion, not a sailor.

"In 1961, the first year we accepted girls, we on the Traveller II made a rendezvous with the boys on the Pinocchi to meet at an uninhabited island for a cook-out breakfast at dawn.

"I remembered muttering, 'This isn't my kind of thing,' when I was roused out of bed at eight bells (4:30 a.m.). The girls were all on deck. The water was choppy. A little dinghy pitched around in the murk far below, already occupied by several forms. I was ready to back out but several girlish voices out of the gloom urged me to 'Climb down, Mrs. E. Don't be afraid. We'll help you.' I screwed up my courage somehow, got down the lurching ladder into the dinghy and sat in a puddle of water, wondering how come the girls thought this was so much fun. I'm just a Sunday sailor, I guess."

After sailing and water sports, the girls' next interest is looking pretty, and the boys next concern is food. Salt air hones the appetites of always-hungry teen-agers.

"They get bountiful meals, but all that exercise works it right off. Cookies or potato chips get soggy so we keep the galleys stocked with canned chocolate pudding or rice pudding. A boy can eat a whole can by himself. The girls usually fancy it up with garnishes such as canned fruit, toasted slivered nuts, or whipped topping."

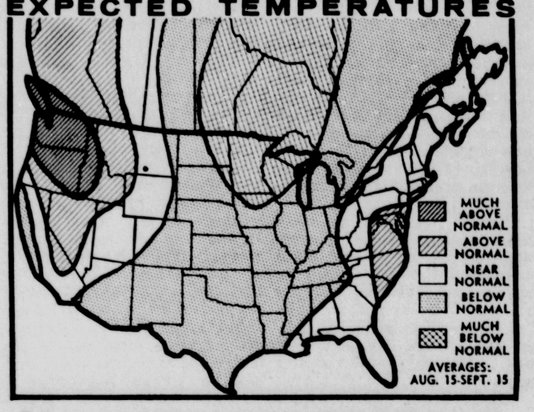
The Emersons got into the unusual business of sea camping 14 years ago through a suggestion made by their son, a teacher. They took eight boys on their 75-foot boat and made an eight-week cruise down the island waterway.

Inexperience in handling so many boys for so long a time brought them back weak, weary, and undecided whether to ever do it again. But a newspaper picked up the story and the two hundred applications that poured in made up their minds.

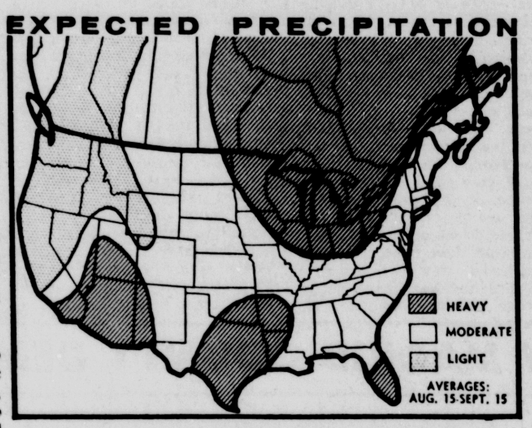
Even as landlubberly member of the official staff, Jerry Emerson has gained a keen appreciation of today's teens. "They're the best way to keep in touch with the world today. One drops any rigid thinking. To guide them you have to keep alert enough to follow their concepts, the world they inhabit."

ALL ABOUT AUGUST

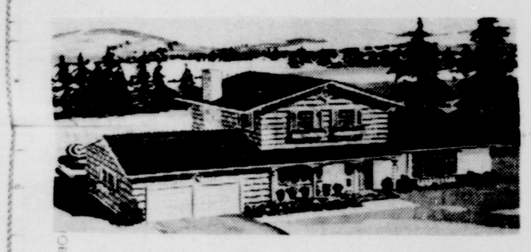
Maps show Weather Bureau's forecast of average temperature, precipitation for period through Aug. 31.



Below-normal temperatures are the outlook for most of the center of the nation, above-normal to the west and near-normal to the east.

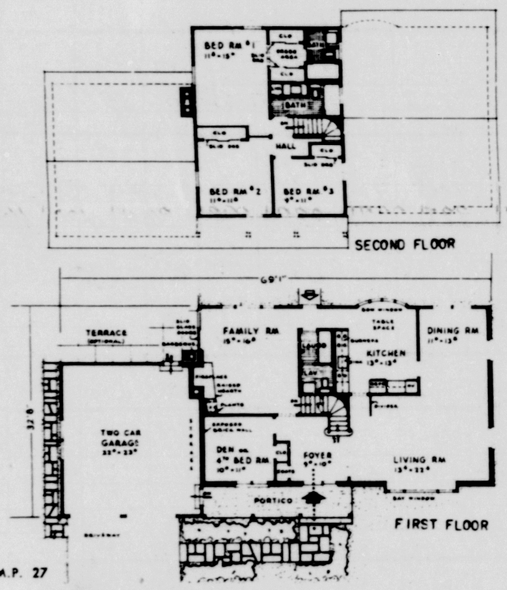


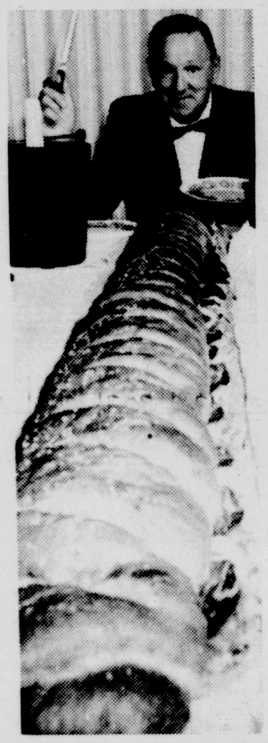
Usually damp Pacific Northwest can expect below-normal precipitation while Midwest, Southern Plains and Southwest areas receive more than usual.



Illustrated Publications Inc. Design No. Y9279

DESIGN NO. Y9279 — Curving staircases lead upstairs to the three bedrooms in this Colonial home. Downstairs lavatory supplements two bathrooms upstairs. Extra room off foyer doubles as fourth bedroom or den. Family room has angled fireplace hearth. First floor area is 1,245 sq. ft. with 660 sq. ft. on second floor. For further information about Design Y9279, write to Illustrated Publications, 48 West 48th St., New York, N. Y., 10036. 2713 AUG '64 M.P. 27





HERO SANDWICH to end them all includes a seven-pound loaf of bread filled with 15 pounds of meat and cheese. The six-foot-long sandwich was sent through the mail to Jack Neilly, above, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who shared his repast with a party of more than 14 adults and children.

Q—What was the real name of Tom Thumb?

A—Real name of perhaps the most famous midget who ever lived, was Charles Sherwood Stratton. He was a true midget, not a dwarf. P. T. Barnum, the showman, engaged him for exhibition purposes and changed his name to Tom Thumb.

Q—Are there tigers in Africa?

A—No, except in captivity. Tigers are native only to eastern and southern Asia and the adjacent islands.

Minimum Charge $1.25; 6 cents A Word First Day; 5 cents A Word Second Day; 4 cents A Word Each Day After, Deadline 5:00 p.m. Day Before Publication. Classified Display, $1.19 Per Inch Per Insertion; $1.00 Extra Service Charge On All Blind Ads Cards of Thanks, $1.50. In Memoriam Ads average 6 words to Line.

2-Apartments-Furn.

For Rent - Furnished apartment. Adults only. Phone 471-5707.
3-18-tf

For Rent - 3 room furnished apartment. Call 471-1751.
8-3-tf

All modern apartments - private entrances - utilities furnished - close in - Phones 471-5702 and 471-9276.
6-8-tf

For Rent - Furnished apartment. 314 Kendall.
7-30-3t

For Rent - Furnished 3 room house. Utilities paid. 471-3403.
8-6-tf

4-Houses for Rent

For Rent - Two houses. Call 471-1978 after 5 p.m.
8-6-tf

For Rent - 3 room unfurnished duplex. 471-3119.
7-10-tf

5-Misc. for Rent

PIANOS AND ORGANS
Baldwin and Wurlitzer. Finest quality at reasonable prices and terms. Rental plan available.
Keith Collins Piano Co.
98 N. Kingshighway 471-3541

6-Misc. for Sale

For Sale - Spinet piano and used clarinet. Call 471-5171.
8-6-tf

For Sale - Mallard Camper, sleeps 4. Excellent condition. $700. 471-1471.
8-6-6t

Cain's Back Yard Swap Shop, Morehouse. Hours - 12 noon til dark. Will consider anything in trade.
8-6-6t

For Sale or Trade - 1967 Cougar. V8 automatic. $2300. Call 471-4953.
7-18-3t

For Sale - Peaches, bushel or truck load. Jct. 25 & 60 north of Dexter. O. F. Russell Orchard. 624-3286.
7-23-tf

For Sale - Wall Furnace, good as new. Also pair of coil bed springs - both for $35. Can be seen at 606 Lake St., Sikeston, Missouri.
8-5-3t

For Sale - 225 amp. Lincoln Welder. $125.00 complete. Welding gasses, metals and aprts, Webb Electric Co. 925 S. Main.
4-28-tf

FOR SALE
8' wide 45' long Two bedroom used mobile home. Excellent condition. A real bargain.
See it at
McDOUGAL TRAILER SALES
Downtown Sikeston

MEDICAL HISTORY was made when John Meyer, 71, received a metal ball and socket to replace a hip joint destroyed by arthritis. The surgery, performed at a St. Petersburg, Fla., hospital, was the first of its kind ever attempted in the United States. Meyer reportedly will soon discard the crutches and be able to walk normally again.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What musical instrument is named for a bird?

A—The ocarina. The term is a form of the Italian word meaning "goose," and it was used because it is shaped like a goose egg.

BLOOMERS BLOSSOMED at an English boating event and this woman was denied entrance on grounds that trouser suits were not allowed. She was admitted after officials ruled "bloomers are not trousers."

CAMERA Angles

B. IRVING DESFOR
AP Newsfeatures

Every creative profession has, hidden among its devotees, a few dedicated workers who strive only to express themselves in their craft without regard for financial rewards. They ignore time, hardships and comforts to concentrate on creating individual beauty in painting, sculpture, music — or wherever their talent drives them.

In photography, George LeMoine fits in this select class.

With camera in hand, LeMoine is an artist distilling from his environment expressive beauty in 35mm color slides. Without a camera, he is awkward and shy with strangers, a "loner" who spends free time in art museums studying old masters, especially his idol, Van Gogh.

In the past few years, after seeing his color work, a small diversified group of LeMoine fans has sprung up. They include a Rockefeller Center traffic policeman, artists, circus performers, the late founder-director of Photography in the Fine Arts, ballet dancers and the president of Radio City Music Hall.

For years, most of his picture-taking time was spent stalking the sun and moon at dawn, at dusk and at night. He sought mood lighting effects in Manhattan's parks, the waterfront, at bridges and statues. He walked miles — "You miss pictures when you ride," — and is thankful for the strength and endurance which keeps him going.

Bad weather, a deterrent to most camera fans, spurs him on instead. "Weather has nothing to do with art," he comments as he tells how he protects his camera with a plastic cover in rain, snow, mist and bitter cold.

It was his friend, the policeman — a fixture for years on the corner outside Radio City Music Hall — who first got LeMoine an entree backstage with his camera. His color slide results surprised theater officials with their unusual beauty. Many of them, shot at slow shutter speeds, created a blur of blending colors that resembled Impressionist paintings. Others caught the sparkle of spangled costumes in brilliant highlights on bright patterns like Van Gogh brush strokes.

Thanks to his friends, LeMoine's talent has received some recognition. Photography magazine ran a couple of stories with color illustrations. The New York Public Library in Lincoln Center ran a slide show of his pictures in its lobby for two years. Radio City Music Hall reprinted its souvenir pictorial book to add a LeMoine color cover and backpage layout. One of his Central Park snow scenes was selected for the fifth Photography in the Fine Arts Exhibition which premiered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year. And this August, there will be an exhibition of LeMoine color prints in the library of his hometown, Amesbury, Mass., when it celebrates its 300th anniversary.

Many people who have seen his pictures assume LeMoine is a professional photographer earning substantial sums from his photos. Actually he works in a midtown restaurant to maintain his distinctive photography. The money which some of his pictures have earned has been used to buy additional equipment.

Why doesn't he turn professional?

"I can not be an artist one day and a commercial photographer next day," he replied.

Far more important to him is that more people have an opportunity to see, appreciate and share the beauty which he has captured. Then George LeMoine, artist with a camera, could achieve recognition in his own lifetime.

MISTY MORNING IN MANHATTAN, by George LeMoine, is a Central Park mood picture photographed originally as a 35mm color slide. When shooting outdoors, he prefers the off-beat lighting of dawn or dusk and the challenge of making pictures in rain, snow or mist.

USE CLASSIFIED ADS TO BUY, SELL, SWAP RENT OR HIRE

Wanted - Junk appliances, refrigerators, washing machines, coolers, air conditioners, freezers, etc. for scrap. Will pick up in city. 471-9012.
8-7-2t

DON'T scream . . . don't shout . . . Take the easy way out . . . Use Wipe Lustre carpet cleaner. Smith-Alsop Paint & Wallpaper Co., Sikeston.
8-5-6t

JUST ARRIVED
Large shipment
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Famous Brand
For Best Selection and price . . . . . Shop early.
HOMESTEAD DIST. CO.
1401 E. MaloneSikeston, Mo.

For Sale - 21" Admiral TV. Black & White. 471-0831.
8-1-6t

For Sale - Thin aluminum plates 20" x 36", 20 cents each. The Daily Standard, Sikeston.
1-31-tf

For Sale - Peaches and grapes. Dexter, Missouri, then ½ mile west of Hickory House Motel Highway 60 West of Dexter, then 2 miles south. C. & L. Orchards. Phone 624-3771.
7-23-tf

For Sale - Cantaloupes, water melons. S. A. Fowler, Rt. 2, Sikeston, Mo. Telephone 471-0234. Located 1½ miles west of Blodgett on Rt. "U".
8-1-6t

Ladies, Mens & Childrens
WESTERN WEAR
.Boots .Hats .Shirts .Belts .Pants
HOMESTEAD DIST. CO.
1401 E. Malone
Sikeston

ELECTROLUX
VACUUM CLEANERS
Sales & Service
Enoch A. Tolleson
Malden, Mo. CR 6-2686

IT'S terrific the way we're selling Blue Lustre for cleaning rugs and upholstery. Rent electric shampooer $1. Moore Hardware, 118 N. New Madrid St., Sikeston.
8-5-6t

SEE THE NEW
1969
G.E. FILTER-FLO
WASHER - DRYER
RUDY'S FURNITURE
115 S. West St. Sikeston

For Sale - 12 ft. aluminum Jon Boat with 1½ HP motor and 14 ft. plywood runabout and trailer. One silver blonde wig. 471-5595 after 5 p.m.
8-6-3t

7-Real Estate

For Sale - Waterfront lot on Rockwood Point, Wappapello Lake. Call 624-4230, Dexter, Missouri.
7-30-6t

FOR SALE BY OWNER-Two bedroom, bath, fireplace, air conditioned, lots of shade. May be seen by appointment. Call 471-3222 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or 471-1616 after 5 p.m.
6-28-tf

For Sale - Grocery Store. Approximately $10,000 cash required. Write P.O. Box WW 100, % Daily Standard.
7-23-12t

For Sale - New home in Town & Country Acres. Three bedroom brick, family room with fireplace, built - in GE kitchen, living room with carpet, 2 ceramic baths. Corner lot with beautiful yard. Priced for quick sale. Phone 471-4268.
7-16-6t

For Sale - Dairy Queen at 606 Ward Avenue in Caruthersville. Good growing business. Must sell because of other business commitments. Call ED 3-4041 or write.
8-2-12t

For Sale - 3 bedroom brick home located in Bertrand, Missouri. Family room, dining room. Large corner lot. 2 years old. Pay $3700 equity and assume loan. Call MU 3-4414.
8-6-3t

8-Situations Wanted

Will do ironings and babysitting in my home. Call 471-4332.
8-5-6t

10-Wanted to Buy

Wanted - Odd jobs. Phone 471-1625.
8-6-4t

Wanted - Merchandise for auction sale. 471-5688 or 471-3574.
7-31-tf

Wanted - Good used furniture and appliances. Hezzie Furniture Mart. Phone 471-5617.
11-20-tf

12-Help Wanted

Need alert men and women for light delivery. High school seniors and college students welcome. Apply in person only...
Room 25
ElCapri Motel
Ask for Miss Helen

Wanted - Service station attendant. Apply in person only to Mr. Laster, Eagle Shell.
8-6-3t

Experienced only. Ladies for telephone sales. Apply in person only...
Room 25
ElCapri Motel
Ask for Miss Helen

Wanted - Two part -time waitresses. No Sundays. Mid Towner Motel.
7-9-tf

HELP WANTED - Men & Women see Railroad Communication Training under Head 16.....
8-7-3t

Wanted - Waitress. Charcoal House.
8-7-3t

Wanted - Middle-aged lady for companion to elderly lady who will live in. Or a person who will care for elderly lady in their home. 104 W. Gladys. Phone 471-3087.
8-7-2t

Wanted - Someone to babysit in my home with one small child. Call 471-5550 after 4.
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WANTED
Young licensed barber. 75% commission. 1½ blocks from college. Estimate enrollment this year 6,800.
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1125 Broadway
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Ray Runnels, Propriator

OPENING for woman in Blodgett area. If you want to work buy cannot give full time there is a splendid income opportunity for you with Avon. Call 471-2439 after 6 p.m.
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WANTED
Cotton ginner for gin with 390 Murray and lint cleaners. Will furnish good 6 room house for ginning season or full time. Good John M. Morris, Ripley, Tenn. collect. Area code 314 901-635-1671.

15-Opportunities

NEED AN EXTRA INCOME? Minimum investment can put you in your own business. Full or part time. No limit to what you can earn. For information call 471-0983.
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Men-women 18 and over. Secure jobs. High starting pay. Short hours. Advancement. Preparatory training as long as required. Thousands of jobs open. Experience usually unnecessary. FREE booklet on jobs, salaries, requirements. Write TODAY giving name, address and phone. Lincoln Service, Box 100. The Daily Standard, Sikeston, Mo.

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17-Services & Repairs

ADAMS' PAINTING SERVICE
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Tuck Pointing
611 Dorothy
Call 471-3533 after 5
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MADAME CHRISTINA
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For Aluminum storm windows, awnings, carports.
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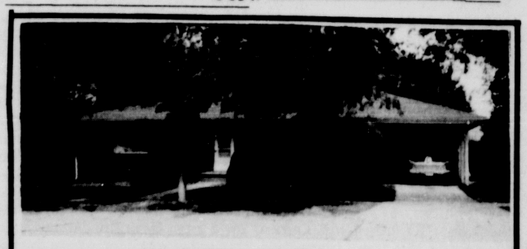

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She's Den Mother to Sea Campers

SALT SPRAY AND SEA AIR. . .Mrs. Jerry Emerson, captain's wife, enjoys view from deck of 90-foot barkantine while young sea camper indulges favorite pastime, eating.

AP Newsfeatures

If the sole crew member of a big sailboat carrying eight paying passengers had to take a turn at the wheel and then asked which way is north, there'd be a question about how she got the job.

According to Jerry Emerson of Bronxville, N.Y., her best qualification was being the wife of Captain A.C. Emerson, and fortunately on her first voyage 14 years ago no one asked her to take the wheel. Instead, she was mainly occupied with keeping the bathing trunks of eight young boys in repair.

This year Mrs. Emerson will be sailing with 22 youngsters on a 90-foot barkantine, and has learned to read a marine compass as well as any of the neophyte yachtsmen aboard. She, her husband and staff run a marine training program for teen-agers called Summer Camps Afloat, and for six weeks during July and August teach, guide and entertain more than 100 boys and girls who would rather camp on water than on land. They offer instruction in sailing, navigation, marine biology and oceanography, scuba diving, water skiing and fishing, plus some land sports at their Key Largo base. Then there are the nightly bull sessions.

"The adolescent yearns to express his opinions and grievances," says Mrs. Emerson, a bouncy 60-year-old grandmother of five. "Offer a topic that stimulates their thinking and they'll give it full treatment. As a self-appointed discussion group leader, I once entered my own opinions too, until a solemn young fellow gently admonished me, 'But, Mrs. Emerson, there's no such thing as the law of change.' Now I keep my appraisals to myself and merely bring up subjects, quotations or a poem and ask for comments."

Dealing with half-adult, half-child teen-agers in large groups takes plenty of experience, Mrs. Emerson says. "Captain Emerson used to give the youngsters an orientation talk the first day to make them feel more at home. One year, feeling he had not gotten through to them, he added sentimentally, 'Your parents have sent you here because they love you very much and they want. . .' He was interrupted by a loud sob from an overgrown 14-year-old who had to be assisted, quite tear-blind, to his bunk."

Although Mrs. Emerson enjoys going along on one of the several large sailing vessels owned by the camp, she is in her own opinion, not a sailor.

"In 1961, the first year we accepted girls, we on the Traveller II made a rendezvous with the boys on the Pinocchi to meet at an uninhabited island for a cook-out breakfast at dawn.

"I remembered muttering, 'This isn't my kind of thing,' when I was roused out of bed at eight bells (4:30 a.m.). The girls were all on deck. The water was choppy. A little dinghy pitched around in the murk far below, already occupied by several forms. I was ready to back out but several girlish voices out of the gloom urged me to 'Climb down, Mrs. E. Don't be afraid. We'll help you.' I screwed up my courage somehow, got down the lurching ladder into the dinghy and sat in a puddle of water, wondering how come the girls thought this was so much fun. I'm just a Sunday sailor, I guess."

After sailing and water sports, the girls' next interest is looking pretty, and the boys next concern is food. Salt air hones the appetites of always-hungry teen-agers.

"They get bountiful meals, but all that exercise works it right off. Cookies or potato chips get soggy so we keep the galleys stocked with canned chocolate pudding or rice pudding. A boy can eat a whole can by himself. The girls usually fancy it up with garnishes such as canned fruit, toasted slivered nuts, or whipped topping."

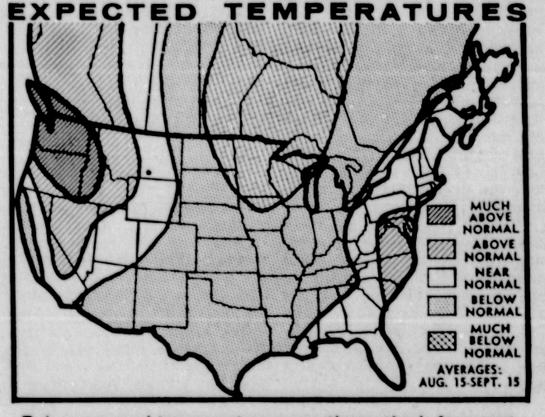
The Emersons got into the unusual business of sea camping 14 years ago through a suggestion made by their son, a teacher. They took eight boys on their 75-foot boat and made an eight-week cruise down the island waterway.

Inexperience in handling so many boys for so long a time brought them back weak, weary, and undecided whether to ever do it again. But a newspaper picked up the story and the two hundred applications that poured in made up their minds.

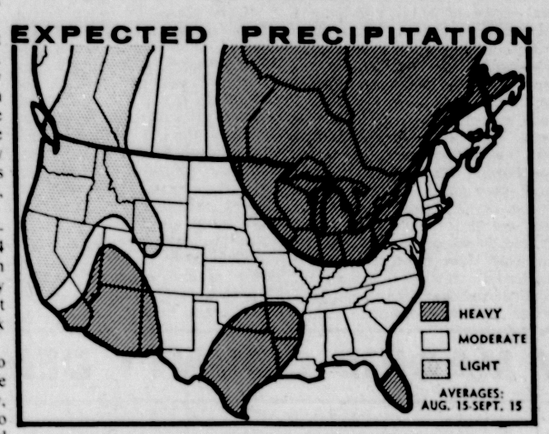
Even as landlubberly member of the official staff, Jerry Emerson has gained a keen appreciation of today's teens. "They're the best way to keep in touch with the world today. One drops any rigid thinking. To guide them you have to keep alert enough to follow their concepts, the world they inhabit."

ALL ABOUT AUGUST

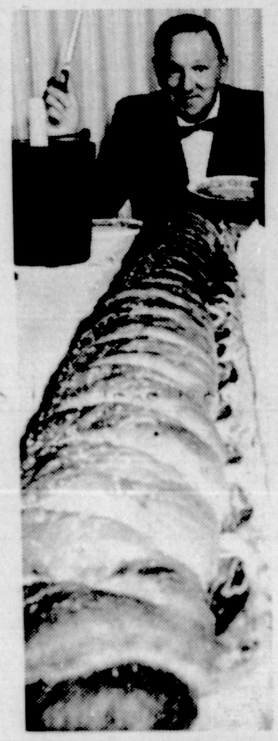
Maps show Weather Bureau's forecast of average temperature, precipitation for period through Aug. 31.



Below-normal temperatures are the outlook for most of the center of the nation, above-normal to the west and near-normal to the east.



Usually damp Pacific Northwest can expect below-normal precipitation while Midwest, Southern Plains and Southwest areas receive more than usual.



HERO SANDWICH to end them all includes a seven-pound loaf of bread filled with 15 pounds of meat and cheese. The six-foot-long sandwich was sent through the mail to Jack Neilly, above, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who shared his repast with a party of more than 14 adults and children.

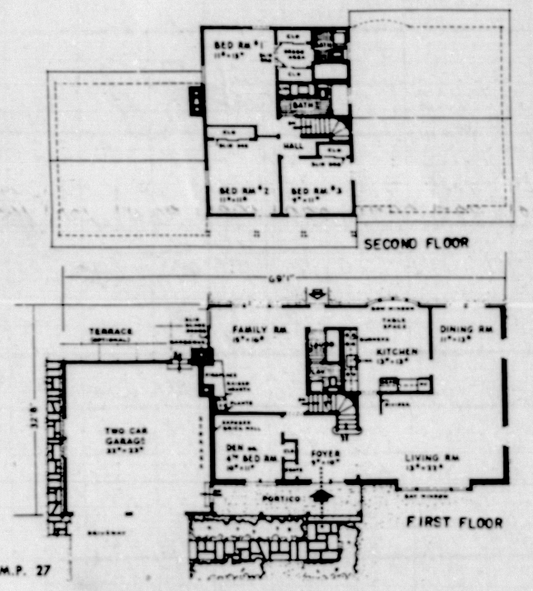
Q—What was the real name of Tom Thumb?

A—Real name of perhaps the most famous midget who ever lived, was Charles Sherwood Stratton. He was a true midget, not a dwarf. P. T. Barnum, the showman, engaged him for exhibition purposes and changed his name to Tom Thumb.

Q—Are there tigers in Africa?

A—No, except in captivity. Tigers are native only to eastern and southern Asia and the adjacent islands.

Illustrated Publications Inc. Design No. Y9279



DESIGN NO. Y9279 — Curving staircases lead upstairs to the three bedrooms in this Colonial home. Downstairs lavatory supplements two bathrooms upstairs. Extra room off foyer doubles as fourth bedroom or den. Family room has angled fireplace hearth. First floor area is 1,245 sq. ft. with 660 sq. ft. on second floor. For further information about Design Y9279, write to Illustrated Publications, 48 West 48th St., New York, N. Y., 10036. 2713 AUG'64 M.P. 27

CAMERA Angles

B. IRVING DESFOR
AP Newsfeatures

Every creative profession has, hidden among its devotees, a few dedicated workers who strive only to express themselves in their craft without regard for financial rewards. They ignore time, hardships and comforts to concentrate on creating individual beauty in painting, sculpture, music — or wherever their talent drives them.

In photography, George LeMoine fits in this select class.

With camera in hand, LeMoine is an artist distilling from his environment expressive beauty in 35mm color slides. Without a camera, he is awkward and shy with strangers, a "loner" who spends free time in art museums studying old masters, especially his idol, Van Gogh.

In the past few years, after seeing his color work, a small diversified group of LeMoine fans who first got LeMoine an entree backstage with his camera. His color slide results surprised theater officials with their unusual beauty. Many of them, shot at slow shutter speeds, created a blur of blending colors that resembled Impressionist paintings. Others caught the sparkle of spangled costumes in brilliant highlights on bright patterns like Van Gogh brush strokes.

Thanks to his friends, LeMoine's talent has received some recognition. Photography magazine ran a couple of stories with color illustrations. The New York Public Library in Lincoln Center ran a slide show of his pictures in its lobby for two years. Radio City Music Hall reprinted its souvenir pictorial book to add a LeMoine color cover and backpage layout. One of his Central Park snow scenes was selected for the fifth Photography in the Fine Arts Exhibition which premiered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year. And this August, there will be an exhibition of LeMoine color prints in the library of his hometown, Amesbury, Mass., when it celebrates its 300th anniversary.

Many people who have seen his pictures assume LeMoine is a professional photographer earning substantial sums from his photos. Actually he works in a midtown restaurant to maintain his distinctive photography. The money which some of his pictures have earned has been used to buy additional equipment.

Why doesn't he turn professional?

"I can not be an artist one day and a commercial photographer next day," he replied.

Far more important to him is that more people have an opportunity to see, appreciate and share the beauty which he has captured. Then George LeMoine, artist with a camera, could achieve recognition in his own lifetime.

has sprung up. They include a Rockefeller Center traffic policeman, artists, circus performers, the late founder-director of Photography in the Fine Arts, ballet dancers and the president of Radio City Music Hall.

For years, most of his picture-taking time was spent stalking the sun and moon at dawn, at dusk and at night. He sought mood lighting effects in Manhattan's parks, the waterfront, at bridges and statues. He walked miles — "You miss pictures when you ride," — and is thankful for the strength and endurance which keeps him going.

Bad weather, a deterrent to most camera fans, spurs him on instead. "Weather has nothing to do with art," he comments as he tells how he protects his camera with a plastic cover in rain, snow, mist and bitter cold.

It was his friend, the policeman — a fixture for years on the corner outside Radio City Music Hall —

MISTY MORNING IN MANHATTAN, by George LeMoine, is a Central Park mood picture photographed originally as a 35mm color slide. When shooting outdoors, he prefers the off-beat lighting of dawn or dusk and the challenge of making pictures in rain, snow or mist.

MEDICAL HISTORY was made when John Meyer, 71, received a metal ball and socket to replace a hip joint destroyed by arthritis. The surgery, performed at a St. Petersburg, Fla., hospital, was the first of its kind ever attempted in the United States. Meyer reportedly will soon discard the crutches and be able to walk normally again.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What musical instrument is named for a bird?

A—The ocarina. The term is a form of the Italian word meaning "goose," and it was used because it is shaped like a goose egg.

BLOOMERS BLOSSOMED at an English boating event and this woman was denied entrance on grounds that trouser suits were not allowed. She was admitted after officials ruled "bloomers are not trousers."

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IT'S terrific the way we're selling Blue Lustre for cleaning rugs and upholstery. Rent electric shampooer $1. Moore Hardware, 118 N. New Madrid St., Sikeston. 8-5-6t

SEE THE NEW
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G.E. FILTER-FLO
WASHER - DRYER
RUDY'S
FURNITURE
115 S. West St. Sikeston

For Sale - 12 ft. aluminum Jon Boat with 1½ HP motor and 14 ft. plywood runabout and trailer. One silver blonde wig. 471-5595 after 5 p.m. 8-6-3t

Wanted - Two part -time waitresses. No Sundays. Mid Towner Motel. 7-9-tf

HELP WANTED - Men & Women see Railroad Communication Training under Head 16. 8-7-3t

Wanted - Waitress. Charcoal House. 8-7-3t

Wanted - Middle-aged lady for companion to elderly lady who will live in. Or a person who will care for elderly lady in their home. 104 W. Gladys. Phone 471-3087. 8-7-2t

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2-Apartments-Furn.

For Rent - Furnished apartment. Adults only. Phone 471-5707. 3-18-tf

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All modern apartments - private entrances - utilities furnished - close in - Phones 471-5702 and 471-9276. 6-8-tf

For Rent - Furnished apartment. 314 Kendall. 7-30-3t

For Rent - Furnished 3 room house. Utilities paid. 471-3403. 8-6-tf

4-Houses for Rent

For Rent - Two houses. Call 471-1978 after 5 p.m. 8-6-tf

For Rent - 3 room unfurnished duplex. 471-3119. 7-10-tf

5-Misc. for Rent

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6-Misc. for Sale

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For Sale - Wall Furnace, good as new. Also pair of coil bed springs - both for $35. Can be seen at 606 Lake St., Sikeston, Missouri. 8-5-3t

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8' wide 45' long Two bedroom used mobile home. Excellent condition. A real bargain.
See it at
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7-Real Estate

For Sale - Waterfront lot on Rockwood Point, Wappapello Lake. Call 624-4230, Dexter, Missouri. 7-30-6t

FOR SALE BY OWNER-Two bedroom, bath, fireplace, air conditioned, lots of shade. May be seen by appointment. Call 471-3222 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or 471-1616 after 5 p.m. 6-28-tf

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For Sale - New home in Town & Country Acres. Three bedroom brick, family room with fireplace, built - in GE kitchen, living room with carpet, 2 ceramic baths. Corner lot with beautiful yard. Priced for quick sale. Phone 471-4268. 7-16-6t

For Sale - Dairy Queen at 606 Ward Avenue in Caruthersville. Good growing business. Must sell because of other business commitments. Call ED 3-4041 or write. 8-2-12t

For Sale - 3 bedroom brick home located in Bertrand, Missouri. Family room, dining room. Large corner lot, 2 years old. Pay $3700 equity and assume loan. Call MU 3-4414. 8-6-3t

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27-Announcements

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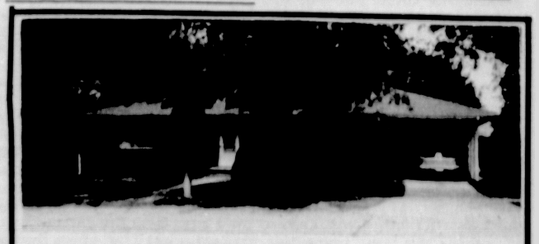

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TELEVISION PROGRAM

KFVS	WPSD	WSIL
Channel 12 Cape Girardeau	Channel 6 Paducah	Channel 3 Harrisburgh

WEDNESDAY EVENING PROGRAMS

6	30 THE REGIONAL NEWS 45 THE SCOREBOARD 50 WATCHING THE WEATHER	30 Republican Convention "Presidential Nomination"	00 Cartoons 15 Lucky Leroy Show 30 Evening News (C)
	00 CBS EVENING NEWS 30 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-		00 Cactus Pete 25 Weather (C) 30 Wed Night Movie The Caddy
			30 Natl Convention
			"
10	00 News Picture 30 Accent - c		00 Weather & News 30 Joey Bishop (C)
11	00 Tonight Show - c		00 News & Sign Off
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THURSDAY MORNING PROGRAMS

6	00 SUNRISE SEMESTER 30 CHUCK WAGON GANG 45 CH. 12 BREAKFAST SHOW	30 TV High School	
7		00 Today Show- c	
8	00 CAPTAIN KANGAROO		
9	00 CANDID CAMERA CBS 30 BEVERLY HILLBILLIES	00 Romper Room - c 25 Nancy Dickerson 30 Concentration -	00 Jack Lalanne 30 Dick Cavett Show
10	00 ANDY OF MAYBERRY 30 DICK VAN DYKE SHOW	00 Personality - c 30 Hollywood Squares	
11	00 LOVE OF LIFE - COLOR 25 MIDDAY NEWS - COLOR 30 SEARCH FOR TOMORROW 45 THE GUIDING LIGHT -	00 Jeopardy - c 30 Eye Guess - c 55 Edwin Newman	00 Bewitched 30 Treasure Isle
12	00 THE FARM PICTURE 05 NOONDAY NEWS 20 WATCHING THE WEATHER 30 AS THE WORLD TURNS -	00 News, Farm Markets 15 Pastor Speaks - c 30 Let's Make a Deal -	00 Dream House 30 Wedding Party
1	00 LOVE MANY SPLEND THING 30 HOUSE PARTY - COLOR	00 Days of our Lives 30 The Doctors - c	00 Newlywed Game (C) 30 Baby Game (C) 55 Childrens Doctor
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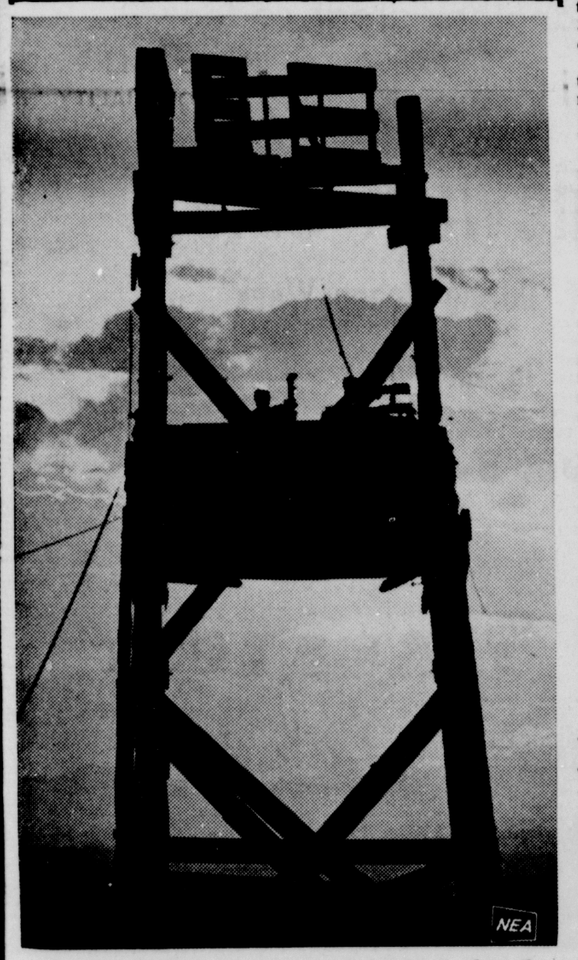

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By Jack Strauss, LL. B.

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Outraged to say the least, Charley zoomed over to the nearest courthouse where he demanded that he be given back his job.

"I'm no more a security risk than Mother Goose," he told the judge. "After all, who tells vital secrets to a subway conductor. While I may work under ground, I'm certainly no threat to national security."

IF YOU WERE THE JUDGE, would you order Charley restored to his job?

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(Based upon a 1957 New York Court of Appeals Decision)

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Hairdressers Must Say 'No' to Freeloaders

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I couldn't refuse her, although I had been on my feet since 8:00 a.m. and my own hair needed shampooing but I was too tired to do it. Please print this letter, Ann. We abused hairdressers need someone to speak for us. Will you? -- VARICOSE VICKIE

Dear Vic: I'd be happy to but in the final analysis you must speak for yourselves.

Each of you must put down his (or her) swollen foot and say to friends (?) and relatives who would take advantage of your tender-heartedness, "Sorry, no. I work hard all day and I can't work at night, too, or I'll collapse."

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Looking Back

Poplar Bluff Woman to New Madrid

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Mrs. Archie Barnett resigned her position as teacher in the grade school last week and will continue her work as bookkeeper for the Lair Music Co.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McKenzie of Blytheville, Ark., Monday, a son. Mrs. McKenzie was formerly Miss Rose Phillips and a sister of Mrs. Jessee Kimes.

40 years ago
August 7, 1928

Matthews -- The little town of Matthews looks rather "citified" now since the construction of the highway nears our town. There is a large number of the workmen who have their headquarters here.

Blodgett -- Mrs. Robert Vickery and children are visiting Mrs. Melton Cope. Mr. Vickery has employment at Akron, Ohio. His family will go there soon.

Miner Switch -- Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gray are parents of a daughter born Sunday morning.

30 years ago
August 7, 1938

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at the Armour Church, south of Bertrand for John W. Smith of this city, who died at his home, 302 Kendall street, Tuesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Morehouse -- The victims of the Woodriver, Ill., bank robbery, Ralph H. Welsh and his father, A. T. Welsh were uncle and nephew of Mrs. Dr. C. H. Pease of this city. The robbery took place Saturday morning. Ralph Welsh was assistant cashier of the First National bank and his father, A. F. Welsh, was janitor.

20 years ago
August 7, 1948

George Martin Rayburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rayburn, 320 Greer street, who is residing in St. Louis, has received notice that he passed the May examination for certified public accountant in Nebraska.

Glen Keller, Sikeston Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 22, was initiated into the Golden Sun Society an honorary scouting organization, in ceremonies held at Camp Lewallen on August 1.

Sale of the property occupied by the Nall Tourist Cabins and Country Club Grocery, on Highway 61 North of Sikeston, was announced today by Lon Nall, former owner, and Art Garner of Cairo is the purchaser.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What naval battle of the American Revolution was fought on dry land?

A—In 1775, the first year of the American Revolution, some Maine farmers, armed with nothing but pitchforks and rocks, captured the British gunboat "Margaretta" after it had stranded at low tide.

Q—Which is the only Latin American country whose people do not speak Spanish?

A—Brazil. The language of the country is Portuguese.

Q—What physical feature distinguishes Europe from all other continents?

A—It is the only continent which has no desert regions.

Q—What is the name of the island on which the Statue of Liberty stands?

A—Liberty Island. It was called Bedloe's until 1956, when President Eisenhower approved a resolution of Congress changing the name.

Q—Which U.S. president pastured his horse on the White House lawn?

A—Zachary Taylor gave the freedom of the White House lawn to his favorite mount, Whitey.

Q—Does only the female pigeon produce "pigeon milk"?

A—Both the male and female produce the milk during the breeding season.

Alliance for Progress Victim Of Bad Planning

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House committee today blamed sloppy bookkeeping and bad planning with hobbling the Alliance for Progress program of Latin American aid.

A report by the House Committee on Government Operations said there's a feeling in Brazil—and possibly a dozen other countries—that "the lid would blow off" unless land reform is swift.

Yet a shortage of auditors—and the inability of American auditors to communicate with native subordinates—is permitting Agency for International Development funds to be frittered away unnoticed, the report said.

The report was prepared after a subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Moss, D-Calif., toured Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Venezuela last January.

As an example of what it said shoddy auditing can do, the committee cited a program, started in 1963, to build 1,000 classrooms, 4 normal schools, 3 supervisory centers, 10 industrial workshops and 10 medical-dental units in Piaui, northeast Brazil.

The report said that three years later the first audit of the project was made. Seventy per cent of available money had already been spent, only 18 per cent of the planned classrooms had even been started and "most of the completed schools were already in need of maintenance," the report said. None of the industrial or medical centers had been started.

The report said "... millions of dollars have been wasted on AID projects because of poor planning and faulty estimates." The U.S. has contributed $9.9 billion to the alliance as of last year.

The Paris Treaty of 1783, which formally recognized the United States as an independent nation ended the Revolutionary War in America.

The Prayer *from* *The Upper Room*

The Lord called Samuel: and he answered, Here am I. (1 Samuel 3:4)

PRAYER: Our dear heavenly Father, held us to wholly surrender our lives to Thee. Keep us this day in the center of Thy will that we may put ourselves in Thy service, bringing others to Thee. This we ask in the name of the Master, who taught us to pray, 'Our Father who art in heaven . . . Amen."

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7:30 OPEN TO 9
ADMISSION $1.00
LAST TIME TONIGHT
IF YOU'RE THIRTY, YOU'RE THROUGH!
SHELLEY WINTERS CHRISTOPHER JONES DIANE VARSI
WILD IN THE STREETS
HOLBROOK ED BEGLEY IN COLOR by PERFECT
Suggested For Mature Audiences
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STARTS 2 P.M. SUN.-FRI.
STARTS 1 P.M. SATURDAY
LAST TIME TONIGHT
COLUMBIA PICTURES Presents "UP THE MACGREGORS!" TECHNICOLOR TECHNISCOPE
PLUS
COLUMBIA PICTURES presents A TIME FOR KILLING
PANAVISION EASTMAN COLOR
THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY
GET READY TO HEAR! GET READY TO CHEER!
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A UNIVERSAL PICTURE · TECHNICOLOR®
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ADMISSION $1.25 AND 75¢

Mississippi County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES		CHARLESTON 1a	1b	2	3	4	BERTRAND	EAST PRAIRIE 1	2	3	ANNISTON	WYATT 1	2	DEVENTER	WOLF ISLAND	DORENA	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR	DAVIS	139	79	78	62	95	64	62	63	195	30	72	29	17	25	17	1031
	EAGLETON	216	144	134	92	136	79	89	117	133	38	74	23	14	11	21	1320
	KITCHING		3	2	3	9			2		3	1		2			27
	LONG	84	98	97	134	116	133	74	106	133	45	59	34	24	43	39	1199
	SUTTON	1		1		1			2	5	3	2	1			1	16
	THOMAS	1	2	7	7	3		1	5	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	39
GOVERNOR	CURTIS	5	10	33	56	10	3	3	7	10	2	24	15	5	13	3	189
	HEARNES	428	302	270	218	335	367	332	313	364	120	165	56	62	67	75	3244
	MORRIS	5	8	45	30	13	2	7	5	14	4		8	3	8	4	156
LT. GOVERNOR	BANGERT	1	1	1	5	3	4	2	4	2		5			6		34
	BEENY	0	1	6	4	4	3	2	1	8	4	3	1		3		40
	DOWD	152	112	82	66	108	88	94	92	119	27	21	15	15	20	22	1043
	DOWNS	31	28	16	39	20	16	10	15	35	5	25	10	3	4	3	248
	MORRIS	249	160	142	134	185	132	86	117	145	72	103	36	26	34	26	1647
	OUSLEY				4			1	1	3					1		11
	SHAFFER		1	9	4	4	1	2	8	7	4	4	3	9	2	1	59
	WILLIAMS	1	1	3	1	3		1	7	5		1	2	1	1		37
SECY. OF STATE	KIRKPATRICK	208	206	180	138	200	168	129	118	172	66	82	35	19	28	32	1871
STATE TREASURER	HAGGERTY	31	14	15	12	20	16	19	16	18	3	16	5	3	1	3	192
	MORRIS	142	132	109	105	147	110	83	87	130	54	64	30	22	21	19	1245
	NANGLE	6	8	8	13	8	5	1	6	12	6	3	8			1	85
	RATCLIFF	21	5	13	6	20	18	11	20	35	11	5	3	2	6	5	171
	ROBINSON	188	119	79	68	80	69	56	73	67	32	32	8	16	28	17	922
ATTY. GENERAL	ANDERSON	216	161	128	126	186	147	101	106	163	57	81	35	32	38	23	1580
	HOSMER	12	25	24	16	31	15	46	19	30	8	11	6	2	4	9	248
	MILLIN	133	57	47	23	55	48	16	38	58	15	21	8	10	19	8	576
10TH DISTRICT REP.	BUFORD		1						4		1						6
	BULLOCK		1			1		3	1	1	1						8
	BURLISON	75	37	42	34	52	68	32	35	62	8	42	12	11	29	19	558
	HAVIS	1	10	37	97	7	1	2	2	4	3	32	18	11	9	2	213
	MONDY		3			3	6	2	4	1	1				3		23
	PETERSON	2	1		2	2			1	4	1			1	1	1	17
	ROBB	1	1	1	1			3	1	2	2	2			1	1	15
	ROBISON	2	10	5	3	4	19	8	9	12	3	1	1	5	1	1	94
	ROGERS	5	2	2		2		1	3	6	1				2	2	26
	ROLWING	361	263	243	163	286	179	161	334	275	97	149	65	40	39	42	2591
	WALLACE	2	2	11	16	5	4	9	11	13	5	5	21	2	2	2	111
STATE SENATOR	SPRADLING	278	178	144	104	188	140	119	108	148	59	60	32	16	24	20	1618
158TH STATE REP.	DeFIELD	215	148	127	148	164	79	56	93	84	45	67	26	23	27	15	1321
	FLEURDELYS	111	67	88	52	73	26	14	25	33	15	15	7	11	11	17	563
	HUTCHESON	36	50	18	30	81	83	141	181	262	35	102	31	21	19	23	1116
	SHEPARD	11	16	36	35	15	75	23	25	13	20	19	22	16	30	29	385
	WALLACE	69	52	61	62	33	20	21	18	27	15	30	7	11	9	8	445
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE	BRYANT	360	251	224	165	254	184										1438
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE	HALL							121	178	283	78	107	52	41	81	59	1000
	STALLINGS							121	142	117	49	67	29	29	19	30	603
PROSECUTING ATTY.	ASHBY	254	231	219	183	257	197	147	164	224	82	115	40	35	54	34	2332
SHERIFF	SIMMONS	386	269	282	261	296	225	181	228	300	100	158	62	54	71	53	2973
ASSESSOR	DeFIELD	374	269	252	223	278	230	176	218	289	100	141	58	46	70	37	2764
CORONER	McMIKLE	282	235	249	244	284	170	59	106	71	54	147	65	37	42	22	2065
	NUNNELEE	110	54	68	37	43	48	5	5	11	5	36	10	5	2	1	440
	SHELBY	56	46	30	59	29	63	201	254	339	75	62	26	37	61	70	1418
SURVEYOR	LEE	310	201	178	142	222	187	57	190	240	72	83	39	24	35	32	2015

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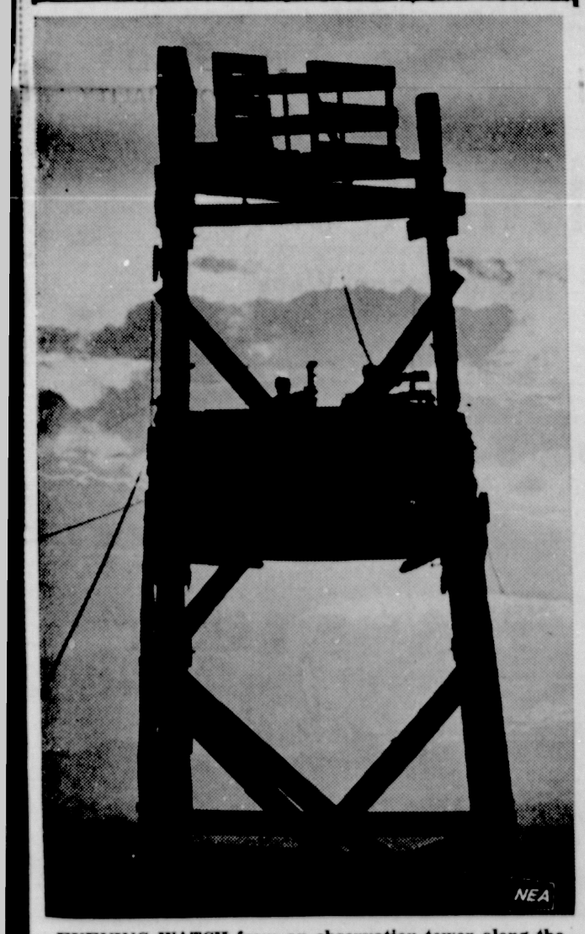

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Mrs. Lula McGruder of Poplar Bluff was here Tuesday enroute to New Madrid to make her home.

Mrs. Archie Barnett resigned her position as teacher in the grade school last week and will continue her work as bookkeeper for the Lair Music Co.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McKenzie of Blytheville, Ark., Monday, a son. Mrs. McKenzie was formerly Miss Rose Phillips and a sister of Mrs. Jessee Kimes.

40 years ago
August 7, 1928

Matthews -- The little town of Matthews looks rather "citified" now since the construction of the highway nears our town. There is a large number of the workmen who have their headquarters here.

Blodgett -- Mrs. Robert Vickery and children are visiting Mrs. Melton Cope. Mr. Vickery has employment at Akron, Ohio. His family will go there soon.

Miner Switch -- Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gray are parents of a daughter born Sunday morning.

30 years ago
August 7, 1938

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at the Armour Church, south of Bertrand for John W. Smith of this city, who died at his home, 302 Kendall street, Tuesday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Morehouse -- The victims of the Woodriver, Ill., bank robbery, Ralph H. Welsh and his father, A.T. Welsh were uncle and nephew of Mrs. Dr. C. H. Pease of this city. The robbery took place Saturday morning. Ralph Welsh was assistant cashier of the First National bank and his father, A. F. Welsh, was janitor.

20 years ago
August 7, 1948

George Martin Rayburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rayburn, 320 Greer street, who is residing in St. Louis, has received notice that he passed the May examination for certified public accountant in Nebraska.

Glen Keller, Sikeston Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 22, was initiated into the Golden Sun Society an honorary scouting organization, in ceremonies held at Camp Lewallen on August 1.

Sale of the property occupied by the Nall Tourist Cabins and Country Club Grocery, on Highway 61 North of Sikeston, was announced today by Lon Nall, former owner, and Art Garner of Cairo is the purchaser.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What naval battle of the American Revolution was fought on dry land?

A—In 1775, the first year of the American Revolution, some Maine farmers, armed with nothing but pitchforks and rocks, captured the British gunboat "Margaretta" after it had stranded at low tide.

Q—Which is the only Latin American country whose people do not speak Spanish?

A—Brazil. The language of the country is Portuguese.

Q—What physical feature distinguishes Europe from all other continents?

A—It is the only continent which has no desert regions.

Q—What is the name of the island on which the Statue of Liberty stands?

A—Liberty Island. It was called Bedloe's until 1956, when President Eisenhower approved a resolution of Congress changing the name.

Q—Which U.S. president pastured his horse on the White House lawn?

A—Zachary Taylor gave the freedom of the White House lawn to his favorite mount, Whitey.

Q—Does only the female pigeon produce "pigeon milk"?

A—Both the male and female produce the milk during the breeding season.

Alliance for Progress Victim Of Bad Planning

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House committee today blamed sloppy bookkeeping and bad planning with hobbling the Alliance for Progress program of Latin American aid.

A report by the House Committee on Government Operations said there's a feeling in Brazil—and possibly a dozen other countries—that "the lid would blow off" unless land reform is swift.

Yet a shortage of auditors—and the inability of American auditors to communicate with native subordinates—is permitting Agency for International Development funds to be frittered away unnoticed, the report said.

The report was prepared after a subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Moss, D-Calif., toured Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Venezuela last January.

As an example of what it said shoddy auditing can do, the committee cited a program, started in 1963, to build 1,000 classrooms, 4 normal schools, 3 supervisory centers, 10 industrial workshops and 10 medical-dental units in Piaui, northeast Brazil.

The report said that three years later the first audit of the project was made. Seventy per cent of available money had already been spent, only 18 per cent of the planned classrooms had even been started and "most of the completed schools were already in need of maintenance," the report said. None of the industrial or medical centers had been started.

The report said "... millions of dollars have been wasted on AID projects because of poor planning and faulty estimates." The U.S. has contributed $9.9 billion to the alliance as of last year.

The Paris Treaty of 1783, which formally recognized the United States as an independent nation ended the Revolutionary War in America.

The Prayer *from* *The Upper Room*

The Lord called Samuel: and he answered, Here am I. (I Samuel 3:4)

PRAYER: Our dear heavenly Father, held us to wholly surrender our lives to Thee. Keep us this day in the center of Thy will that we may put ourselves in Thy service, bringing others to Thee. This we ask in the name of the Master, who taught us to pray, 'Our Father who art in heaven . . . Amen.''

MALONE
OPEN TO 9 P.M. DAILY
STARTS 2 P.M. SUN.-FRI.
STARTS 1 P.M. SATURDAY
LAST TIME TONIGHT
"UP THE MACGREGORS!" PLUS A TIME FOR KILLING
THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY
GET READY TO HEAR! GET READY TO CHEER!
WALT DISNEY presents THE ONE AND ONLY, GENUINE, ORIGINAL FAMILY BAND
WALTER BRENNAN · BUDDY EBSEN · LESLEY ANN WARREN · JOHN DAVIDSON

Rex
7:30 OPEN TO 9
ADMISSION $1.00
LAST TIME TONIGHT
IF YOU'RE THIRTY, YOU'RE THROUGH!
SHELLEY WINTERS CHRISTOPHER JONES DIANE VARSI
WILD IN THE STREETS
HULEBOOK ED BEGLEY
AN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PICTURE IN COLOR by PERFECT
Suggested For Mature Audiences
© 1968 American International Pictures
STARTS TOMORROW
NOW AT POPULAR PRICES!
UNCUT DIRECT FROM ITS ROADSHOW ENGAGEMENT!
ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
(BEST MUSICAL SCORE)
Julie Andrews as MILLIE
ROSS HUNTER'S production of THOROUGHLY MODERN MILLIE
Original Decca soundtrack album and Decca 4 and 8 track cartridge tapes now on sale!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE · TECHNICOLOR®
ADMISSION $1.25 AND 75¢

Mississippi County Democratic Primary Returns (Unofficial)

CANDIDATES	CHARLESTON 1a	1b	2	3	4	BERTRAND	EAST PRAIRIE 1	2	3	ANNISTON	WYATT 1	2	DEVENTER	WOLF ISLAND	DORENA	TOTAL
U. S. SENATOR																
DAVIS	139	79	78	62	95	64	62	63	195	30	72	29	17	35	17	1031
EAGLETON	216	144	134	92	136	79	89	117	132	38	74	22	14	11	21	1320
KITCHING	3	3	2	3	9			2		3	1		2			27
LONG	84	98	97	134	116	133	74	106	123	45	59	34	24	43	39	1199
SUTTON	1		1		1			2	5	3	2	1				16
THOMAS	1	2	7	7	3		1	5	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	39
GOVERNOR																
CURTIS	5	10	33	56	10	3	3	7	10	2	24	15	5	13	9	189
HEARNES	428	302	370	318	335	367	322	413	564	120	165	56	62	67	95	3244
MORRIS	5	8	45	30	13	2	7	5	14	4		8	3	8	4	156
LT. GOVERNOR																
BANGERT	1	1	1	5	3	4	2	4	2		5			6		34
BEENY	0	1	6	4	4	3	2	1	8	4	3	1		3		40
DOWD	152	112	83	66	108	88	94	92	119	27	31	15	15	20	32	1043
DOWNS	31	28	16	39	20	16	10	15	35	5	35	10	3	4	3	248
MORRIS	249	160	142	134	185	132	86	117	145	72	103	36	26	34	26	1647
OUSLEY				4			1		3					1		11
SHAFFER		1	9	4	4	1	2	8	7	4	4	3	9	2	1	59
WILLIAMS	1	1	3	1	3		1	1	5		1	2	1	1		27
SECY. OF STATE																
KIRKPATRICK	208	206	180	138	200	168	129	118	172	66	82	35	19	28	32	1871
STATE TREASURER																
HAGGERTY	31	14	15	12	20	16	19	16	18	3	16	5	3	1	2	192
MORRIS	142	132	109	105	147	110	83	87	130	54	64	30	22	21	19	1245
NANGLE	6	8	8	13	8	5	1	6	12	6	3	8			1	55
RATCLIFF	21	5	13	6	20	18	11	20	35	11	5	3	2	6	5	171
ROBINSON	188	119	79	68	80	69	56	73	67	22	32	8	16	28	17	922
ATTY. GENERAL																
ANDERSON	216	161	128	126	186	147	101	106	163	57	81	35	32	38	22	1580
HOSMER	12	25	34	16	31	15	46	19	20	8	11	6	2	4	9	248
MILLIN	133	37	47	23	55	48	16	38	58	15	21	8	10	19	8	576
10TH DISTRICT REP.																
BUFORD		1						4		1						6
BULLOCK		1			1		3	1	1	1						8
BURLISON	75	37	42	34	52	68	32	35	62	8	42	12	11	29	19	558
HAVIS	7	10	37	97	7	1	2	2	4	3	32	10	11	9	2	213
MONDY		3			3	6	2	4	1	1				3		23
PETERSON	2	1		2	2			1	4	1	1		1	1	1	17
ROBB	1	1	1	1			3	1	2	2	2			1	1	15
ROBISON	2	10	5	3	4	19	8	9	12	3	1	1	5	1	1	84
ROGERS	5	2	2		2		1	3	6	1				2	2	26
ROLWING	361	263	243	163	286	179	161	334	275	97	149	65	40	39	42	2591
WALLACE	2	2	11	16	5	4	9	11	13	5	5	21	2	2	2	111
STATE SENATOR																
SPRADLING	278	178	144	104	188	140	119	108	148	59	60	32	16	24	20	1618
158TH STATE REP.																
DeFIELD	215	148	127	148	164	79	56	93	84	45	67	26	23	27	15	1327
FLEURDELYS	111	67	88	52	73	26	14	25	33	15	15	7	11	11	17	565
HUTCHESON	36	50	18	30	81	83	141	181	262	35	103	31	21	19	23	1112
SHEPARD	11	16	36	35	15	75	23	25	13	20	19	22	16	20	29	385
WALLACE	69	52	61	62	33	20	21	18	27	15	30	7	11	9	8	443
1ST DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																
BRYANT	360	251	224	165	254	184										1438
2ND DISTRICT COUNTY JUDGE																
HALL							121	178	283	78	107	52	41	81	59	1000
STALLINGS							121	142	117	49	67	29	29	19	30	603
PROSECUTING ATTY.																
ASHBY	254	231	219	183	257	197	147	164	224	82	115	40	35	54	34	2337
SHERIFF																
SIMMONS	386	269	282	261	296	225	181	228	300	100	158	63	54	71	53	2727
ASSESSOR																
DeFIELD	274	269	252	223	278	230	176	218	289	100	141	58	46	70	37	2761
CORONER																
McMIKLE	282	235	249	244	284	170	59	106	71	54	147	65	37	42	22	2067
NUNNELEE	110	54	68	37	43	48	5	5	11	5	36	10	5	2	1	440
SHELBY	56	46	30	59	39	63	201	254	339	75	62	26	37	61	70	1418
SURVEYOR																
LEE	210	201	178	142	222	187	57	190	240	72	83	39	24	35	32	2013

Harriman Announces Plan To Free Prisoners

PARIS (AP) — The United States told North Vietnam at the Paris peace talks today that 14 captured North Vietnamese seamen will be released. Last week three U.S. fliers, released by the North Vietnamese, came out of Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese handled their release of the airmen mainly through the peace talks and the United States responded using the same channel with an obvious interest in tying the goodwill gestures into the search for peace.

The peace probes themselves were conducted in today's meeting— the 16th session.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau of North Vietnam spurned a recent demand by Secretary of State Dean Rusk for some authoritative word from Hanoi on how North Vietnam would respond to a total halt in the U.S. bombing.

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, going into the conference, said North Vietnam had infiltrated 30,000 troops into the South in July and failed to show any of the restraint asked by President Johnson.

Ambassador Xuan Thuy was absent. Aides said he had been ordered by his doctors to rest. He has been absent from some previous sessions because of a persistent cold.

Harriman announced the release of North Vietnamese held by the United States. He told newsmen after the meeting he gave the names of 14 seamen to the North Vietnamese delegation.

Harriman said the release of the seamen was a gesture of goodwill and not an act of reciprocity for the freeing of the pilots. He did not explain why he sought to separate the two actions when an American response had been expected since North Vietnam announced the fliers would be freed.

The 14 North Vietnamese have been held captive since 1966. Harriman said they had been captured when attempting to attack U.S. naval vessels. The group originally totaled 19 but 5 were released previously.

Harriman told Lau the United States had been ready for months to stop all bombing of the North "but you tried to portray us as unwilling to discuss cessations of bombing ... as changing our postion."

"The answer to the President's appeal which we have heard thus far in Paris," Harriman said, "and the signs we have seen on the ground in Vietnam—have given the President no basis to take the additional risk that a complete bombing cessation would entail."

"They have given us no indication of restraint," Harriman declared, "and as I have said they have done the reverse— they've given indication of increased threats."

Going into the 16th meeting of the Paris peace talks, the U.S. negotiator said he would bring out "the consistency with which President Johnson has been directing the background of these negotiations."

North Vietnam's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, was reported still slightly ill and did not attend today's meeting. His delegation was led by his No. 2 man, Ha Van Lau.

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese Communist party's newspaper, Nhan Dan, accused the United States of stalling the peace talks and vowed no progress will be made in Paris until the United States agrees to "unconditional cessation to the bombing and all other acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Situation Comedy Back in Style for New TV Season

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Situation comedy, out of style and out of favor with network television program makers for the past few seasons, is making a comeback next season.

There are seven new series of the genre on the schedules of the three networks. And a lucky swing of the programming cycle returns them at a time when fierce physical action and gunplay is, if not taboo, at least radically modified.

Television series are usually under construction for one or two years before the public gets its first look at a show, so most of these were on the drawing boards long before the public and the networks began worrying about shoot 'em ups and their suspected effects on tender or disturbed minds.

On the September docket are CBS' "Doris Day Show," the popular film star's first excursion into television. She plays a former band singer, a widow with two children, adjusting to rural life. There is also NBC's "Julia," with Diahann Carroll playing a widowed registered nurse with child. Other nonviolent comedies include CBS' "Blondie," based on a comic strip; ABC's "Ugliest Girl in Town"; NBC's Fantasy, "The Ghost and Mrs. Muir"; CBS' "The Good Guys," and ABC's hour-long "Here come the Brides," a period piece set in the Northwest lumberjack country.

Second most popular category for new shows is action, mostly police or private eye action. The five shows include NBC's "The Outsider," in the mood of those old Raymond Chandler private eye books; ABC's "Mod Squad" and CBS' "Hawaii Five," both working the police beat; NBC's "Adam 12," which will handle a pair of squad car cops in the manner of "Dragnet" and NBC's major effort, the 90-minute "Name of the Game."

Two new variety shows will be added to the growing list— NBC's "Beautiful Phyllis Diller Show" and the off-beat "That's Life" on ABC which will attempt a weekly book musical built around a cast of regular performers playing continuing characters.

There will also be two new Westerns, CBS' "Lancer," and ABC's "Outcasts."

ABC will replace a science fiction series, "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea" with another, "The Land of Giants," the only new entry in that category. And it will also add one semigame program, "The Don Rickles Show," in which the emphasis is on comedy rather than oneupmanship. ABC also has the sole anthology series of the season, "Journey to the Unknown," with different plot and performers weekly.

All Missing Cattle Located

BLOOMFIELD — All of approximately 60 head of cattle that escaped from the pens, owned by Denton - Cantrell Livestock company, have been found, Clarence Cantrell reported yesterday.

The cattle left the pens more than a week ago, and of the total about six were killed when struck by passing vehicles on roads in the vicinity.

The cattle were being readied for Iowa markets prior to their escape.

Willis to Enter Arkansas State

JONESBORO, Ark. — Steven Samuel Willis of Sikeston, Mo., was among students attending the second of five pre-registration sessions Monday at Arkansas State University.

A graduate of Sikeston high school, Willis will major in agricultural engineering.

Liz Taylor Declared Fully Recovered

LONDON (AP) - Elizabeth Taylor was pronounced fully recovered Tuesday from two operations -one a partial hysterectomy that means the 36 -year- old actress cannot have any more children.

A spokesman for the Fitzroy Nuffield Nursing Home said Miss Taylor, wife of actor Richard Burton, would leave the hospital today.

She is expected to take a long rest before making any more pictures. Miss Taylor entered the nursing home July 17.

Masters for Alice Jackson

MURRAY, Ky. — Alice A. Jackson, 316 Powers, Sikeston, Mo., received a masters degree in commencement exercises Friday at Murray State University.

National Livestock Market

NATIONAL STOCKYARDS, Ill. (AP) - Estimates for Thursday: hogs 5,500; cattle 1,000; calves 100; sheep 200.

Hogs 4,500; barrows and gilts U.S. 1-3 210-240 lbs 20.50-21.00;

U.S. 3-4 200-280 lbs 19.75-20.50;

U.S. 2-3 160-200 lbs 18.00-20.25; sows U.S. 1-3 300-400 lbs 17.00-18.25; U.S. 2-3 400-650 lbs 16.25-17.00

Cattle 1,500; calves 100; steers prime 1,150-1,250 lbs 28.00; good and choice 26.50-27.65; good 25.00-26.00; heifers choice 25.50-26.25; good and low choice 2300-25.00; cows utility and commercial 17.00=19.50; good and choice vealers 25.00-34.00; good and choice calves 19.00-23.00. a

Sheep 100; lambs higher choice and prime 25.50-26.50; good and choice 20.00-26.00; utility to choice shorn ewes 3.00-6.50.

Aides Killed With Guevara Called Cuban Party Members

NEW YORK (AP) — A new version of Ernesto Che Guevara's Bolivian diaries describes 13 guerrillas killed with Guevara as high-ranking Cuban army officers including four members of the Cuban Communist party's Central Committee.

Sol Stein, president of Stein and Day publishing house, said its version published Tuesday was obtained from the Bolivian armed forces and contains all the diaries of Guevara and three of his lieutenants.

Stein told a news conference that a pirated version put out last month by Fidel Castro and published here by Ramparts magazine and Bantam Books, suppressed the identity of the Cuban guerrillas who accompanied Guevara in Bolivia.

Cong Dealt Heavy Losses as Allies Push Deeper Into Delta

SAIGON (AP) — A U.S.-South Vietnamese task force invaded a major Viet Cong supply depot and killed 219 enemy soldiers in a week of clashes that took American infantrymen deeper into the Mekong Delta than ever before, military spokesmen announced today.

South Vietnamese military headquarters said there were no allied fatalities and only six U.S. infantrymen and three South Vietnamese marines were wounded. A spokesman attributed the unusual kill ratio to American helicopter gunships and artillery, which were credited with killing most of the claimed enemy dead.

The fighting swirled in and out of three provinces centered about 125 miles southwest of Saigon on the fringes of the U Minh forest, a Viet Cong sanctuary virtually untouched by government troops for more than 20 years.

Amored troop carriers from the U.S. Navy's Riverine Force moved up and down the rivers and canals with gunboat escorts, carrying more than 1,000 American infantrymen from the 9th Division and 500 South Vietnamese marines into action.

At the other end of South Vietnam, U.S. Marines and South Vietnamese paratroopers reported killing 75 North Vietnamese troops in clashes Tuesday south of Da Nang, an area of intensified fighting in the past two weeks. Allied losses included one Marine and 10 South Vietnamese killed, 14 South Vietnamese and 22 Marines wounded, and two South Vietnamese missing.

In one clash 10 miles south of Da Nang, U.S. Marines from the 5th Regiment came under heavy machine-gun, mortar and recoilless rifle fire. Supported by fighter-bombers, tanks and artillery, the Leathernecks counterattacked and over-ran the enemy three hours later. Twenty-three of the enemy were reported killed and Marine casualties were one dead and 22 wounded.

Fifty-two enemy were reported killed in a clash with troops of the South Vietnamese 51st Regiment 21 miles south of Da Nang along National Highway 1, Vietnam's main north-south route.

Mamie Cowger Of Oran Dies

ORAN — Mrs. Mamie Ellen Cowger died Tuesday at her home. She was 82.

Services will be at 2 Thursday in Smith Funeral Home. The Rev. W. Clayton Humphrey, pastor of the Oran Baptist church, will officiate. Burial will be in the Friends cemetery.

Mrs. Cowger, the former Miss Mobley, a resident of Oran since a small child, was born Dec. 28, 1885, in Kentucky.

She was a member of the Oran Baptist church.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Mabel Schott, Oran; a son, Jack Cowger, St. Louis; two sisters, Mrs. Iva Pobst, Sikeston, and Mrs. Ernest Taylor, Linden, Tex.; three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Oran Lions Talent Show Set For Sept. 6

ORAN — The Oran Lions club will be host at a talent show in the high school gymnasium at 8 p.m., Sept. 6.

The judges will come from Memphis, representing the Mid-South Fair. The winners will be invited to attend the Mid South Fair.

Anyone wanting to enter the talent show may contact Mrs. Mildred Mason.

Carrie Taylor Of Lilbourn Dies

LILBOURN — Mrs. Carrie Bell Taylor, 73, died at 1:22 a.m. Tuesday in the Missouri Delta Community Hospital in Sikeston following an illness of several weeks.

She was born Oct. 20, 1894, in Illinois.

Surviving are, three sons, Claude, Harvey and Junior Ray "Hott" Taylor, all of Lilbourn; four daughters, Mrs. Rosie McCool, Windfall, Ind., Mrs. Myrtle Ice and Mrs. Ruby Brower, both of Lilbourn, and Mrs. Louise Johnson, Portageville; a brother, Robert Lambert, St. Louis; two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Earnhart, St. Louis, and Mrs. Effie Fitch, Peoria.

Also surviving are 15 grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Thursday in the Church of God with the Rev. Billy Ray Owens, pastor, officiating.

Burial will be in the Matthews Cemetery. Ponder Funeral Home is in charge.

Varied Singing Styles At DuQuoin

DU QUOIN, ILL. — Varied singing styles of Phil Harris, Bobbie Gentry and The Kids Next Door may turn Du Quoin State Fair's week - long night extravaganza into a marathon talent contest with all bidding for this year's "best of show" honors.

"The Kids," graduates of The Young Americans who so successfully performed at Du Quoin two years ago, Harris and Gentry take over Monday night, Aug. 26, and continue through Sunday, Sept. 1, in what figures to be one of the Fair's all - time finest variety shows.

Perhaps best known for his rendition of "That's What I Like About the South," Harris will have many old-timers in his camp as a result of a yet - remembered 16-year stint of the Jack Benny radio show.

While the husky - voiced Harris will be mixing dry humor with songs like "Smoke, Smoke, Smoke That Cigarette," "Bear Necessities," and "The Thing," Miss Gentry will appeal to an entirely different set.

Bobbie, in fact, is one of the nation's newest vocalists, having scored her first hit with "Ode to Billie Joe" just last year. Miss Gentry has written many of the songs that she'll be singing at Du Quoin and one writer describes them as "Delta" songs, or music of the Mississippi Delta.

"The Kids" need little introduction to Fair-goers who saw the 1966 show. They are actually 18 graduates of The Young Americans. Unlike The Young Americans, however, "The Kids" have completed their schooling, are now free to perform on a year - round basis and, as a result, are professional entertainers.

Country and western music stars open this year's Fair Saturday and Sunday nights, Aug. 24-25, and Lawrence Welk and his poplar TV cast will close it Labor Day night.

Bickford Infant Dies

CHARLESTON—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bickford died at birth at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday in a Columbia hospital.

Surviving besides the parents are two sisters, Rosa and Donna Bickford, and the paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bickford, Charleston.

Graveside rites were at 2 p.m. today at Oak Grove Cemetery with the Rev. Jerry Sisk officiating and McMikle Funeral Home in charge.

#1

Cont. from Page 1

examine the returns and try to find what he did wrong.

"I am grateful for the support I received in the district and did receive a lot of encouragement from the results," he said.

Rolwing said he and his family plan to take a float trip through the Ozarks before reaching any decision.

Rolwing said he was encouraged with his showing considering he only campaigned for three months. Burlison campaigned for more than 11 months for the nomination.

Rolwing received more votes than Burlison in only six counties: Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Cape, Ripley and Ste. Genevieve.

Burlison clobbered Rolwing in Dunklin county and Pemiscot county. In Dunklin county, Burlison received 3,048 to Rolwing's 464. In Pemiscot county, Burlison received 1,881 to Rolwing's 91.

With the result unofficial and not fully reported a breakdown on the counties in the district as they voted for the frontrunners follows:

Scott county, Burlison 1,764, Rolwing 2,748; Mississippi county, Burlison 558. Rolwing 2,591; Cape Girardeau County, Burlison 1,702, Rolwing 1,951; New Madrid county, Burlison 930, Rolwing 1,027; Stoddard county, Burlison 1,471, Rolwing 1,092.

Pemiscot county, Burlison, 1,881, Rolwing 91; Dunklin county, Burlison 3,048, Rolwing 464; Shannon county, Burlison 189, Rolwing 39; Oregon county, Burlison 906, Rolwing 222; Howell county, Burlison 373, Rolwing 148; Iron county, Burlison 233, Rolwing 88; Wayne county, Burlison 654, Rolwing 158.

Ripley county, Burlison 263, Rolwing 734; St. Francois county, Burlison 614, Rolwing 80; Reynolds county, Burlison 186, Rolwing 38; Bollinger county, Burlison 373, Rolwing 113; Butler county, Burlison 779, Rolwing 604; Carter county, Burlison 395, Rolwing 68; Ste. Genevieve county, Burlison 370, Rolwing 537; Madison county, Burlison 416, Rolwing 118; Perry county, Burlison 345, Rolwing 125.

ATTEND THE
JAYCEE BOOTHEEL RODEO
August 8,9,10, & 11
this year starring
Festus Haggen OF GUNSMOKE
PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY BEGINNING AT
8 o'clock August 8,9, & 10
SUNDAY, August 11, AT 4 o'clock P.M.
Our Congratulations to the Jaycees for bringing Sikeston another great rodeo.
ALSO ATTEND
Gigantic Sidewalk Sale
THURSDAY & FRIDAY During Rodeo Week
City Wide In Sikeston
August 8-11
BANK OF SIKESTON
ESTABLISHED 1887
Sikeston MISSOURI
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IT CLEANS THE AIR
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MAKE NO PAYMENTS, PAY NO INTEREST, UNTIL NEXT SPRING ON
COOLERATOR
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Harriman Announces Plan To Free Prisoners

PARIS (AP) — The United States told North Vietnam at the Paris peace talks today that 14 captured North Vietnamese seamen will be released. Last week three U.S. fliers, released by the North Vietnamese, came out of Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese handled their release of the airmen mainly through the peace talks and the United States responded using the same channel with an obvious interest in tying the goodwill gestures into the search for peace.

The peace probes themselves were conducted in today's meeting— the 16th session.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau of North Vietnam spurned a recent demand by Secretary of State Dean Rusk for some authoritative word from Hanoi on how North Vietnam would respond to a total halt in the U.S. bombing.

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, going into the conference, said North Vietnam had infiltrated 30,000 troops into the South in July and failed to show any of the restraint asked by President Johnson.

Ambassador Xuan Thuy was absent. Aides said he had been ordered by his doctors to rest. He has been absent from some previous sessions because of a persistent cold.

Harriman announced the release of North Vietnamese held by the United States. He told newsmen after the meeting he gave the names of 14 seamen to the North Vietnamese delegation.

Harriman said the release of the seamen was a gesture of goodwill and not an act of reciprocity for the freeing of the pilots. He did not explain why he sought to separate the two actions when an American response had been expected since North Vietnam announced the fliers would be freed.

The 14 North Vietnamese have been held captive since 1966. Harriman said they had been captured when attempting to attack U.S. naval vessels. The group originally totaled 19 but 5 were released previously.

Harriman told Lau the United States had been ready for months to stop all bombing of the North "but you tried to portray us as unwilling to discuss cessations of bombing ... as changing our postion."

"The answer to the President's appeal which we have heard thus far in Paris," Harriman said, "and the signs we have seen on the ground in Vietnam—have given the President no basis to take the additional risk that a complete bombing cessation would entail."

"They have given us no indication of restraint," Harriman declared, "and as I have said they have done the reverse— they've given indication of increased threats."

Going into the 16th meeting of the Paris peace talks, the U.S. negotiator said he would bring out "the consistency with which President Johnson has been directing the background of these negotiations."

North Vietnam's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, was reported still slightly ill and did not attend today's meeting. His delegation was led by his No. 2 man, Ha Van Lau.

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese Communist party's newspaper, Nhan Dan, accused the United States of stalling the peace talks and vowed no progress will be made in Paris until the United States agrees to "unconditional cessation to the bombing and all other acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Cong Dealt Heavy Losses as Allies Push Deeper Into Delta

SAIGON (AP) — A U.S.-South Vietnamese task force invaded a major Viet Cong supply depot and killed 219 enemy soldiers in a week of clashes that took American infantrymen deeper into the Mekong Delta than ever before, military spokesmen announced today.

South Vietnamese military headquarters said there were no allied fatalities and only six U.S. infantrymen and three South Vietnamese marines were wounded. A spokesman attributed the unusual kill ratio to American helicopter gunships and artillery, which were credited with killing most of the claimed enemy dead.

The fighting swirled in and out of three provinces centered about 125 miles southwest of Saigon on the fringes of the U Minh forest, a Viet Cong sanctuary virtually untouched by government troops for more than 20 years.

Amored troop carriers from the U.S. Navy's Riverine Force moved up and down the rivers and canals with gunboat escorts, carrying more than 1,000 American infantrymen from the 9th Division and 500 South Vietnamese marines into action.

At the other end of South Vietnam, U.S. Marines and South Vietnamese paratroopers reported killing 75 North Vietnamese troops in clashes Tuesday south of Da Nang, an area of intensified fighting in the past two weeks. Allied losses included one Marine and 10 South Vietnamese killed, 14 South Vietnamese and 22 Marines wounded, and two South Vietnamese missing.

In one clash 10 miles south of Da Nang, U.S. Marines from the 5th Regiment came under heavy machine-gun, mortar and recoilless rifle fire. Supported by fighter-bombers, tanks and artillery, the Leathernecks counterattacked and over-ran the enemy three hours later. Twenty-three of the enemy were reported killed and Marine casualties were one dead and 22 wounded.

Fifty-two enemy were reported killed in a clash with troops of the South Vietnamese 51st Regiment 21 miles south of Da Nang along National Highway 1, Vietnam's main north-south route.

Mamie Cowger Of Oran Dies

ORAN — Mrs. Mamie Ellen Cowger died Tuesday at her home. She was 82.

Services will be at 2 Thursday in Smith Funeral Home. The Rev. W. Clayton Humphrey, pastor of the Oran Baptist church, will officiate. Burial will be in the Friends cemetery.

Mrs. Cowger, the former Miss Mobley, a resident of Oran since a small child, was born Dec. 28, 1885, in Kentucky.

She was a member of the Oran Baptist church.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Mabel Schott, Oran; a son, Jack Cowger, St. Louis; two sisters, Mrs. Iva Pobst, Sikeston, and Mrs. Ernest Taylor, Linden, Tex.; three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

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Oran Lions Talent Show Set For Sept. 6

ORAN — The Oran Lions club will be host at a talent show in the high school gymnasium at 8 p.m., Sept. 6.

The judges will come from Memphis, representing the Mid-South Fair. The winners will be invited to attend the Mid South Fair.

Anyone wanting to enter the talent show may contact Mrs. Mildred Mason.

Carrie Taylor Of Lilbourn Dies

LILBOURN — Mrs. Carrie Bell Taylor, 73, died at 1:22 a.m. Tuesday in the Missouri Delta Community Hospital in Sikeston following an illness of several weeks.

She was born Oct. 20, 1894, in Illinois.

Surviving are, three sons, Claude, Harvey and Junior Ray "Hott" Taylor, all of Lilbourn; four daughters, Mrs. Rosie McCool, Windfall, Ind., Mrs. Myrtle Ice and Mrs. Ruby Brower, both of Lilbourn, and Mrs. Louise Johnson, Portageville; a brother, Robert Lambert, St. Louis; two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Earnhart, St. Louis, and Mrs. Effie Fitch, Peoria.

Also surviving are 15 grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Thursday in the Church of God with the Rev. Billy Ray Owens, pastor, officiating.

Burial will be in the Matthews Cemetery. Ponder Funeral Home is in charge.

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Situation Comedy Back in Style for New TV Season

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Situation comedy, out of style and out of favor with network television program makers for the past few seasons, is making a comeback next season.

There are seven new series of the genre on the schedules of the three networks. And a lucky swing of the programming cycle returns them at a time when fierce physical action and gunplay is, if not taboo, at least radically modified.

Television series are usually under construction for one or two years before the public gets its first look at a show, so most of these were on the drawing boards long before the public and the networks began worrying about shoot 'em ups and their suspected effects on tender or disturbed minds.

On the September docket are CBS' "Doris Day Show," the popular film star's first excursion into television. She plays a former band singer, a widow with two children, adjusting to rural life. There is also NBC's "Julia," with Diahann Carroll playing a widowed registered nurse with child. Other nonviolent comedies include CBS' "Blondie," based on a comic strip; ABC's "Ugliest Girl in Town"; NBC's Fantasy, "The Ghost and Mrs. Muir"; CBS' "The Good Guys," and ABC's hour-long "Here come the Brides," a period piece set in the Northwest lumberjack country.

Second most popular category for new shows is action, mostly police or private eye action. The five shows include NBC's "The Outsider," in the mood of those old Raymond Chandler private eye books; ABC's "Mod Squad" and CBS' "Hawaii Five," both working the police beat; NBC's "Adam 12," which will handle a pair of squad car cops in the manner of "Dragnet" and NBC's major effort, the 90-minute "Name of the Game."

Two new variety shows will be added to the growing list— NBC's "Beautiful Phyllis Diller Show" and the off-beat "That's Life" on ABC which will attempt a weekly book musical built around a cast of regular performers playing continuing characters.

There will also be two new Westerns, CBS' "Lancer," and ABC's "Outcasts."

ABC will replace a science fiction series, "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea" with another, "The Land of Giants," the only new entry in that category. And it will also add one semigame program, "The Don Rickles Show," in which the emphasis is on comedy rather than oneupmanship. ABC also has the sole anthology series of the season, "Journey to the Unknown," with different plot and performers weekly.

Varied Singing Styles At DuQuoin

DU QUOIN, ILL. — Varied singing styles of Phil Harris, Bobbie Gentry and The Kids Next Door may turn Du Quoin State Fair's week - long night extravaganza into a marathon talent contest with all bidding for this year's "best of show" honors.

"The Kids," graduates of The Young Americans who so successfully performed at Du Quoin two years ago, Harris and Gentry take over Monday night, Aug. 26, and continue through Sunday, Sept. 1, in what figures to be one of the Fair's all - time finest variety shows.

Perhaps best known for his rendition of "That's What I Like About the South," Harris will have many old-timers in his camp as a result of a yet - remembered 16-year stint of the Jack Benny radio show.

While the husky - voiced Harris will be mixing dry humor with songs like "Smoke, Smoke, Smoke That Cigarette," "Bear Necessities," and "The Thing," Miss Gentry will appeal to an entirely different set.

Bobbie, in fact, is one of the nation's newest vocalists, having scored her first hit with "Ode to Billie Joe" just last year. Miss Gentry has written many of the songs that she'll be singing at Du Quoin and one writer describes them as "Delta" songs, or music of the Mississippi Delta.

"The Kids" need little introduction to Fair-goers who saw the 1966 show. They are actually 18 graduates of The Young Americans. Unlike The Young Americans, however, "The Kids" have completed their schooling, are now free to perform on a year - round basis and, as a result, are professional entertainers.

Country and western music stars open this year's Fair Saturday and Sunday nights, Aug. 24-25, and Lawrence Welk and his poplar TV cast will close it Labor Day night.

Bickford Infant Dies

CHARLESTON—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bickford died at birth at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday in a Columbia hospital.

Surviving besides the parents are two sisters, Rosa and Donna Bickford, and the paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bickford, Charleston.

Graveside rites were at 2 p.m. today at Oak Grove Cemetery with the Rev. Jerry Sisk officiating and McMikle Funeral Home in charge.

#1

Cont. from Page 1

examine the returns and try to find what he did wrong.

"I am grateful for the support I received in the district and did receive a lot of encouragement from the results," he said.

Rolwing said he and his family plan to take a float trip through the Ozarks before reaching any decision.

Rolwing said he was encouraged with his showing considering he only campaigned for three months. Burlison campaigned for more than 11 months for the nomination.

Rolwing received more votes than Burlison in only six counties: Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Cape, Ripley and Ste. Genevieve.

Burlison clobbered Rolwing in Dunklin county and Pemiscot county. In Dunklin county, Burlison received 3,048 to Rolwing's 464. In Pemiscot county, Burlison received 1,881 to Rolwing's 91.

With the result unofficial and not fully reported a breakdown on the counties in the district as they voted for the frontrunners follows:

Scott county, Burlison 1,764, Rolwing 2,748; Mississippi county, Burlison 558. Rolwing 2,591; Cape Girardeau County, Burlison 1,702, Rolwing 1,951; New Madrid county, Burlison 930, Rolwing 1,027; Stoddard county, Burlison 1,471, Rolwing 1,092.

Pemiscot county, Burlison, 1,881, Rolwing 91; Dunklin county, Burlison 3,048, Rolwing 464; Shannon county, Burlison 189, Rolwing 39; Oregon county, Burlison 906, Rolwing 222; Howell county, Burlison 373, Rolwing 148; Iron county, Burlison 233, Rolwing 88; Wayne county, Burlison 654, Rolwing 158.

Ripley county, Burlison 263, Rolwing 734; St. Francois county, Burlison 614, Rolwing 80; Reynolds county, Burlison 186, Rolwing 38; Bollinger county, Burlison 373, Rolwing 113; Butler county, Burlison 779, Rolwing 604; Carter county, Burlison 395, Rolwing 68; Ste. Genevieve county, Burlison 370, Rolwing 537; Madison county, Burlison 416, Rolwing 118; Perry county, Burlison 345, Rolwing 125.

All Missing Cattle Located

BLOOMFIELD — All of approximately 60 head of cattle that escaped from the pens, owned by Denton - Cantrell Livestock company, have been found, Clarence Cantrell reported yesterday.

The cattle left the pens more than a week ago, and of the total about six were killed when struck by passing vehicles on roads in the vicinity.

The cattle were being readied for Iowa markets prior to their escape.

Willis to Enter Arkansas State

JONESBORO, Ark. — Steven Samuel Willis of Sikeston, Mo., was among students attending the second of five pre-registration sessions Monday at Arkansas State University.

A graduate of Sikeston high school, Willis will major in agricultural engineering.

Liz Taylor Declared Fully Recovered

LONDON (AP) - Elizabeth Taylor was pronounced fully recovered Tuesday from two operations -one a partial hysterectomy that means the 36 -year- old actress cannot have any more children.

A spokesman for the Fitzroy Nuffield Nursing Home said Miss Taylor, wife of actor Richard Burton, would leave the hospital today.

She is expected to take a long rest before making any more pictures. Miss Taylor entered the nursing home July 17.

Masters for Alice Jackson

MURRAY, Ky. — Alice A. Jackson, 316 Powers, Sikeston, Mo., received a masters degree in commencement exercises Friday at Murray State University.

National Livestock Market

NATIONAL STOCKYARDS, Ill. (AP) - Estimates for Thursday: hogs 5,500; cattle 1,000; calves 100; sheep 200.

Hogs 4,500; barrows and gilts U.S. 1-3 210-240 lbs 20.50-21.00;

U.S. 3-4 200-280 lbs 19.75-20.50;

U.S. 2-3 160-200 lbs 18.00-20.25; sows U.S. 1-3 300-400 lbs 17.00-18.25; U.S. 2-3 400-650 lbs 16.25-17.00

Cattle 1,500; calves 100; steers prime 1,150-1,250 lbs 28.00; good and choice 26.50-27.65; good 25.00-26.00; heifers choice 25.50-26.25; good and low choice 2300-25.00; cows utility and commercial 17.00-19.50; good and choice vealers 25.00-34.00; good and choice calves 19.00-23.00. a

Sheep 100; lambs higher choice and prime 25.50-26.50; good and choice 20.00-26.00; utility to choice shorn ewes 3.00-6.50.

Aides Killed With Guevara Called Cuban Party Members

NEW YORK (AP) — A new version of Ernesto Che Guevara's Bolivian diaries describes 13 guerrillas killed with Guevara as high-ranking Cuban army officers including four members of the Cuban Communist party's Central Committee.

Sol Stein, president of Stein and Day publishing house, said its version published Tuesday was obtained from the Bolivian armed forces and contains all the diaries of Guevara and three of his lieutenants.

Stein told a news conference that a pirated version put out last month by Fidel Castro and published here by Ramparts magazine and Bantam Books, suppressed the identity of the Cuban guerrillas who accompanied Guevara in Bolivia.

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August 8,9,10, & 11
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PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY BEGINNING AT
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MRS. JOE DUNCAN, Lilbourn, sews a seam of a portion of a garment she is making.

Mrs. Joe Duncan Lilbourn School Teacher 21 Years

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 98th in a series of articles about the home life of Sikeston area families.

By RUTH DILLENDER

LILBOURN -- Harmony within the family is important in any home, Mrs. Dell Duncan says.

Mrs. Duncan has taught home economics at Lilbourn high school 21 years.

Her husband, Joe, is an electrician. They have three children, one daughter, Jo Anna, 18, and two sons, Lonnie Joe, 15, and Jerry Webb, 12.

Miss Duncan attended Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus last year. This fall she will be a sophomore at Southeast Missouri State College in Cape Girardeau. She plans to major in home economics and to become a fashion merchandiser.

Lonnie Joe will be a junior at Lilbourn high school and Jerry Webb will be a seventh grade pupil at Lilbourn elementary school.

Mrs. Duncan is secretary of the New Madrid County Home Economics organization.

She says sewing is her favorite hobby. She sews for herself, her family and her home.

She likes to try new recipes. Mrs. Duncan received her training in cooking at school and through experience.

The family likes to camp.

Duncan's hobbies are redecorating their home and fishing. He is a member of the official board of the United Methodist church and coaches the Methodist Little League team. The Duncans' younger son plays Little League baseball and the older son is a member of the baseball team at high school.

Mrs. Duncan teaches the first and second grade Sunday School class at church and is vice president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

She assists with the New Madrid County 4-H fair and judges the Sew with Cotton contest.

A treasure in the home is an antique table.

Favorite recipes of the Duncan family are:

FAMILY-STYLE SPAGHETTI

1 onion, minced
1 green pepper, finely chopped
2 tablespoons shortening
1 pound ground beef
3 ½ cups canned tomatoes, with liquid
2 cloves of garlic, finely chopped
1 bay leaf, crumbled
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 16-ounce package spaghetti, cooked and drained
Grated Parmesan cheese

Cook onion and green pepper in hot shortening until yellow. Add meat; cook until browned. Add remaining ingredients except spaghetti and cheese. Simmer slowly for 30 minutes to 1 hour.

Pour over spaghetti; sprinkle generously with Parmesan cheese. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

One pound ground pork and 1/2 pound beef may be substituted for 1 pound ground beef.

ASPARAGUS AND EGG CASSEROLE

1 can green asparagus
2 to 3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
2 tablespoons (heaping) flour
3 tablespoons butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
1/2 pound grated cheese
Bread crumbs

Place asparagus in casserole; top with sliced eggs. Blend flour, butter, salt and milk; cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add cheese; pour over asparagus and eggs. Top with bread crumbs. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes.

SOUTHERN CHESS PIE

Make pastry for nine-inch, one-crust pie.

4 eggs
1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup butter
2 tablespoons cream, 20 per cent butterfat
2 tablespoons corn meal
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 teaspoon vanilla
1/8 teaspoon salt

Heat oven to 325 degrees. Combine eggs, sugar and butter; beat five minutes at high speed on mixer or with rotary beater. Blend in remaining ingredients. Pour into pastry-lined pie pan.

Bake one hour or until knife inserted one inch from edge comes out clean.

LIGHT FRUIT CAKE

1 pound butter or margarine
2 cups sugar
8 eggs
4 cups all-purpose flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 to 3/4 cup brandy, orange liquid or orange juice
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 pound candied cherries
1 pound candied pineapple
1 pound pecans (4 cups)
2 ounces lemon extract
Additional fruit and nuts to decorate top

Before mixing, select pans -- a pan for water to provide moisture during baking. Preheat oven to 275 degrees. Grease and flour pans.

Cream butter with sugar. Add 2 eggs at a time, beating until light. Sift dry ingredients together and stir in alternately with lemon extract.

Fold in fruits and nuts. Fill pans to within one inch to top.

Bake one and a half to two hours, depending on size of pan. Let stand 15 minutes in pan. Turn out on rack to cool. Drip liquid juice on cake until all is absorbed. Store in cool place. Makes one 10-inch tube pan plus a loaf. Decorate as desired.

Wrap in plastic wrap or foil. Store at least two weeks. Flavor improves at five weeks or more.

ANGEL BISCUITS

Makes six dozen.

5 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup shortening
1 package dry yeast
2 cups buttermilk

Sift enriched, all-purpose flour and measure. Resift three times with soda, salt, sugar and baking powder. Cut in 3/4 cup shortening or lard until mixture appears like coarse corn meal, very fine. Soften yeast in 1/2 cup warm water about five minutes. Add yeast and two cups buttermilk all at once on center of flour mixture.

Stir until all flour mixture is moistened. Wrap with plastic and store in refrigerator until ready to use.

When ready to use, take out a portion and put remainder back, tightly closed. Toss lightly on floured board. Roll out about one-half inch thick on lightly floured board.

Cut out and place on greased cookie sheet or pans with low sides.

Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) for 12 to 14 minutes or until done and brown as desired.

PLANNING A NEW BATHROOM? CONSIDER ADDING A BIDET

If you're planning a new bathroom this year, ask your plumbing contractor about the bidet. According to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, this is a personal hygiene device that's usually installed next to the water closet. It's long been popular in Europe. Exposure to the bidet by Americans traveling abroad is one reason for its growing popularity in this country. For a free flyer on the bidet, write to the Plumbing Fixture Mfrs. Assn., 1145 - 19th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

INDIANS STUDY ABROAD

NEW DELHI (AP) — Nearly 20,000 Indians are abroad engaged in study, research or training in science. More than half of them are in the United States.

An official survey showed 90 per cent of Indians studying abroad are concentrated in three countries — the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Quake Vibrations Recorded at Rolla

ROLLA - Vibrations caused by earthquakes in the Philippines and Mexico City were picked up on a Missouri Geological Survey instrument in Rolla. The instrument, a water well recorder, is in a well at the Holiday Inn near the Geological Survey. The Philippine earthquake appeared on the record at 3:50 p.m. CST, August 1, when water in the well oscillated about 1/10 of a foot. Reaction to the Mexico City quake was somewhat stronger, with the water oscillation reaching 7/10 of a foot at 8:30 a.m. August 2.

Instruments such as this are scattered in 40 wells and around Missouri to keep track of the ground water levels throughout the state. They keep a continuous record of the water level and any unusual earth disturbance is also recorded on the machine, according to Missouri State Geologist William C. Hayes.

Instruments such as this are scattered in 40 wells around Missouri to keep track of the ground water levels throughout the state. They keep a continuous record of the water level and any unusual earth disturbance is also recorded on the machine, according to Missouri State Geologist William C. Hayes.

During the Alaskan earthquake in March 1964, several wells around the state responded, with the one in Springfield recording water oscillation in excess of 20 feet. Missouri geologists have noted the effect of several earthquakes in the past. The first one they have a record of was also in Mexico City -- on July 28, 1957. It was recorded in a well in Lamar, Mo.

The 650-foot well on which the recent Philippine and Mexico City earthquakes were recorded is owned by the Holiday Inn and was made available for Survey use in January 1968.

Delinquent Tax Error Bars Property Sales

SCOTT CITY — Scott City residents having delinquent city taxes on their property will not have their land sold this year because of an error in the list of delinquent taxpayers.

A public listing of those who did not pay their taxes was in error, but who made the mistake is a point of dispute.

Scott City Mayor Nevan A. Fisher said the county collector's office evidently made a mistake in the list it had published because some of the names on the list should not have been on the list, and some of the names that should have been on the list were not. He added that it was embarrassing to those who had paid their taxes and whose names were listed, so the sale was canceled for this year.

The county collector's office said the city made the mistake because the county only publishes the list it is given. The office said the county does not prepare the list, but by law, the office is required to publish the city list at the same time the county list is made public.

Crime Bank Gives Police Extra Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Baton Rouge, La. policeman halted a car for running a stop sign last month.

Before the officer finished making out the ticket, a routine check by a new computer hundreds of miles away in Washington, D.C., reported that the driver was wanted in a half-million-dollar New York bank robbery.

Unusual? Not any longer, said the FBI Monday in reporting on the first 18 months operation of the National Crime Information Center.

The FBI called the center, located near its headquarters in the capital, "the greatest advance in law enforcement in 25 years" and said it's responsible for 500-600 arrests or recoveries of stolen property each month.

The big computer is the guts of the center, which serves as a warehouse of facts on 586,000 wanted men, stolen cars, missing guns, and hundreds of other items bearing serial numbers.

The center provides almost instantaneous information to more than 700 police departments in 43 states, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Hawaii will be hooked up to the system Aug. 9 and by the end of the year all 50 states will "subscribe."

The FBI said notices of stolen cars or descriptions of fugitives and missing property are fed electronically by police agencies into one of 62 terminals. These terminal points relay the information to the $1-million center in Washington.

California alone has 300 police departments which feed information into one terminal. New York state has about 140 agencies which run their data through two relay points.

The FBI said police in the smallest communities may benefit from the computer. All they need is a teletype unit and somebody who can type. Whatever information they have, or require, is sent by teletype message to the nearest terminal, and an answer from the bank can be flashed back in seconds.

The FBI envisages more uses for the computer.

Already being researched is a system whereby fingerprints could be identified at the push of a button.

And a boon to banks and those companies dealing with stocks and bonds would be an instant identification process of such serialized paper assets.

"We can foresee the day when a bank teller, for instance, would be able to have identified as legal or stolen any money order or draft presented to her over the counter for cash—and in only as long as it takes for the customer to sign his name!" the FBI official said.

Always hold matches, 'til cold

Only *you* can prevent forest fires

Kennett Boy Shot Accidentally

CALICO ROCK, Ark. - Joe David Gifford, 13, of Kennett, was shot accidentally in the right side of his face early Saturday while hunting with a cousin. They were hunting on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Gifford, Joe's grandparents.

A spokesman for the family said that the accident happened about 10 a.m. Saturday while Gifford and a cousin, Curtis Ford, were hunting with a .22 - caliber rifle. The rifle jammed and when Gifford attempted to unjam the rifle, the shell backfired and a fragment lodged in the right sinus cavity of his face.

The impact of the shell fragment reportedly knocked Gifford to the ground. However, he and Ford walked back to their grandparents house nearby. Joe was then taken to a hospital in Calico Rock where he is recovering satisfactorily.

Gifford and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gifford of Kennett, had planned to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford.

24-HOUR FERRY RIDES

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Some 300 residents of Turkey Neck Bend, cut off from the rest of Monroe County by the Cumberland River, are getting relief from the state.

It is buying a private ferry which it will operate continuously, instead of just during daylight. Turkey Neck Bend is near the Tennessee line.

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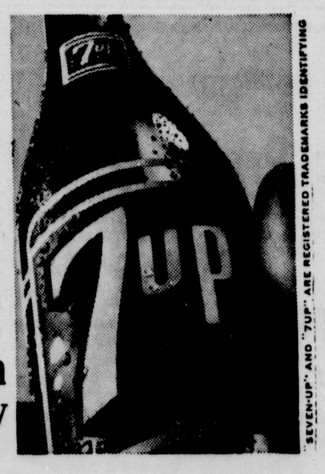

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KRAFT MIRACLE MARGARINE	1 LB. PKG.	29¢	
FACIAL TISSUE PUFFS	200 CT.	25¢	
HYDE PARK BREAD	1¼ LOAF	4/89¢	
HYDE PARK ICE CREAM	½ GAL.	59¢	
MORTON T. V. DINNERS		39¢	
NABISCO VANILLA OR CHOCOLATE COOKIE MATES	PKG.	39¢	
HAWAIIAN RED PUNCH	46 OZ. CAN	3/$1	
JUST WONDERFUL HAIR SPRAY	CAN	59¢	
JOHNSON GLO-COAT FLOOR WAX	QT. SIZE	79¢	

PRODUCE

NO. 1 RED POTATOES	10 LB. BAG	49¢	
CABBAGE	LB.	5¢	
ONIONS	LB.	5¢	
PEPPERS	EA.	5¢	
FREESTONE PEACHES	LB.	10¢	

BEEF ROAST	LB.	49¢
ROUND STEAK	LB.	89¢
SHOULDER ROAST	LB.	65¢
CHUCK STEAK	LB.	59¢
CUBE STEAK	LB.	89¢
BONELESS BEEF ROAST	LB.	89¢
PURE GROUND BEEF 3	LB.	$1.17
GROUND CHUCK	LB.	59¢
REELFOOT ALMEAT BOLOGNA	LB.	49¢
GRADE A FRYERS	LB.	33¢
PORK STEAK	LB.	49¢
MATCHLESS SLICED BACON	LB.	59¢
CENTER CUT PORK CHOPS	LB.	69¢

15¢ OFF Hot Shot

WITH THIS COUPON
REGULARLY_____
EXPIRES_____
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MRS. JOE DUNCAN, Lilbourn, sews a seam of a portion of a garment she is making.

Mrs. Joe Duncan Lilbourn School Teacher 21 Years

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 98th in a series of articles about the home life of Sikeston area families.

By RUTH DILLENDER

LILBOURN -- Harmony within the family is important in any home, Mrs. Dell Duncan says.

Mrs. Duncan has taught home economics at Lilbourn high school 21 years.

Her husband, Joe, is an electrician. They have three children, one daughter, Jo Anna, 18, and two sons, Lonnie Joe, 15, and Jerry Webb, 12.

Miss Duncan attended Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus last year. This fall she will be a sophomore at Southeast Missouri State College in Cape Girardeau. She plans to major in home economics and to become a fashion merchandiser.

Lonnie Joe will be a junior at Lilbourn high school and Jerry Webb will be a seventh grade pupil at Lilbourn elementary school.

Mrs. Duncan is secretary of the New Madrid County Home Economics organization.

She says sewing is her favorite hobby. She sews for herself, her family and her home.

She likes to try new recipes. Mrs. Duncan received her training in cooking at school and through experience.

The family likes to camp.

Duncan's hobbies are redecorating their home and fishing. He is a member of the official board of the United Methodist church and coaches the Methodist Little League team. The Duncans' younger son plays Little League baseball and the older son is a member of the baseball team at high school.

Mrs. Duncan teaches the first and second grade Sunday School class at church and is vice president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

She assists with the New Madrid County 4-H fair and judges the Sew with Cotton contest.

A treasure in the home is an antique table.

Favorite recipes of the Duncan family are:

FAMILY-STYLE SPAGHETTI

1 onion, minced
1 green pepper, finely chopped
2 tablespoons shortening
1 pound ground beef
3 ½ cups canned tomatoes, with liquid
2 cloves of garlic, finely chopped
1 bay leaf, crumbled
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 16-ounce package spaghetti, cooked and drained
Grated Parmesan cheese

Cook onion and green pepper in hot shortening until yellow. Add meat; cook until browned. Add remaining ingredients except spaghetti and cheese. Simmer slowly for 30 minutes to 1 hour.

Pour over spaghetti; sprinkle generously with Parmesan cheese. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

One pound ground pork and 1/2 pound beef may be substituted for 1 pound ground beef.

ASPARAGUS AND EGG CASSEROLE

1 can green asparagus
2 to 3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
2 tablespoons (heaping) flour
3 tablespoons butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
1/2 pound grated cheese
Bread crumbs

Place asparagus in casserole; top with sliced eggs. Blend flour, butter, salt and milk; cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add cheese; pour over asparagus and eggs. Top with bread crumbs. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes.

SOUTHERN CHESS PIE

Make pastry for nine-inch, one-crust pie.

4 eggs
1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup butter
2 tablespoons cream, 20 per cent butterfat
2 tablespoons corn meal
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 teaspoon vanilla
1/8 teaspoon salt

Heat oven to 325 degrees. Combine eggs, sugar and butter; beat five minutes at high speed on mixer or with rotary beater. Blend in remaining ingredients. Pour into pastry-lined pie pan.

Bake one hour or until knife inserted one inch from edge comes out clean.

LIGHT FRUIT CAKE

1 pound butter or margarine
2 cups sugar
8 eggs
4 cups all-purpose flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 to 3/4 cup brandy, orange liquid or orange juice
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 pound candied cherries
1 pound candied pineapple
1 pound pecans (4 cups)
2 ounces lemon extract
Additional fruit and nuts to decorate top

Before mixing, select pans -- a pan for water to provide moisture during baking. Preheat oven to 275 degrees. Grease and flour pans.

Cream butter with sugar. Add 2 eggs at a time, beating until light. Sift dry ingredients together and stir in alternately with lemon extract.

Fold in fruits and nuts. Fill pans to within one inch to top.

Bake one and a half to two hours, depending on size of pan. Let stand 15 minutes in pan. Turn out on rack to cool. Drip liquid juice on cake until all is absorbed. Store in cool place. Makes one 10-inch tube pan plus a loaf. Decorate as desired.

Wrap in plastic wrap or foil. Store at least two weeks. Flavor improves at five weeks or more.

ANGEL BISCUITS

Makes six dozen.

5 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup shortening
1 package dry yeast
2 cups buttermilk

Sift enriched, all-purpose flour and measure. Resift three times with soda, salt, sugar and baking powder. Cut in 3/4 cup shortening or lard until mixture appears like coarse corn meal, very fine. Soften yeast in 1/2 cup warm water about five minutes. Add yeast and two cups buttermilk all at once on center of flour mixture.

Stir until all flour mixture is moistened. Wrap with plastic and store in refrigerator until ready to use.

When ready to use, take out a portion and put remainder back, tightly closed. Toss lightly on floured board. Roll out about one-half inch thick on lightly floured board.

Cut out and place on greased cookie sheet or pans with low sides.

Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) for 12 to 14 minutes or until done and brown as desired.

PLANNING A NEW BATHROOM? CONSIDER ADDING A BIDET

If you're planning a new bathroom this year, ask your plumbing contractor about the bidet. According to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, this is a personal hygiene device that's usually installed next to the water closet. It's long been popular in Europe. Exposure to the bidet by Americans traveling abroad is one reason for its growing popularity in this country. For a free flyer on the bidet, write to the Plumbing Fixture Mfrs. Assn., 1145 - 19th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

INDIANS STUDY ABROAD

NEW DELHI (AP) — Nearly 20,000 Indians are abroad engaged in study, research or training in science. More than half of them are in the United States.

An official survey showed 90 per cent of Indians studying abroad are concentrated in three countries — the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Quake Vibrations Recorded at Rolla

ROLLA - Vibrations caused by earthquakes in the Philippines and Mexico City were picked up on a Missouri Geological Survey instrument in Rolla. The instrument, a water well recorder, is in a well at the Holiday Inn near the Geological Survey. The Philippine earthquake appeared on the record at 3:50 p.m. CST, August 1, when water in the well oscillated about 1/10 of a foot. Reaction to the Mexico City quake was somewhat stronger, with the water oscillation reaching 7/10 of a foot at 8:30 a.m. August 2.

Instruments such as this are scattered in 40 wells and around Missouri to keep track of the ground water levels throughout the state. They keep a continuous record of the water level and any unusual earth disturbance is also recorded on the machine, according to Missouri State Geologist William C. Hayes.

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During the Alaskan earthquake in March 1964, several wells around the state responded, with the one in Springfield recording water oscillation in excess of 20 feet. Missouri geologists have noted the effect of several earthquakes in the past. The first one they have a record of was also in Mexico City -- on July 28, 1957. It was recorded in a well in Lamar, Mo.

The 650-foot well on which the recent Philippine and Mexico City earthquakes were recorded is owned by the Holiday Inn and was made available for Survey use in January 1968.

Delinquent Tax Error Bars Property Sales

SCOTT CITY — Scott City residents having delinquent city taxes on their property will not have their land sold this year because of an error in the list of delinquent taxpayers.

A public listing of those who did not pay their taxes was in error, but who made the mistake is a point of dispute.

Scott City Mayor Nevan A. Fisher said the county collector's office evidently made a mistake in the list it had published because some of the names on the list should not have been on the list, and some of the names that should have been on the list were not. He added that it was embarrassing to those who had paid their taxes and whose names were listed, so the sale was canceled for this year.

The county collector's office said the city made the mistake because the county only publishes the list it is given. The office said the county does not prepare the list, but by law, the office is required to publish the city list at the same time the county list is made public.

Crime Bank Gives Police Extra Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Baton Rouge, La. policeman halted a car for running a stop sign last month.

Before the officer finished making out the ticket, a routine check by a new computer hundreds of miles away in Washington, D.C., reported that the driver was wanted in a half-million-dollar New York bank robbery.

Unusual? Not any longer, said the FBI Monday in reporting on the first 18 months operation of the National Crime Information Center.

The FBI called the center, located near its headquarters in the capital, "the greatest advance in law enforcement in 25 years" and said it's responsible for 500-600 arrests or recoveries of stolen property each month.

The big computer is the guts of the center, which serves as a warehouse of facts on 586,000 wanted men, stolen cars, missing guns, and hundreds of other items bearing serial numbers.

The center provides almost instantaneous information to more than 700 police departments in 43 states, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Hawaii will be hooked up to the system Aug. 9 and by the end of the year all 50 states will "subscribe."

The FBI said notices of stolen cars or descriptions of fugitives and missing property are fed electronically by police agencies into one of 62 terminals. These terminal points relay the information to the $1-million center in Washington.

California alone has 300 police departments which feed information into one terminal. New York state has about 140 agencies which run their data through two relay points.

The FBI said police in the smallest communities may benefit from the computer. All they need is a teletype unit and somebody who can type. Whatever information they have, or require, is sent by teletype message to the nearest terminal, and an answer from the bank can be flashed back in seconds.

The FBI envisages more uses for the computer.

Already being researched is a system whereby fingerprints could be identified at the push of a button.

And a boon to banks and those companies dealing with stocks and bonds would be an instant identification process of such serialized paper assets.

"We can foresee the day when a bank teller, for instance, would be able to have identified as legal or stolen any money order or draft presented to her over the counter for cash—and in only as long as it takes for the customer to sign his name!" the FBI official said.

Always hold matches, 'til cold

Only *you* can prevent forest fires

Kennett Boy Shot Accidentally

CALICO ROCK, Ark. - Joe David Gifford, 13, of Kennett, was shot accidentally in the right side of his face early Saturday while hunting with a cousin. They were hunting on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Gifford, Joe's grandparents.

A spokesman for the family said that the accident happened about 10 a.m. Saturday while Gifford and a cousin, Curtis Ford, were hunting with a .22 - caliber rifle. The rifle jammed and when Gifford attempted to unjam the rifle, the shell backfired and a fragment lodged in the right sinus cavity of his face.

The impact of the shell fragment reportedly knocked Gifford to the ground. However, he and Ford walked back to their grandparents house nearby. Joe was then taken to a hospital in Calico Rock where he is recovering satisfactorily.

Gifford and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gifford of Kennett, had planned to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford.

24-HOUR FERRY RIDES

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Some 300 residents of Turkey Neck Bend, cut off from the rest of Monroe County by the Cumberland River, are getting relief from the state.

It is buying a private ferry which it will operate continuously, instead of just during daylight. Turkey Neck Bend is near the Tennessee line.

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Invites you to win in the

"SHOW ME" Sweepstakes

Fabulous prizes . . . 1968 MUSTANG HARDTOP, a MINK STOLE from Schiaparelli, RCA colors with a 102-square-inch TV included, HONDA Cub Motor Bikes, SONY Go-anywhere portable TVs. 276 prizes *for Missourians only!* Nothing to buy. Look for details wherever The Uncola, is sold.

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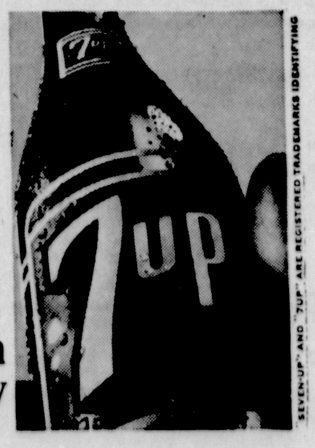

"7-UP" AND "7UP" ARE REGISTERED TRADEMARKS IDENTIFYING

Learue & McKinnie

WE SELL MONEY ORDERS — SMITH ST. — MINER STORE

NOTHING BUT QUALITY MEATS

MAKE YOUR FOOD SAVINGS COUNT SHOP HERE

SUGAR	WITH $5.00 PURCHASE 10 LB. BAG	88¢
KRAFT MIRACLE MARGARINE	1 LB. PKG.	29¢
FACIAL TISSUE PUFFS	200 CT.	25¢
HYDE PARK BREAD	1¼ LOAF	4/89¢
HYDE PARK ICE CREAM	½ GAL.	59¢
MORTON T. V. DINNERS		39¢
NABISCO VANILLA OR CHOCOLATE COOKIE MATES	PKG.	39¢
HAWAIIAN RED PUNCH	46 OZ. CAN	3/$1
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SHOULDER ROAST	LB.	65¢
CHUCK STEAK	LB.	59¢
CUBE STEAK	LB.	89¢
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PORK STEAK	LB.	49¢
MATCHLESS SLICED BACON	LB.	59¢
CENTER CUT PORK CHOPS	LB.	69¢

15¢ OFF Hot Shot

WITH THIS COUPON
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THE TWO NINE-YEAR-OLD GRANDSONS of the principals of the Gray Mercantile Co., Inc. of Memphis and the Levine division of the Zale Corp., hold stock certificates, which merged the Memphis company into the Zale organization. Marty Olswanger, right, grandson of Sam Graber, president of Gray Mercantile, and Rickie Ely, grandson of William Levine of Dallas, head of the Levine division, were impressed with the document calling for the exchange of more than a million dollars in stock. Gray Mercantile operates 28 Graber Department Stores in the Mid-South.

PAUL FLOWER'S GREENHOUSE

At a convenient moment, Ernest B. Williams Jr., the lawyer, will bend C.D. 'Mose' Askew's ear and breathe a few more facts about mules. For his authority, Attorney Williams will go to a lawbook, 103 Tennessee Reports, and cite a ruling handed down by J. W. Sneed, justice, in an 1899 case on appeal from Knox County in a case "arising out of the unlawful act of a mule."

As ferreted out of the lawbook by Mr. Williams, the situation was like this:

The mule was found loitering about the streets of Knoxville, without any apparent business, no visible means of support, and no evidence of ownership, except a yoke upon his neck...Although the mule did not appear to have been drunk or boisterous, a vigilant policeman arrested him and took him to the lockup. "The policeman was authorized to do this by a city ordinance, which was no doubt intended and well calculated to preserve the lives of the people and the good order of the city by prohibiting mules from being loose in the streets."

After five days the poundmaster advertised that the animal would be sold seven days after the arrest, unless the owner claimed the mule and paid charges; no one appeared, so the mule was sold publicly for $20. Costs and charges were paid out of the sale proceeds, and the balance was left in the city treasury, to be called for by the owner.

The buyer then sold the mule to another party, who bought in good faith without knowing the history; in the meantime, a Mr. Bradburn reported he was a mule short, and assumed the animal had gone back to Sevier County whence he had come originally. Followed then some of what Hamlet called "the law's delays"; by one means or another the owner from whose place the mule had strayed learned about the poundmaster's and subsequent sales, and filed suit to recover his property.

The appeal court was asked to rule on the legality of time elapsing between the mule's arrest and the poundmaster's sale; also on the legality of the ordinance directing sale of impounded animals.

On the first, the court ruled that five days delay between arrest and sale was enough; but the appeals justice, in a classic statement, said that the ordinance directing sale within two days was not enough, therefore unreasonable and void.

Obviously Justice Sneed was having a wonderful time when he wrote the opinion. With tongue in cheek he observed that if the mule were the party complaining, the court would feel disposed to say that the delay was too long, "as it does not appear that the mule had anything to at during his stay as the city's guest...."

The justice cited a Memphis case in which it had been held that if a hog might be sold in three days, a mule might be sold in two, since "he is much more of a nuisance and much more dangerous to keep...now we do not desire to say anything disrespectful to or derogatory to the mule. He has no posterity to protect and keep alive his memory..."

As Mr. Williams commented, legal opinions could be made into merry documents by a justice so disposed; he makes considerable of Justice Sneed's observation that:

"The poundmaster (before the advertisement and sale) went to the market house and inquired of the butcher if a mule had escaped from any one of them. Why he would suppose that a butcher's stall should be the appropriate place to ferret out the owner of a live mule does not appear."

In his decision, the justice remarked:

"The ordinance applies to all animals, and we are of the opinion that two days' advertisement is not enough.

No owner would feel any great sense of loss in so short a time."

The practice of law, and even the chore of being an appeals court justice, must have been more fun, and much less grim, than it is today.

Commercial Appeal

The employees of First National Bank are supporting the Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo by wearing western clothing this week.

From left to right, Betty Plunk, Phyllis Jones, Carolyn Billings, Ginger Fisher, Judy Sickal, Reva Gemeinhardt, Lee Shell, Cynthia Farrenburg, Joan Cowell, John Harper, Catherine Watson, Bill Burch President of Sikeston Jaycees, Betty Martin, Bob Couch, Cathy Matthews, the Rodeo Queen, Charles Royal, Janice Murphy, Shirley Kegley, Shirley Littleton, Dale Beaird, Gloria Kelso, Sheila Angle, Bernadine Starnes, Jeanette Bell, Pat Lambert, Hazel McDonald, Christine Godwin, Mary Lou Taylor, Delois Treece, Lana Dacus, Janet Terrell, Clem Beal.

The Rodeo will be held August 8, 9, 10 and 11th. Tickets are available at the Rodeo grounds.

Support the Jaycees! Purchase your tickets today!

Get Pesos' Worth in Mexico City Dining

By STRATFORD C. JONES
Associated Press Writer

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Sleepy town of manana this is not.

It is: fast drivers, elegantly crowded restaurants, swinging nightclubs, streets filled with the music of mariachis, stores the size of closets and supermarkets that rival in size any found in the U.S.

It's a lot of good and a bit of bad, but it's trying its best to get better.

Here's where it now stands in its rush for the world tourist dollar and what it gives the tourist for that dollar.

Mexico's Confederation of Chambers of Commerce estimates that the largest percentages of the tourist dollar go to product purchases (40.60), lodging (18.20), nightclubs (18.20) and food (14.50).

The basic monetary unit is the peso, which looks like a silver dollar but is worth 8 cents in U.S. currency. There is also a paper peso and bills of higher denominations, as well as coins of lower denominations. For practical purposes, the coins can be discounted because the basic spending unit is the peso.

To obtain the price in U.S. cents, simply multiply the price in pesos by eight. That restaurant check says 20 pesos and you own 1.60 dollars U.S.

Banks advise tourists to bring all the money they need, either in U.S. dollars or in traveller's checks. Don't count on getting checks sent from home, as mail delivery is often unreliable. And don't count on cashing a personal check anyplace, even at a bank.

One spokesman for a U.S. bank with branches here said: "We try to help persons who are our customers in the U.S. if they need money in an emergency. About the most we can do is telephone their bank at their expense and get that bank to cable funds. Then when we receive the funds we can turn them over." He points out, however, that the tourist himself can do the same.

Dollars are accepted in a variety of establishments, but the tourist who spends them is foolish. They should be cashed for pesos at a bank, where the government regulates the rate of exchange.

Banks generally sell dollars for 12.50 pesos and buy dollars for 12.49 pesos. Hotels have been known to buy dollars for 12.40 pesos, which means that changing 100 dollars U.S. at that hotel would bring you 1,240 pesos instead of 1,249 at the bank — a loss of nine pesos, or 72 cents U.S.

Bank hours are 9 to 1 five days a week, and Saturdays they close at 12:30 p.m. For those in a hurry to change their money on entering or leaving the country, Banco de Mexico maintains a 24-hour service at International Airport.

Another form of money accepted is the credit card. Most top hotels, nightclubs, restaurants and many department and fashion stores accept the major cards — Diners Club, Hilton Carte Blanche and American Express.

Diners Club, for example, claims 5,000 Mexican businesses will accept its card, and 2,000 of these are in the capital.

Other cards are accepted by companies issuing them, such as Hertz and Avis car rental agencies and Sears Roebuck stores. Gasoline credit cards are not accepted.

On most occasions when the tourist reaches into his pocket it will be for a tip, although tips won't constitute a large amount of money spent.

Here in Mexico there are a few do's and don't's. Taxi drivers don't merit a tip unless they perform some special service. Shoeshine boys are not accustomed to receiving tips — just the peso they charge.

In other situations, 15 per cent is the general rule. In the hotel or restaurant waiters generally get 15 per cent, but in restaurants where five or so persons service a table and the service is excellent, 20 per cent is not out of order. The 15 per cent is good enough for room service.

The chamber maid should get about 20 pesos weekly per room, and the bellboy one or two per bag he carries and perhaps two for an errand that brings him to your room. The bag estimate holds true for anyone who handles them.

Parking attendants usually get a peso, as do movie ushers who show you to a seat. Policias privados, or private police, are recognizable by their generally makeshift brown uniforms. These guys stake out a section of curb and park an unbelievable number of cars along them. They get a peso or two, depending upon their effort and the length of time you leave your car in their care.

A last general rule is that you seldom tip less than a peso.

INTERIOR of the Can-Can, a Mexico City restaurant with food and floorshow.

Where To Spend

Del Lago: Built on the shore of artificial Lake Chapultepec, it is ultramodernistic and is open from noon until 3:30 a.m. It seats about 750 and provides dining, dancing and a gigantic bar. No cover charge. Drinks are 22 pesos per highball, 14 pesos for rum and coke, 10 pesos for a beer, but one drink entitles a customer to a full evening of dancing. Full dinner costs about 100 pesos per person with a drink included.

— El Senorial: A nightclub designed to please everybody except those looking for a quiet place in which to chat. It has a piano bar, jazz, pop music, bossa nova singers, trios, quartets and an Irish band. Dancers in its "Leopard Room" are reputed to have the miniest skirts in town. In this room there's a 25 peso cover. In the other two bars, the price of a drink (22 pesos per highball, 16 pesos for a domestic drink and 10 pesos per beer) entitles a person to watch the continuous entertainment as long as he wants. With drinks and dinner a couple can spend no less than 400 pesos.

— Can-Can: A sort of Mexican French Gay Nineties restaurant with a good show thrown in. No cover and no minimum, but the porter at the entrance expects a small tip and the captain who escorts you to your table expects no less than a 50-peso bill, as does the bartender and waiter. Two drinks and supper should run about 100 pesos per person. The half-hour shows begin at 9 p.m. and end at 2:30 a.m. No dancing.

— Vendimia: A gigantic continuous floor show and an elevated dancing rink mark this new Spanish-style club. Drinks average 20 pesos each, and guests are practically forced to order dinner, which can run to 400 pesos per couple.

— Rivoli: Many consider this the top restaurant in town. Its prices are also among the highest, and dinner for two, with drinks, generally costs about 500 pesos.

— Delmonico's: Another top restaurant, but with prices a bit lower. Drinks are in the 18-24 peso range and a steak, for instance, costs 60 pesos, and is flown in from the U.S.

— Ambassadeurs: Fine service and outstanding bar — a gathering place for Mexican newsmen — combined with continental decor make this a good place for a quiet dinner. A dinner for two would cost about 500 pesos.

— Villa Fontana: Very posh atmosphere, with a lot of men playing violins. 99 per cent tourists. Dinner (some say it isn't worth it) and drinks for two about 200 pesos.

— Da Vinci: A penthouse restaurant and bar with splendid view of the city. Drinks from 10 pesos up. Dinner for two around 300 pesos.

— Hotel de Cortes: Restaurant in a colonial patio in Mexico's oldest hotel. Its Mexican fiesta on Saturdays is attractive, with dinner costing 60 pesos, with either fried chicken or a huge steak. Drinks, from five pesos a beer.

— Muralto: Bar and restaurant on 41st floor of the Latin American Tower, tallest building in Latin America. The view is magnificent. Drinks, 20 pesos each. Dinner and drinks for two, about 300 pesos.

— Bamer Hotel restaurant: Overlooks Alameda Park. Dinner in very exclusive atmosphere, about 300 pesos for two, with drinks. Music, but no dancing.

— Ritz Bar and Grill: Good lunches and fine service. About 100 pesos per couple, with drinks.

— Hacienda Los Morales: Dinner or lunch for two, with drinks, around 300 pesos at this old Mexican hacienda converted into an elegant restaurant and bar.

— San Angel Inn: Colorful Mexican showplace with reasonably good food and nice decor. Luncheon or dinner for two costs about 300 pesos with drinks.

Throughout the city there are hundreds of restaurants where, in a nice atmosphere, lunches and dinners are served in the 10-30 peso range. Drinks run between 6 and 10 pesos and a bottle of Mexican beer costs about 3 pesos.

Cuernavaca has 100 fair-to-middling restaurants and bars. One not to miss, however, is the restaurant of the Las Mananitas Hotel. Dinner for two is about 200 pesos including drinks.

LEARN AS YOU CO

LOUISVILLE (AP) — Mike Rogers, 18, recently moved a large pipe organ from the Westminster Presbyterian Church here to Ashland, Ky., and then reassembled it.

All he had to guide him was a library book on organs and tips he had picked up from a music firm here.

Sensing The News

By Thurman Sensing
Executive Vice President
Southern States Industrial Council

THE 'HUNGER' SMEAR

The blackening of the reputation of the United States is carried out in a variety of ways in this time of protest and truth-twisting. But none of these is more unfair and vicious than the presentation of America as a land of hunger and of starving children.

Fortunately, some congressional leaders have moved quickly to counter the deliberate tarnishing of America's reputation. Thus Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, has condemned s "inaccurate and misleading if not blatantly false" a recent report that list 256 "hunger" counties in the United States. This report, released by the Office of Economic Opportunity, cited some of the most progressive counties in the country as "hunger" counties.

Unfortunately, some members of Congress are using such misleading reports to push the federal government into bigger food giveaway programs. U.S. Rep. Rank Horton of New York is one of these Congressmen. He said that "hunger is an American national emergency. It must be treated as a national problem, with the accompanying federal initiative."

Now, it cannot be disputed that some children go to bed hungry in this country, but that's a very different thing from describing America as a land of hunger. Furthermore, the reason that some children are hungry is not because of a failure in our economic system. No economic system, no set of government regulations, can give each child in this land responsible, hardworking parents. This is where the problem lies.

The advocates of federal food programs do not want to talk about it, but the fact is that such hunger as exists is largely the fault of parental failure and of weak moral fiber. Many of the children who are on insufficient diets in urban or rual slums are children born out of wedlock. The mothers in many cases are teenagers. No father is known, or the father refuses to accept any responsibility. Every social agency in the nation is familiar with this situation.

Yet the "liberals" decline to recognize this situation because they would have to accept the fact of irresponsibility on the part of the people involved. They would have to acknowledge that some elements in our society are unfit for parenthood and have no feeling of responsibility for children brought into this world.

Feeding children is not a federal responsibility. It is the responsibility of parents. Yet many children are brought into this world before their parents are prepared to feed them. No thought is given to how these children will be cared for, fed, clothed or housed. The children are simply dumped on society, and the taxpayers are told that they have a "sick society" because they don't provide larger welfare payments and more extensive food stamp programs.

This is not the only aspect of the problem that the "liberals" prefer to avoid. Numerous speeches are made about the poor diet of urban and rural slum children, how they subsist on grits and lack of vitamins. But nothing is said about the money that slum-dwellers spend on alcohol. Liquor stores in slums always do a rush business. see long lines of slum-dwellers at those stores stocking up on drink for the weekend. This means that the adults in the family are spending money that should go for foodstuffs.

What this evidence proves is that such hunger as exists in America today is overwhelmingly the result of individual irresponsibility. An unfortunately large number of people are second-class citizens in that they don't accept responsibility. An unfortunately large number of people are second-class citizens in that they don't accept responsibility for their own families. They look to Big Government to be super-parent for those who assume their share of the burdens.

Much is said these days about sharing affluence and dignity and about social justice. Well, the ends of justice aren't served when responsible citizens have to carry the irresponsible on their backs, when productive citizens are taxed and taxed to cover up the delinquency of adults who aren't fit for parenthood or first-class citizenship.

As for affluence, it can't be created by distributing more handouts, by redistributing existing wealth. Affluence will spread only as the desire to work spreads among those who currently are uninterested in making sufficient effort to give themselves a decent life.

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RAILROAD INDUSTRY

During the first half of 1968, the railroad industry has not been keeping pace with the general growth in the economy. First quarter gross national product in real dollars was up 4.4 per cent over the first quarter of 1967, while railroad carloadings were down 1.9 per cent and revenue ton-miles were up only 0.2 per cent. The difference in growth rates for carloadings and ton-miles primarily reflects heavier loads and longer hauls. Despite a rate increase late last year, operating revenues in the first quarter increased only 2.8 per cent over last year when bad weather hampered first-quarter operations in a large section of the country. First-half revenues should be about 3 per cent ahead of last year. Shipments of most commodities are down somewhat, but loadings of steel and steel-related products, such as coke and ore, have increased as companies hedge against the possibility of a steel strike during the second half of 1968.

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The second half of the year poses many problems. There is the rate increase which the railroads have pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. More railroad labor negotiations are coming up. There is also the pending federal tax increase and related spending cuts, with their effects on the economy. And there are the Vietnam negotiations in Paris. All of these uncertainties could have a major effect on railroads during the second half of the year.

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Operating expenses can be expected to continue their present upward push and finish the year about 3.2 per cent above the 1967 level for a total slightly under $8.5 billion. Any federal tax increase will affect railroads more through its effect on the general economy than through railroad tax liabilities because of the relatively low effective tax rate in the railroad industry.

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In conclusion, I believe that, without a rate increase, industry revenues for the year will run about 3.5 per cent ahead of 1967, and operating expenses will increase about 3.2 per cent compared with last year. With decreased nonoperating income and increased interest charges, net income, assuming no rate increase, will be down when compared with the 1967 figure before the change in accounting procedures. Approval of the proposed rate increase could make 1968 look better than 1967, but this depends on how early such approval is granted.

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THE TWO NINE-YEAR-OLD GRANDSONS of the principals of the Gray Mercantile Co., Inc. of Memphis and the Levine division of the Zale Corp., hold stock certificates, which merged the Memphis company into the Zale organization. Marty Olswanger, right, grandson of Sam Graber, president of Gray Mercantile, and Rickie Ely, grandson of William Levine of Dallas, head of the Levine division, were impressed with the document calling for the exchange of more than a million dollars in stock. Gray Mercantile operates 28 Graber Department Stores in the Mid-South.

PAUL FLOWER'S GREENHOUSE

At a convenient moment, Ernest B. Williams Jr., the lawyer, will bend C.D. 'Mose' Askew's ear and breathe a few more facts about mules. For his authority, Attorney Williams will go to a lawbook, 103 Tennessee Reports, and cite a ruling handed down by J. W. Sneed, justice, in an 1899 case on appeal from Knox County in a case "arising out of the unlawful act of a mule."

As ferreted out of the lawbook by Mr. Williams, the situation was like this:

The mule was found loitering about the streets of Knoxville, without any apparent business, no visible means of support, and no evidence of ownership, except a yoke upon his neck...Although the mule did not appear to have been drunk or boisterous, a vigilant policeman arrested him and took him to the lockup. "The policeman was authorized to do this by a city ordinance, which was no doubt intended and well calculated to preserve the lives of the people and the good order of the city by prohibiting mules from being loose in the streets."

After five days the poundmaster advertised that the animal would be sold seven days after the arrest, unless the owner claimed the mule and paid charges; no one appeared, so the mule was sold publicly for $20. Costs and charges were paid out of the sale proceeds, and the balance was left in the city treasury, to be called for by the owner.

The buyer then sold the mule to another party, who bought in good faith without knowing the history; in the meantime, a Mr. Bradburn reported he was a mule short, and assumed the animal had gone back to Sevier County whence he had come originally. Followed then some of what Hamlet called "the law's delays"; by one means or another the owner from whose place the mule had strayed learned about the poundmaster's and subsequent sales, and filed suit to recover his property.

The appeal court was asked to rule on the legality of time elapsing between the mule's arrest and the poundmaster's sale; also on the legality of the ordinance directing sale of impounded animals.

On the first, the court ruled that five days delay between arrest and sale was enough; but the appeals justice, in a classic statement, said that the ordinance directing sale within two days was not enough, therefore unreasonable and void.

Obviously Justice Sneed was having a wonderful time when he wrote the opinion. With tongue in cheek he observed that if the mule were the party complaining, the court would feel disposed to say that the delay was too long, "as it does not appear that the mule had anything to at during his stay as the city's guest...."

The justice cited a Memphis case in which it had been held that if a hog might be sold in three days, a mule might be sold in two, since "he is much more of a nuisance and much more dangerous to keep...now we do not desire to say anything disrespectful to or derogatory to the mule. He has no posterity to protect and keep alive his memory..."

As Mr. Williams commented, legal opinions could be made into merry documents by a justice so disposed; he makes considerable of Justice Sneed's observation that:

"The poundmaster (before the advertisement and sale) went to the market house and inquired of the butcher if a mule had escaped from any one of them. Why he would suppose that a butcher's stall should be the appropriate place to ferret out the owner of a live mule does not appear."

In his decision, the justice remarked:

"The ordinance applies to all animals, and we are of the opinion that two days' advertisement is not enough.

No owner would feel any great sense of loss in so short a time."

The practice of law, and even the chore of being an appeals court justice, must have been more fun, and much less grim, than it is today.

Commercial Appeal

The employees of First National Bank are supporting the Jaycee Bootheel Rodeo by wearing western clothing this week.

From left to right, Betty Plunk, Phyllis Jones, Carolyn Billings, Ginger Fisher, Judy Sickal, Reva Gemeinhardt, Lee Shell, Cynthia Farrenburg, Joan Cowell, John Harper, Catherine Watson, Bill Burch President of Sikeston Jaycees, Betty Martin, Bob Couch, Cathy Matthews, the Rodeo Queen, Charles Royal, Janice Murphy, Shirley Kegley, Shirley Littleton, Dale Beaird, Gloria Kelso, Sheila Angle, Bernadine Starnes, Jeanette Bell, Pat Lambert, Hazel McDonald, Christine Godwin, Mary Lou Taylor, Delois Treece, Lana Dacus, Janet Terrell, Clem Beal.

The Rodeo will be held August 8, 9, 10 and 11th. Tickets are available at the Rodeo grounds.

Support the Jaycees! Purchase your tickets today!

Get Pesos' Worth in Mexico City Dining

By STRATFORD C. JONES
Associated Press Writer

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Sleepy town of manana this is not.

It is: fast drivers, elegantly crowded restaurants, swinging nightclubs, streets filled with the music of mariachis, stores the size of closets and supermarkets that rival in size any found in the U.S.

It's a lot of good and a bit of bad, but it's trying its best to get better.

Here's where it now stands in its rush for the world tourist dollar and what it gives the tourist for that dollar.

Mexico's Confederation of Chambers of Commerce estimates that the largest percentages of the tourist dollar go to product purchases (40.60), lodging (18.20), nightclubs (18.20) and food (14.50).

The basic monetary unit is the peso, which looks like a silver dollar but is worth 8 cents in U.S. currency. There is also a paper peso and bills of higher denominations, as well as coins of lower denominations. For practical purposes, the coins can be discounted because the basic spending unit is the peso.

To obtain the price in U.S. cents, simply multiply the price in pesos by eight. That restaurant check says 20 pesos and you own 1.60 dollars U.S.

Banks advise tourists to bring all the money they need, either in U.S. dollars or in traveller's checks. Don't count on getting checks sent from home, as mail delivery is often unreliable. And don't count on cashing a personal check anyplace, even at a bank.

One spokesman for a U.S. bank with branches here said: "We try to help persons who are our customers in the U.S. if they need money in an emergency. About the most we can do is telephone their bank at their expense and get that bank to cable funds. Then when we receive the funds we can turn them over." He points out, however, that the tourist himself can do the same.

Dollars are accepted in a variety of establishments, but the tourist who spends them is foolish. They should be cashed for pesos at a bank, where the government regulates the rate of exchange.

Banks generally sell dollars for 12.50 pesos and buy dollars for 12.49 pesos. Hotels have been known to buy dollars for 12.40 pesos, which means that changing 100 dollars U.S. at that hotel would bring you 1,240 pesos instead of 1,249 at the bank — a loss of nine pesos, or 72 cents U.S.

Bank hours are 9 to 1 five days a week, and Saturdays they close at 12:30 p.m. For those in a hurry to change their money on entering or leaving the country, Banco de Mexico maintains a 24-hour service at International Airport.

Another form of money accepted is the credit card. Most top hotels, nightclubs, restaurants and many department and fashion stores accept the major cards — Diners Club, Hilton Carte Blanche and American Express.

Diners Club, for example, claims 5,000 Mexican businesses will accept its card, and 2,000 of these are in the capital.

Other cards are accepted by companies issuing them, such as Hertz and Avis car rental agencies and Sears Roebuck stores. Gasoline credit cards are not accepted.

On most occasions when the tourist reaches into his pocket it will be for a tip, although tips won't constitute a large amount of money spent.

Here in Mexico there are a few do's and don't's. Taxi drivers don't merit a tip unless they perform some special service. Shoeshine boys are not accustomed to receiving tips just the peso they charge.

In other situations, 15 per cent is the general rule. In the hotel or restaurant waiters generally get 15 per cent, but in restaurants where five or so persons service a table and the service is excellent, 20 per cent is not out of order. The 15 per cent is good enough for room service.

The chamber maid should get about 20 pesos weekly per room, and the bellboy one or two per bag he carries and perhaps two for an errand that brings him to your room. The bag estimate holds true for anyone who handles them.

Parking attendants usually get a peso, as do movie ushers who show you to a seat. Policias privados, or private police, are recognizable by their generally makeshift brown uniforms. These guys stake out a section of curb and park an unbelievable number of cars along them. They get a peso or two, depending upon their effort and the length of time you leave your car in their care.

A last general rule is that you seldom tip less than a peso.

INTERIOR of the Can-Can, a Mexico City restaurant with food and floorshow.

Where To Spend

— Del Lago: Built on the shore of artificial Lake Chapultepec, it is ultramodernistic and is open from noon until 3:30 a.m. It seats about 750 and provides dining, dancing and a gigantic bar. No cover charge. Drinks are 22 pesos per highball, 14 pesos for rum and coke, 10 pesos for a beer, but one drink entitles a customer to a full evening of dancing. Full dinner costs about 100 pesos per person with a drink included.

— El Senorial: A nightclub designed to please everybody except those looking for a quiet place in which to chat. It has a piano bar, jazz, pop music, bossa nova singers, trios, quartets and an Irish band. Dancers in its "Leopard Room" are reputed to have the miniest skirts in town. In this room there's a 25 peso cover. In the other two bars, the price of a drink (22 pesos per highball, 16 pesos for a domestic drink and 10 pesos per beer) entitles a person to watch the continuous entertainment as long as he wants. With drinks and dinner a couple can spend no less than 400 pesos.

— Can-Can: A sort of Mexican French Gay Nineties restaurant with a good show thrown in. No cover and no minimum, but the porter at the entrance expects a small tip and the captain who escorts you to your table expects no less than a 50-peso bill, as does the bartender and waiter. Two drinks and supper should run about 100 pesos per person. The half-hour shows begin at 9 p.m. and end at 2:30 a.m. No dancing.

Vendimia: A gigantic continuous floor show and an elevated dancing rink mark this new Spanish-style club. Drinks average 20 pesos each, and guests are practically forced to order dinner, which can run to 400 pesos per couple.

Rivoli: Many consider this the top restaurant in town. Its prices are also among the highest, and dinner for two, with drinks, generally costs about 1000 pesos.

Delmonico's: Another top restaurant, but with prices a bit lower. Drinks are in the 18-24 peso range and a steak, for instance, costs 60 pesos, and is flown in from the U.S.

— Ambassadeurs: Fine service and outstanding bar — a gathering place for Mexican newsmen — combined with continental decor make this a good place for a quiet dinner. A dinner for two would cost about 500 pesos.

— Villa Fontana: Very posh atmosphere, with a lot of men playing violins. 99 per cent tourists. Dinner (some say it isn't worth it) and drinks for two about 200 pesos.

— Da Vinci: A penthouse restaurant and bar with splendid view of the city. Drinks from 10 pesos up. Dinner for two around 300 pesos.

— Hotel de Cortes: Restaurant in a colonial patio in Mexico's oldest hotel. Its Mexican fiesta on Saturdays is attractive, with dinner costing 60 pesos, with either fried chicken or a huge steak. Drinks, from five pesos a beer.

— Muralto: Bar and restaurant on 41st floor of the Latin American Tower, tallest building in Latin America. The view is magnificent. Drinks, 20 pesos each. Dinner and drinks for two, about 300 pesos.

— Bamer Hotel restaurant: Overlooks Alameda Park. Dinner in very exclusive atmosphere, about 300 pesos for two, with drinks. Music, but no dancing.

Ritz Bar and Grill: Good lunches and fine service. About 100 pesos per couple, with drinks.

Hacienda Los Morales: Dinner or lunch for two, with drinks, around 300 pesos at this old Mexican hacienda converted into an elegant restaurant and bar.

San Angel Inn: Colorful Mexican showplace with reasonably good food and nice decor. Luncheon or dinner for two costs about 300 pesos with drinks.

Throughout the city there are hundreds of restaurants where, in a nice atmosphere, lunches and dinners are served in the 10-30 peso range. Drinks run between 6 and 10 pesos and a bottle of Mexican beer costs about 3 pesos.

Cuernavaca has 100 fair-to-middling restaurants and bars. One not to miss, however, is the restaurant of the Las Mananitas Hotel. Dinner for two is about 200 pesos including drinks.

LEARN AS YOU CO

LOUISVILLE (AP) — Mike Rogers, 18, recently moved a large pipe organ from the Westminster Presbyterian Church here to Ashland, Ky., and then reassembled it.

All he had to guide him was a library book on organs and tips he had picked up from a music firm here.

Sensing The News

By Thurman Sensing
Executive Vice President
Southern States Industrial Council

THE 'HUNGER' SMEAR

The blackening of the reputation of the United States is carried out in a variety of ways in this time of protest and truth-twisting. But none of these is more unfair and vicious than the presentation of America as a land of hunger and of starving children.

Fortunately, some congressional leaders have moved quickly to counter the deliberate tarnishing of America's reputation. Thus Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, has condemned s "inaccurate and misleading if not blatantly false" a recent report that list 256 "hunger" counties in the United States. This report, released by the Office of Economic Opportunity, cited some of the most progressive counties in the country as "hunger" counties.

Unfortunately, some members of Congress are using such misleading reports to push the federal government into bigger food giveaway programs. U.S. Rep. Rank Horton of New York is one of these Congressmen. He said that "hunger is an American national emergency. It must be treated as a national problem, with the accompanying federal initiative."

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Right to Work

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1968 -- The "Brewster Bill" (S. 341) would open the door for compulsory unionization of three million Federal workers, Reed Larson, Executive Vice President of the National Right to Work Committee charged today in testimony before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. Larson, appearing in the second day of hearings concerning labor-management relations in the United States Government said the bill introduced by Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-Maryland) would remove government employees right to refrain as it now exists under President Kennedy's 1962 Executive Order 10988.

Mr. Larson urged instead that the Committee recommend adoption of "The Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" introduced by Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn (R-Georgia).

President Johnson has been under "intense political pressure" by international union bosses and their political favorites to permit compulsory unionization of federal employees, Mr. Larson told Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney and other members of the committee in the full-scale hearing.

He said enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill containing President Kennedy's "right to refrain" language would remove "this temptation from the White House and make it a Federal law where it belongs."

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal Employee-Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Mr. Larson charged.

He said that the National Right to Work Committee, a coalition of employers and employees, including thousands of union members, organized in 1955, with a single purpose to protect the right of individual workers to join or not join a union without losing their jobs.

"Furthermore, we think there is a second compelling reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notice, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enunciated by President John F. Kennedy. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

"Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stopping and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

"The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropraite to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

"Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the federal government; it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees." Mr. Larson concluded.

In addition unexpected development, a spokesmen for the AFL-CIO joined Mr. Larson in calling for an immediate disclosure of the provisions of President Johnson's Labor Management Review Committee headed by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Patrick J. Nilan, National Legislative Director of the United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO0 agreed with Larson that new legislation,"...in the federal government must inevitably exert a profuond impact on the solutions of similar problems at state and municipal levels."

Other witnesses at the hearings included Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn, (R-Ga.), Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), Jerome Keating, President National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), John F. Griner, President American Federation of Government Employees, and David Silvergleid, President of the National Postal Union.

In addition, Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) sponsor of the Senate bill and Represetnative Durward Hall (R-Mo.) submitted statements urging early passage of the companion bills.

I am grateful for the opportunity to present the views of the National Right to Work

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Committee on the subject of Federal employee management relations.

We are a single-purpose citizens organization dedicated to the concept that union membership should be voluntary, not compulsory. Our membership includes many thousands of wage-earners, both union and non-union. Members of various unions are included in the leadership of our committee, among them an officer in one of the well known government employee unions.

The position of our organization with regard to Federal employee unions is the same as with respect to private industry unions -- employees should have the right to join or pay money to unions if they desire, but should not be forced to join or pay fees to unions if they do not desire.

The National Right to Work Committee, therefore, is in agreement with the language of the late President John F. Kennedy's Executive Order 10988 which granted Federal employees the right "freely and without fear of penalty or reprisal, to form, join and assist any employee organization or to refrain from such activity." One of the bills before this committee is S.3483, "The Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968." President Kennedy's language froms the basis for this legislation introduced by Senator Wallace Bennett and Congressman Ben B. Blackburn and supported by 37 legislators of both parties and varied political philosophies. Our committee feels the Bennett-Blackburn bill, S. 3483, should be enacted into law. The need for early enactment of this bill became apparent in the deliberations of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal Employee-Management REaltions headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

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We believe we are expressing the view of the vast majority of the American people, of federal employees, and of members of Congress when we state that this is not the kind of a decision which should be left in the hands of the President.

The bill before this committee and in behalf of which several union officials have testified is a second indication of the need to enact Freedom of Choice legislation.

S. 341, which has been offered by several distinguished members of this body and endorsed by officials of major labor organizations, encompasses the very danger which we have cited as the reason for enactment of S. 3483. In a fundamental departure from present federal policy as pselled out in Executive Order 10988, S. 341 is completely silent on protection of the Federal employee's right to refrain from paying money to a union. S. 341 would open the door to the compulsory union shop and the compulsory agency shop in the Federal service.

This conclusion is not that of the National Right to Work Committee but of the staff of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the other body.

I respectfully call the attention of the committee members to the staff document entitled "Highlights of Basic Differences in Executive Order 10988 and H.R. 460," the latter being the companion bill to S. 341. In this study the staff of the Manpower and Civil Service summarized the basic differences in the proposed legislation and President Kennedy's Executive Order as follows:

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Such action by Congress will set an example which will be helpful in stoppoing and reversing this unhealthy trend at the state and local level.

I agree with the statement made before this committee yesterday by Patrick J. Nilan, Legislation Director, United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO) when he stated, "...any resulting legislative solution to the problems of labor-management relations in the Federal Government must inevitably exert a profound impact on the solutions of similar problems at state and municipal levels."

The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropriate to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

The president of the AFL-CIO American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees organization makes no secret of his desire for compulsory union contracts.

That union's President Jerry Wurf told the June convention of his organization that the union now has 275 contracts around the country with some form of compulsion. "If we had the agency shop, instead of my boasting this morning that we have almost 400,000 members... (we would be) a million-member union..."

He also has let it be known that the AFSCME has set its sights on nothing less than being the biggest union in America.

If Mr. Wurf can secure membership in his organization by strictly voluntary means, then the National Right to Work Committee wishes him well in his effort to become Number One.

We strongly oppose Mr. Wurf's effort to force government employees to pay his union, however, and think that the Congress can help head off this drive by making it a matter of Federal law that no employee of the national government shall be forced to do so.

Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the Federal government -- a policy which is clearly in serious jeopardy -- it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees.

Mr. Chairman, we respectfully urge prompt and affirmative action on S. 3483.

Lightest Mexico

Chapala, Mexico--One morning back in the 16th century the Spaniards came -- marching over the hill and found some Indians sitting around the lake shore fishing.

The Spanish captain looked up the head Indian and said, "Howdy, amigo, this is quite a pond you got here. Whadda you call it?"

"Chapala," the chief replied. "It's 50 miles long by 17 wide, Mexico's biggest lake and all that stuff."

"For Heaven's sake," exclaimed the captain. "You got a pot of gold the tourists will be mad for. How's the fishing?"

"Oh we got white fish, carp, bass and things like that," said the chief. "Cut yourself a cane pole and set with us for a spell."

The Spaniards did just that. For about 300 years, to be exact.

Nothing important happened except the Indians got furious when the Spaniards began washing their socks in the lake. The Indians moved upstream and kept on fishing.

And the king's men stayed to build a few colonial places, some of which are still in use.

Lake Chapala's problems were explained to my by Mr. Luis Cuevas while we sat in his beer garden restaurant on the beach. Some years ago, Luis picked up an antique building on the wide street that goes down to the big warf. He put in a swimming pool and some store bought plumbing and called it the Hotel Nido. On week ends, you can't get a bed in the Nido nor a seat in the beer garden.

Anyhow, said Mr. Cuevas, The big problem here is all the gorgeous water lilies with the purple flowers. They ash in from feeder streams and multiply like mice.

This has been going on for so many years that the lake now has around 100 square miles (about one-tenth of its surfact) covered by lilies. They are bad for the white fish.

Chapala's white fish are said to be the finest in Mexcio. But they have a curious habit of laying their eggs in foam-like wads on the surface of the water.

The wind blows the lilies around and they bust up the eggs. Next year, less white fish.

Mr. Cuevas pulled a new one out of his sombrero, Mexican caviar, which is carp eggs fried and rolled in a tortilla. First caviar taco I ever ate and I must agree it does taste better in a corn flapjack then on crackers.

Then one of the waiters paused to explain how chapala became a lake. Ages and ages ago, a couple of volcanoes caught fire and spewed lava across the Lerma River and made a big dam.

The water started backing up and since there was nothing but mountains on both sides, it kept rising until it came to a hole in the hills.

The result was an enormous lake with a spillway at the top end.

And what with all the built-in scenery and climate to make it an inland Riviera, Chapala has been doing a brisk business since the time of the natives.

The bad thing now, said the waiter, was these blasted lilies. Chapala's civic loaders are looking for some way to get rid of them before everything is flowered-over. What they are looking for is some kind of poinson that is bad for lilies and good for fish. You have to be gentle with fish that wholesale for a dollar a pound and live a mile high in the mountains.

Locals and Personals

From the
Sikeston Herald
of September 18th, 1915

Beef hides! Walpole pays the price.

Levi Pronty, of Matthews, was in Sikeston Monday.

Rev. Patch Mainard was here Monday enroute to Matthews.

Richard Floyd and family went down to Libourn Tuesday.

Mrs. James Curtis, of Kewanee, was in thie city Wednesday.

Choice beef and veal, hamburger and veal loaf. Walpole's Market.

Mrs. Clarence Hobbs went down to Morehouse Tuesday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Wylie Martin, who had been at Buffington with her husband, came in Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carlile, of Crowder, were in this city Monday enroute to Cairo. Rev. I. H. Fuller went over to Dexter Monday to deliver a lecture, returning Tuesday.

LOST.—An Irish black thorn walking cane. Reward. Rev. J. L. Shultz, 209 North Stoddard St.

Ed. Lady was at Morley a part of this week. He went to Bertrand Thursday to do some painting.

Miss Elda Jackson and mother, who have been at Caruthersville, were here Monday enroute to their home at Charleston.

T. A. Shallow and wife, of Wilson, Ark., were in this city Monday enroute to Dexter to take charge of the Airdome theatre.

Lowndes D. Randol went down to Caruthersville Wednesday afternoon to attend a local manager's meeting, there being seven managers of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co., in General Manager Armstrong's district.

EVERY TREE
IS A FAMILY TREE

Our trees and forests provide your family with many happy hours of recreation. That's why it's important to protect them from forest fires by following Smokey's ABC's: Always hold matches till cold. Be sure to drown all campfires, stir the ashes, and drown them again. Crush all smokes dead out.

Please! Only you can prevent forest fires

Scott County Health Center

1967 Annual Report

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL 1967

Admissions to service 164

Conferences with private physicians 43.

Field visits to patients (most by prof. investigator) 25.

Clinic and office visits by patients 311.

Diagnostic tests made 261.

Treatments given 210.

Number of cases of gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 population 186.0

Number of cases of infectious syphilis reported 2 Rate per 100,000 population 6.6.

Number of cases of late syphilis reported 12 Rate per 100,000 population 39.8

Total number of services rended 805.

Total time spent doing V.D. 312.0 hrs.

There was no syphilis epidemic in 1967. Only two cases of the disease in a contagious stage were reported. One patient contracted syphilis in a northern city, and had no local contacts. Curing him stopped an epidemic before it started.

Gonorrhea was another matter. It was as always, grossly under-reported. Many patients have had penicillin so many times that the germ responsible for gonorrhea can no longer be controlled by that drug. For the same reason, many have become allergic to penicillin; and if used, it can result in serious consequences, even death occasionally. So other forms of treatment must frequently be tried.

Until September, a Federal V.D. Investigator, Mr. Tom Walsh, was on loan to this Health District. He had special training in contact interviewing, and was very skilled in tracing persons exposed to V.D. Many patients were brought to treatment through his efforts. Those who were infected or who were contacts of a patient, were directed to go to their private physician. If they had no money, they were instructed to come to the V.D. clinic held each Thursday afternoon at 380 Magnolia Drive. Treatment was given there without charge.

Some patients refused to go anywhere for diagnosis or medication. If they failed to appear for 2 or 3 weeks after being told to do so, the Police brought them in. It was amazing how well every one else responded for about 6 months after someone was picked up.

When we were asked to do so, films on V.D. were shown to high school students. A talk was made and time was allowed for a question-answer period.

Next year a special questionnaire will be sent to all physicians in the state in an effort to get a fairly accurate estimate of the number of V.D. cases we actaully do have.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL IN 1967

Admission to service 272.

Conferences with private physicians 161.

Field visits to patients 790.

Office visits by patients 309.

Tuberculin skin test 1974.

Chest x-rays paid by Health Dept. 85.

Sputum tests 85.

Anti-tuberculosis drugs (1 mo. supply) 578.

Tuberculosis cases reported 6.

Primary (childhood type) 1.

Rate per 100,000 population 3.3.

Adult type 5.

Rate per 100,000 population 16.6

Tuberculosis deaths 1.

Rate per 100,000 population 3.3.

Cases reported for each death 5.

Total time spent doing tuberculosis services 1197 hr.

Total services 3442.

Southeast Missouri continued to have a high incidence of tuberculosis. Scott County had Missouri's first area tuberculosis clinic established in September 1966 for patients from Mississippi, New Madrid, Scott and Bollinger Counties. It gave physicians an opportunity to have patients seen for diagnosis and evaluation by Dr. Carl G. Popp, who has had vast experience with treating tuberculosis, both in Europe and in America.

Tuberculin testing programs for head-start, first, eighth and twelfth grade students of all county schools were continued. The tine test was usually used because today's children have become "needle-shy" and they object less to this method. If positive, indicating the presence of live tuberculosis germs, a Mantoux test was given. If that was also positive, when the family physician desired that we do so, the child's entire family and other close adult contacts were checked to try to find the source of the exposure to tuberculosis. Even when the chest x-ray was negative, the child was frequently placed on anti-tuberculosis drugs for a year so he would not develop the disease later in life. Sometimes several children in the same family received this medication.

This is a long-range program that has started to pay off. The Missouri tuberculosis mortality fell from 34 per 100,000 population in 1946 to 4 in 1966, and new cases reported fell from 53 per 100,000 population to 24 during the same period. With the knowledge, laws, drugs and techniques available to us today, it should be possible to speed the decline of cases of tuberculosis in the years ahead.

former Miss Rebecca Campbell of this city, graduated from Chaffee High School in 1965 and in 1967 married the Rev. David Everly, associate pastor of Christ Memorial Baptist Church in St. Louis.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell of Overland Park, Kan. and the grand daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Montgomery of Chaffee and Mrs. C. E. Campbell of Cape Girardeau.

Her plans for the future are indefinite.

Today there are more than 82-million motor vehicles in the U.S. of which about 69-million are passenger cars.

SHOWER LOVERS
NOW HEAR THIS

If some members of your family prefer showers to tub-bathing, consider the addition of an automatic temperature control, the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau says. It will prevent the sudden surges of scalding-hot or icy-cold water that may occur if there's a pressure change due to water being used elsewhere in the house. A dousing with water of extreme temperature is not only undesirable, it's dangerous.

In old-fashioned showers, hot and cold water was mixed manually, and any sudden change in pressure could change the mixture. According to Howard Griesbach of Powers Regulator Co., the modern control enables the bather to set the desired water temperature before getting under the shower. Once set, the temperature remains constant regardless of pressure changes.

Modern showerheads also feature many improvements, Griesbach notes. The old-fashioned ones were shaped something like the rose on a watering can and offered as little control over water flow. Today's showerhead can have as many as eight different spray settings, ranging from fine, needle and coarse to full-flow. It's also self-cleaning.

For more information on modern shower controls, write to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

COMPLETE M&H FOOD STORES

Lindsey's

M & H SUPER MARKET

863 W. MALONE

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FRI.-SAT.-8 P.M.-SUN.-8 A.M.-6 P.M.

SOUTHERN GEM GREEN BEANS 8/$1

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PLUS DEPOSIT
WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE

COLONIAL SUGAR LB. 5/39¢
WITH $5.00 PURCHASE

PORK ROAST FRESH SHOULDER CALLIE LB 29¢

PORK STEAK LEAN LB 37¢

PORK HOCKS FOR BEANS LB 29¢

CUBE STEAKS EACH 10¢

BEELFOOT PICNIC HAM SMOKED LB. 39¢

HOME MADE PORK SAUSAGE LB. 39¢

PORK RIBS MEATY FOR BBQ LB. 49¢

ECONOMICAL BOLOGNA LB. 37¢

SLICED SMOKED JOWLS LB. 39¢

GROUND BEEF FRESH 3 LB. 99¢

CABBAGE GREEN LB. 6¢

30 LB. AVG. WATERMELONS 69¢

GOLDEN RIPE BANANAS LB. 9¢

PUREX BLEACH ½ GAL. 29¢

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE 1 LB. CAN 69¢

GRADE A SMALL EGGS DOZ. 2/69¢

CANDY BARS ASST. 10 IN PKG. 33¢

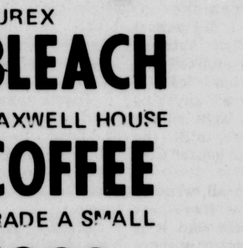
HYDE PARK BISCUITS EACH 7¢

GLACIER CLUB ASST. ½ GAL. 49¢

SWEETHEART LIQUID 22 OZ. 4/99¢

DUNCAN HINES OR PILLSBURY CAKE MIX 4/$1

CHEER GIANT 69¢



SUMMER SPECIALS
CHAMPAGNE VELVET 94¢
BUSCH 6 PACK 12 OZ. 99¢
86 PROOF OLD BLUE RIBBON or MOUND CITY QT. $4.48

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The National Right to Work Committee feels it is every bit as inappropriate to make union membership or payment of fees to a union a condition of employment at city hall as it is with the Department of Transportation or any agency of the Federal government.

The president of the AFL-CIO American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees organization makes no secret of his desire for compulsory union contracts.

That union's President Jerry Wurf told the June convention of his organization that the union now has 275 contracts around the country with some form of compulsion. "If we had the agency shop, instead of my boasting this morning that we have almost 400,000 members... (we would be) a million-member union..."

He also has let it be known that the AFSCME has set its sights on nothing less than being the biggest union in America.

If Mr. Wurf can secure membership in his organization by strictly voluntary means, then the National Right to Work Committee wishes him well in his effort to become Number One.

We strongly oppose Mr. Wurf's effort to force government employees to pay his union, however, and think that the Congress can help head off this drive by making it a matter of Federal law that no employee of the national government shall be forced to do so.

Enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill will not only protect a constructive and beneficial policy of free choice for 3 million dedicated employees of the Federal government -- a policy which is clearly in serious jeopardy -- it will also serve as a beacon of freedom offering a guiding light to state and local governments in establishing policy for public employees.

Mr. Chairman, we respectfully urge prompt and affirmative action on S. 3483.

Lightest Mexico

Chapala, Mexico--One morning back in the 16th century the Spaniards came -- marching over the hill and found some Indians sitting around the lake shore fishing.

The Spanish captain looked up the head Indian and said, "Howdy, amigo, this is quite a pond you got here. Whadda you call it?"

"Chapala," the chief replied. "It's 50 miles long by 17 wide, Mexico's biggest lake and all that stuff."

"For Heaven's sake," exclaimed the captain. "You got a pot of gold the tourists will be mad for. How's the fishing?"

"Oh we got white fish, carp, bass and things like that," said the chief. "Cut yourself a cane pole and set with us for a spell."

The Spaniards did just that. For about 300 years, to be exact.

Nothing important happened except the Indians got furious when the Spaniards began washing their socks in the lake. The Indians moved upstream and kept on fishing.

And the king's men stayed to build a few colonial places, some of which are still in use.

Lake Chapala's problems were explained to my by Mr. Luis Cuevas while we sat in his beer garden restaurant on the beach. Some years ago, Luis picked up an antique building on the wide street that goes down to the big warf. He put in a swimming pool and some store bought plumbing and called it the Hotel Nido. On week ends, you can't get a bed in the Nido nor a seat in the beer garden.

Anyhow, said Mr. Cuevas, The big problem here is all the gorgeous water lilies with the purple flowers. They ash in from feeder streams and multiply like mice.

This has been going on for so many years that the lake now has around 100 square miles (about one-tenth of its surfact) covered by lilies. They are bad for the white fish.

Chapala's white fish are said to be the finest in Mexcio. But they have a curious habit of laying their eggs in foam-like wads on the surface of the water.

The wind blows the lilies around and they bust up the eggs. Next year, less white fish.

Mr. Cuevas pulled a new one out of his sombrero, Mexican caviar, which is carp eggs fried and rolled in a tortilla. First caviar taco I ever ate and I must agree it does taste better in a corn flapjack then on crackers.

Then one of the waiters paused to explain how chapala became a lake. Ages and ages ago, a couple of volcanoes caught fire and spewed lava across the Lerma River and made a big dam.

The water started backing up and since there was nothing but mountains on both sides, it kept rising until it came to a hole in the hills.

The result was an enormous lake with a spillway at the top end.

And what with all the built-in scenery and climate to make it an inland Riviera, Chapala has been doing a brisk business since the time of the natives.

The bad thing now, said the waiter, was these blasted lilies. Chapala's civic loaders are looking for some way to get rid of them before everything is flowered-over. What they are looking for is some kind of poinson that is bad for lilies and good for fish. You have to be gentle with fish that wholesale for a dollar a pound and live a mile high in the mountains.

Scott County Health Center

1967 Annual Report

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL 1967

Admissions to service 164

Conferences with private physicians 43.

Field visits to patients (most by prof. investigator) 25.

Clinic and office visits by patients 311.

Diagnostic tests made 261.

Treatments given 210.

Number of cases of gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 population 186.0

Number of cases of infectious syphilis reported 2 Rate per 100,000 population 6.6.

Number of cases of late syphilis reported 12 Rate per 100,000 population 39.8

Total number of services rended 805.

Total time spent doing V.D. 312.0 hrs.

There was no syphilis epidemic in 1967. Only two cases of the disease in a contagious stage were reported. One patient contracted syphilis in a northern city, and had no local contacts. Curing him stopped an epidemic before it started.

Gonorrhea was another matter. It was as always, grossly under-reported. Many patients have had penicillin so many times that the germ responsible for gonorrhea can no longer be controlled by that drug. For the same reason, many have become allergic to penicillin; and if used, it can result in serious consequences, even death occasionally. So other forms of treatment must frequently be tried.

Until September, a Federal V.D. Investigator, Mr. Tom Walsh, was on loan to this Health District. He had special training in contact interviewing, and was very skilled in tracing persons exposed to V.D. Many patients were brought to treatment through his efforts. Those who were infected or who were contacts of a patient, were directed to go to their private physician. If they had no money, they were instructed to come to the V.D. clinic held each Thursday afternoon at 380 Magnolia Drive. Treatment was given there without charge.

Some patients refused to go anywhere for diagnosis or medication. If they failed to appear for 2 or 3 weeks after being told to do so, the Police brought them in. It was amazing how well every one else responded for about 6 months after someone was picked up.

When we were asked to do so, films on V.D. were shown to high school students. A talk was made and time was allowed for a question-answer period.

Next year a special questionnaire will be sent to all physicians in the state in an effort to get a fairly accurate estimate of the number of V.D. cases we actaully do have.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL IN 1967

Admission to service 272.

Conferences with private physicians 161.

Field visits to patients 790.

Office visits by patients 309.

Tuberculin skin test 1974.

Chest x-rays paid by Health Dept. 85.

Sputum tests 85.

Anti-tuberculosis drugs (1 mo. supply) 578.

Tuberculosis cases reported 6.

Primary (childhood type) 1.

Rate per 100,000 population 3.3.

Adult type 5.

Rate per 100,000 population 16.6

Tuberculosis deaths 1.

Rate per 100,000 population 3.3.

Cases reported for each death 5.

Total time spent doing tuberculosis services 1197 hr.

Total services 3442.

Southeast Missouri continued to have a high incidence of tuberculosis. Scott County had Missouri's first area tuberculosis clinic established in September 1966 for patients from Mississippi, New Madrid, Scott and Bollinger Counties. It gave physicians an opportunity to have patients seen for diagnosis and evaluation by Dr. Carl G. Popp, who has had vast experience with treating tuberculosis, both in Europe and in America.

Tuberculin testing programs for head-start, first, eighth and twelfth grade students of all county schools were continued. The tine test was usually used because today's children have become "needle-shy" and they object less to this method. If positive, indicating the presence of live tuberculosis germs, a Mantoux test was given. If that was also positive, when the family physician desired that we do so, the child's entire family and other close adult contacts were checked to try to find the source of the exposure to tuberculosis. Even when the chest x-ray was negative, the child was frequentiy placed on anti-tuberculosis drugs for a year so he would not develop the disease later in life. Sometimes several children in the same family received this medication.

This is a long-range program that has started to pay off. The Missouri tuberculosis mortality fell from 34 per 100,000 population in 1946 to 4 in 1966, and new cases reported fell from 53 per 100,000 population to 24 during the same period. With the knowledge, laws, drugs and techniques available to us today, it should be possible to speed the decline of cases of tuberculosis in the years ahead.

---

former Miss Rebecca Campbell of this city, graduated from Chaffee High School in 1965 and in 1967 married the Rev. David Everly, associate pastor of Christ Memorial Baptist Church in St. Louis.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell of Overland Park, Kan. and the grand daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Montgomery of Chaffee and Mrs. C. E. Campbell of Cape Girardeau.

Her plans for the future are indefinite.

Today there are more than 82-million motor vehicles in the U.S. of which about 69-million are passenger cars.

SHOWER LOVERS:

NOW HEAR THIS

If some members of your family prefer showers to tub-bathing, consider the addition of an automatic temperature control, the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau says. It will prevent the sudden surges of scalding-hot or icy-cold water that may occur if there's a pressure change due to water being used elsewhere in the house. A dousing with water of extreme temperature is not only undesirable, it's dangerous.

In old-fashioned showers, hot and cold water was mixed manually, and any sudden change in pressure could change the mixture. According to Howard Griesbach of Powers Regulator Co., the modern control enables the bather to set the desired water temperature before getting under the shower. Once set, the temperature remains constant regardless of pressure changes.

Modern showerheads also feature many improvements, Griesbach notes. The old-fashioned ones were shaped something like the rose on a watering can and offered as little control over water flow. Today's showerhead can have as many as eight different spray settings, ranging from fine, needle and coarse to full-flow. It's also self-cleaning.

For more information on modern shower controls, write to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Locals and Personals

From the Sikeston Herald of September 18th, 1915

Beef hides! Walpole pays the price.

Levi Pronty, of Matthews, was in Sikeston Monday.

Rev. Patch Mainard was here Monday enroute to Matthews.

Richard Floyd and family went down to Libourn Tuesday.

Mrs. James Curtis, of Kewanee, was in thie city Wednesday.

Choice beef and veal, hamburger and veal loaf. Walpole's Market.

Mrs. Clarence Hobbs went down to Morehouse Tuesday to visit relatives.

Mrs. Wylie Martin, who had been at Buffington with her husband, came in Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carlile, of Crowder, were in this city Monday enroute to Cairo. Rev. I. H. Fuller went over to Dexter Monday to deliver a lecture, returning Tuesday.

LOST.—An Irish black thorn walking cane. Reward. Rev. J. L. Shultz, 209 North Stoddard St.

Ed. Lady was at Morley a part of this week. He went to Bertrand Thursday to do some painting.

Miss Elda Jackson and mother, who have been at Caruthersville, were here Monday enroute to their home at Charleston.

T. A. Shallow and wife, of Wilson, Ark., were in this city Monday enroute to Dexter to take charge of the Airdome theatre.

Lowndes D. Randol went down to Caruthersville Wednesday afternoon to attend a local manager's meeting, there being seven managers of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co., in General Manager Armstrong's district.

EVERY TREE IS A FAMILY TREE

Our trees and forests provide your family with many happy hours of recreation. That's why it's important to protect them from forest fires by following Smokey's ABC's: Always hold matches till cold. Be sure to drown all campfires, stir the ashes, and drown them again. Crush all smokes dead out.

Please! Only you can prevent forest fires

COMPLETE M&H FOOD STORES

Lindsey's

M & H SUPER MARKET

863 W. MALONE

STORE HOURS: MON. - THURS. - 8 A.M.-7P.M.
FRI.-SAT.-8 P.M.-SUN.-8 A.M.-6 P.M.

SOUTHERN GEM GREEN BEANS 8/$1

7-UP SEVEN UP 3 6 BTL CTN. 99¢ PLUS DEPOSIT WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE

COLONIAL SUGAR LB. 5/39¢ WITH $5.00 PURCHASE

PORK ROAST FRESH SHOULDER CALLIE LB 29¢

PORK STEAK LEAN LB 37¢

PORK HOCKS FOR BEANS LB 29¢

CURE STEAKS EACH 10¢

BEELFOOT PICNIC HAM SMOKED LB. 39¢

HOME MADE PORK SAUSAGE LB. 39¢

PORK RIBS MEATY FOR BBQ LB. 49¢

ECONOMICAL BOLOGNA LB. 37¢

SLICED SMOKED JOWLS LB. 39¢

GROUND BEEF FRESH 3 LB. 99¢

CABBAGE GREEN LB. 6¢

30 LB. AVG. WATERMELONS 69¢

GOLDEN RIPE BANANAS LB. 9¢

PUREX BLEACH ½ GAL. 29¢

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE 1 LB. CAN 69¢

GRADE A SMALL EGGS DOZ. 2/69¢

CANDY BARS ASST. 10 IN PKG. 33¢

HYDE PARK BISCUITS EACH 7¢

GLACIER CLUB ASST. ½ GAL. 49¢

SWEETHEART LIQUID 22 OZ. 4/99¢

DUNCAN HINES OR PILLSBURY CAKE MIX 4/$1

CHEER GIANT 69¢

SUMMER SPECIALS

CHAMPAGNE VELVET 94¢

BUSCH 6 PACK 12 OZ. 99¢

86 PROOF OLD BLUE RIBBON or MOUND CITY QT. $4.48

BUDDHIST MONK sprinkles sacred water over these marching troops leaving Bangkok, Thailand, to fight in Vietnam. The farewell ceremony was performed at the Grand Palace, where members of Thailand's Black Panther Division paid a last visit to the most sacred shrines of their country before departure.

Titles III and IV

John Gould
...n the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

Because I didn't know ...nough to go home after the pie ...was served, I sat the other ...evening through a double - talk ...explanation of Titles I, II, III, ...and IV of the federal aid to ...schoolma'ams, and I've been ...backadaisical with my farm ...chores ever since, wondering ...what a remedial reading mobile ...laboratory is. I don't know if we ...want one or not, but I think we ...can get on if we singulate the ...evidence of need and presentize ...the community level inability in ...rms of unit dollars. Before the ...st-off date, that is. Honestly, I ...ver heard anything like it ...fore.

But at least it served to ...emind me of a little piece of ...nfinished business that goes ...back now, six years. In ...illustrating the incredible ...opportunities for smoothing up ...our culture out here on the edge ...of the unfathomed wilderness, I ...told how the high school ...principal got $250 worth of ...books when he had only $200 to ...spend. It seemed to me, as I ...ooked at his report, that he was ...being fine and should have ...public acclaim.

The reason he could do this, ...as explained, was because he ...had the list of books approved ...by the government, and if he ...purchased books on this list he ...got a federal kickback, or ...incentive bonus, which he could ...then spend for more books. ...Subject only to the law of ...diminishing returns, he had a ...book fund that could go on and ...on as long as he stuck to the list.

I was delighted to find ...somebody at the public trough ...getting so much out of public ...money, but scholastic curiosity ...made me look at the titles to see ...what the government was ...approving. So I went ...unapproved titles that ...competed at list price. I will ...simply say this proved ...interesting - and you better ...believe me.

Well, I told about this here at the time, and then I went to ...feeding hens and peeling pulp ...but a lady reader out in the ...Middle West perused my report ...on publication and she ...herself down at her escritoire ...and she wrote a letter to her ...author giving him the old what- ...for for permitting such ...governmental regimentation.

Which, of course, it is, and ...you should have seen the fuss ...this letter stirred up in ...Washington. The senator felt ...obliged to answer the lady, so he ...appealed to the education boys ...for ammunition, and I believe ...the correspondence should be in ...the permanent exhibitions of the ...Smithsonian Institution. I never ...saw nothing said so many times ...and with such overwhelming ...intensity. They insisted they ...never did no such thing, but ...claimed they were doing it the ...right way. So the senator replied ...to the lady and said that after ...careful investigation he found ...my statements were unfounded. ...Then the lady promptly sent me ...the correspondence.

I didn't do anything about it until the hot summer gave way to the brisker zephyrs of autumn. I dug out the report of the principal and the list of books that had government approval, and then I visited a few school people and asked questions. When I thought I had things in hand I wrote to that senator.

I started off most politely. I said he ought to know more and believe less. I didn't jump on him with both feet, but I wrote a letter that I thought he would finish if he just got past the first two words. I suggested he was unwise to accept bureaucratic statements until he had finished grammar school and knew a little about parsing and construing. I demonstrated how the educators had not at all denied me, but had permitted an inference to hatch, rise up and fly without really laying an egg. After a certain amount of this friendly badinage I began to shoot. I said he had impugned the veracity of a faithful and, in this instance, accurate reporter and that was not how I appreciated by same. I said this was not just a matter of mending fences with an inquisitive and opinionated constituent, but was a gratuitous defamation for the which, I believed, there might be recourse.

Then I said I didn't care for his acknowledgement or apology, but that I did expect him to write with extreme alacrity to the lady and tell her, in effect, that his "careful investigation" was anything but-and that I was right all the time. As you can see, under the circumstances I was gentle with him.

But he did, after all, write to me. He assured me there was nothing personal. He said it is difficult being a senator in these trying times when the plain truth is unreliable and a man can't tell which end is up half the time.

That was six years ago. The man the other evening, under Titles III and IV, told how they got a big grant to Washington to buy books for a school, and when the books came they found they had no place to put them. So they got another big grant and they built the school a library. Then the community had nobody to staff this library. So they got another big grant and hired some people. Next, the people found they couldn't begin to handle everything, so they got more funds and hired some assistants. At this point they found nobody could read, so they hurriedly got another grant and instituted a remedial reading module laboratory. He didn't say if this is for reading in general, or just books approved for the government. Is there any other landy who knows senator?

Missouri Heritage

By Lew Larkin in the Kansas City Times

THE FOURTH of July was observed in Missouri in the last century with a fervor that is difficult to imagine today. Americans in those days, who had pushed back the frontiers and dreamed great dreams of a national destiny, made each Independence day an occasion for expressing their patriotic pride.

The preparation of food began days and even weeks in advance. Citizens contributed pigs, beeves, venison, lambs, turkeys, chickens and even bear meat for the community barbecue. Bread, cakes, pies, cookies, jellies, pickles and dozens of other goodies came from home kitchens. And Civil war veterans. The early ...

...everything was free!

Lemonade was mixed in large crocks. There were dozens of jugs of cider beneath the tables, and other spirits in various containers. (At the fanciest celebrations, in Kansas City and St. Louis hotels, champagne was the preferred beverage.) Large vats of burgoo hung over the fires. It was a highly seasoned stew of rabbit, fowl and venison, with many vegetables.

Participants traveled miles to attend. Families came be wagon or carriage.

At daybreak the local militia fired a salute. There was an interminable marching, by military bands, local bands, local dignitaries, citizens, small boys and dogs, and, of course, the celebrations included veterans of the American Revolution.

After the marching, everyone gathered in shaded areas for the oratory. Today a 30-minute speech seems long. Then oratory lasted two to four hours. Sen. Thomas Hart Benton once delivered a 3-hour address.

When the oratory got somewhat lengthy, and the wind began wafting tantalizing odors from the barbecue pits, the crowd applauded so wildly, and at such length, that the wise speaker decided it was time to stop talking.

In the big, outdoor celebrations there were toasts from the speaker's platform, and sometimes from the audience. Songs, from "The Star Spangled Banner" to "Molly Put the Kettle On," were interspersed between toasts-to Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Lafayette, Ben Franklin, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry and other patriots, to the Fourth of July, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, Lexington, Concord, the Boston tea party-are you still on your feet?

Missouri was always toasted as "the brightest star in the Union" and many Missourians were toasted, including the Clark brothers-George Rogers Clark, who staged his own Fourth of July celebration when, on that date in 1778, he and his men began driving British-led Indian tribes back from St. Louis on the Great Lakes, and William Clark (Lewis and Clark), first territorial governor of Missouri and federal director of Indian affairs from 1822 to his death in 1838. Indian chiefs often attended that Fourth of July fetes, and always toasted "Chief Red Head," the red-head Clark.

Toasts sometimes got out of hand. At the 1812 celebration in St. Louis there were 20, each followed by a booming cannon. Liberty, Mo., in 1830, probably claimed the all-time record 42 toasts.

THERE were games galore later in the afternoon, such as greased pole climbing, catching greased pigs, sack and potato racing, horse racing, wrestling, mark'manship and a tug-of-war over a mudhole. Fireworks and dancing came in the evening. The dancing lasted until midnight and oftentimes until the dawn.

Observance of the Fourth began in Philadelphia in 1777, and then spread to New England. The first west of the Alleghenies celebration was in 1788 in Ohio. The first in Missouri cannot be accurately dated but is believed to have been around 1790 in St. Louis. It then still French territory. The first reported is mid-central Missouri was at Franklin in 1815 when Capt. Hamilton Gamble was toastmaster. Gamble was Civil war governor, commander of the guards.

Strangely, it was not until 165 years had passed after 1776, or in 1941, that Congress got there around to decreeing the Fourth of July a national legal holiday.

BOOKLET TELLS YOU HOW TO KEEP YOUR PLUMBING IN GOOD REPAIR

The daily comfort and convenience of your family depend greatly on the efficient functioning of your bathroom and kitchen plumbing. If you ever decide to put your home on the market, the quality of your bathroom and kitchen will help to attract buyers and determine your asking price. These are two good reasons for keeping your plumbing in good repair at all times.

A booklet loaded with tips on how to take care of your plumbing and what repair jobs should be handled only be qualified plumbing contractors and their employees is available for 25 cents. Write to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

SHEEP IN BUNCHES

LINCOLN, Ill. (AP) – When it comes to counting sheep, you can count them rapidly at the Elmer Rohrer farm near here. Nine ewes in the Rohrer flock have produced four sets of triplets, four sets of twins and one

IT'S UP TO YOU

By *Howard E. Kershner, L.H.D.*

A SAFE SPENDING LIMIT

In recent years we have poured out about $130 billion of the people's money for so-called foreign aid, administered by an army of Federal employees. This program has often created more misery than it has alleviated. By interfering with indigenous effort we sometimes reduce the local food supply below what it would have been without our aid. People have sometimes stopped milking their own cows because it is easier to get powered milk from Uncle Sam.

The fundamental difficulty with this whole program is the fact that men are not capable of understanding a world-wide economy or of planning how to carry it on effectively and efficiently. The job is too big and too complex for the planners to master. It needs the initiative of all the people working to advance their own interest in a free and flexible economy which shifts manpower, raw materials and capital quietly and quickly away from industries, activities and services which are less in demand into others which are more in demand.

Another important fact is that human ingenuity is not able to devise methods of accounting and control properly to administer sums running into hundreds of billions of dollars every year. These vast uncontrolled expenditures give rise to innumerable opportunities for waste/fulness, kickbacks, favoritism, back-scratching, swollen payrolls and innumerable ways of siphoning off the public's money for the enrichment of individuals. Some of these scandals come to light but most of them are like an iceberg, only one-eighth of which is ever exposed to sunlight. The rest is submerged deeply below the water.

Students of the matter have concluded that when government spends more than one-quarter of the earnings of the people, it is on the way to destroying the economy. We are fast approaching the expenditure of about 40% of the income of the people for carrying on the activities of the various levels of government. As a result our difficulties multiply. Debt is on the upward-bound escalator and the purchasing power of the dollar is on the downward-moving stairway.

The only answer is to limit the function of government and to free the people to work out their own problems in their own way. This they can and will do if they are not saddled with excessive taxation destroying their initiative and absorbing the fruits of their labor.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR REMODELING YOUR BATHROOM

Americans will spend at least $15 billion dollars on remodeling their homes in 1968, the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau says. Their No. 1 choice most often will be remodeling or adding a bathroom. There are several reasons for this:

1. More than 40 million American homes are at least 10 years old, and the majority of them have only one bathroom. Families have grown in size during the past decade and hence need more facilities.

2. The bathroom is becoming a status symbol. Families with only one bath feel they're not keeping up with the Joneses.

3. Teenagers want their own bathroom and are getting them in increasing numbers, as parents get tired of the rush-hour competition.

4. A home with an updated bathroom or more than one bath is easier to sell the first place and commands a higher price in the second.

If you're thinking of remodeling your bathroom next year, you'll be wise to deal with a plumbing contractor who "handles the complete remodeling package."

OPEN EVERY EVENING TIL 9

PRICES EFFECTIVE SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

BIG STAR

OPEN SUNDAY FOR YOUR SHOPPING CONVENIENCE

OPEN TIL 9, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

BARKETT

PLUMP & TENDER WHOLE FRYERS LB 25¢

Reiss SAVE 16¢ REISS COTTAGE CHEESE 2 LB CTN 49¢

FRESH LEAN PORK CHOPS QUARTER SLICED LOIN LB. 59¢

BUTTERNUT KING SIZE BREAD OR BROWN 'N SERVE ROLLS 2 FOR 49¢

KRAFT SLICED PRIMENTO CHEESE 8 slices in pkg. 29¢

Banquet Fried Chicken BANQUET T.V. DINNERS 3 FOR $1

FRESH PORK NECK BONES LB 13¢

SWIFT SWEET RASHER SLICED BACON LB PKG 49¢

BEEF, PORK, VEAL CUBED STEAKS EA. 10¢

RIVERVIEW BRAND OLEO 2 LBS FOR 29¢

BEEF CHICKEN LEGS EACH 10¢

¼ LB STICKS MORRELLS SLICED ENDS & PIECES 4 LB 89¢

SWANSDOWN SAVE 20¢ CAKE MIX 2 PKGS 49¢

FLAVORKIST BEER-CHEESE DIPPY DAN SNACK CRACKERS 2 PKGS 49¢

ARMOUR STAR BEEF CHUCK ROAST BLADE CUT LB 39¢

½ PRICE SALE ROYAL PUDDING 10¢

JACK SALMON WHITING 5 LB 99¢

Royal pudding & pie filling ALL FLAVORS FAMILY PACKAGE

BANQUET BUY 1 GET 1 FREE ENCHILADES TAMALES CHILI 2 PKG. 29¢

29¢ PACKAGE ONLY

$1.50 SIZE WOODBURY HAIR SPRAY 57¢

YORK ASPIRINS 100 COUNT 17¢

JOY 46¢

COLGATE 95¢ FAMILY SIZE TOOTH PASTE PLUS 39¢ SIZE $1.34 VALUE COLGATE 100 59¢

SAVE 10¢ ON GOLDEN GRAIN MACARONI & CHEESE 2 PKG 29¢

KRAFTS GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS LGE 69¢ SIZE 29¢

JERGENS TOILET SOAP 4 BARS 29¢

PATRICIAN FACIAL TISSUE 2 200 CT PKG 39¢

SAVE 20¢ BLACKBURNS WHITE OR WAFFLE SYRUP QT 39¢

HYDE PARK BISCUITS 10 IN CAN 7¢

HEINZ STRAINED BABY FOOD JAR 7¢

COME TO THE J. E. Boothe RODEO

Thursday Thru Saturday

COME TO OUR SIDEWALK SALE

SAVE 2 WAYS LOW PRICES PLUS QUALITY STAMPS

HYDE PARK PURE CANE SUGAR 10 LB BAG 88¢

LIMIT 1 WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE

ICE CREAM CONES 59¢ GIANT SIZE 8 IN PKG. 9¢

BORDENS GLACIER CLUB

HI-HO LIQUID DETERGENT QT 29¢

CREAM CORN 303 CAN 49¢

LIBBYS PINEAPPLE GRAPEFRUIT DRINK 46 OZ 59¢

"SPECIAL OFFER"

This Beautiful Decorator Clock and Bedside Alarm Retail Value 20.93

Save Up To 52% Now Only 9.79 With Purchases

FREE Bedside Alarm With Additional Purchases

COME TO OUR SIDEWALK SALE

Visit Our Country Kitchen

HOMEMADE CHOCOLATE PIES OR CAKES EA 89¢

FRUITED COFFEE RING EA. 59¢

BAR-B-Q CHICKENS EA 98¢

BAR-B-Q BEANS PT. 49¢

TURKEY & DRESSING SWISS STEAK

CHICKEN & DUMPLINGS

LIVER & ONIONS HOT CAT FISH

HOME COOKED MEALS 79¢

LET US COOK YOUR SUNDAY DINNER

CHOATE FARMS FANCY GOLDEN SWEET CORN EAR 5¢

GLOBE YELLOW ONIONS 3 LBS 19¢

HOME GROWN DELICIOUS FREESTONE PEACHES 2 LBS 29¢

SOLID CRISP LETTUCE LGE HDS 19¢

FRESH GREEN PEPPERS EA 5¢

HOME GROWN CANTELOUPES 2 FOR 29¢

SEALD SWEET ORANGE JUICE 4 6 OZ 79¢

RICHS TOPPING SPOON & SERVE PT 19¢

PRIDE OF ILLINOIS PORK & BEANS 300 SIZE CAN 10¢

HAPPY VALF TENDER SWEET PEAS 303 CAN 2 FOR 49¢

ROSEDALE SLICED OR HALVES PEACHES 3 NO. 2½ CAN 87¢

SACRAMENTO TOMATO SAUCE EA. 10¢

SWIFTS BUY 2 GET 1 FREE POTTED MEAT 3 CAN 29¢

PRIDE OF ILLINOIS TOMATOES 2 303 CAN 39¢

SWIFTS VIENNA SAUSAGE 5 CAN $1.00

KRAFTS PURE APPLE GRAPE APPLE BLACKBERRY APPLE STRAWBERRY JELLY 18 OZ JAR 27¢

SWIFTS SPAGHETTI & MEAT BALLS 24 OZ 39¢

FLAVORKIST ASSORTED COOKIES 4 29¢ PKG $1.00

SWIFTS BEEF STEW LGE 24 OZ CAN 49¢

DELMONTE PINEAPPLE JUICE 46 OZ. CAN 27¢

ROSEDALE WHOLE KERNEL GOLDEN CORN 303 CAN 49¢

LAST MONTH IN HISTORY

JULY 1 Billie Jean King wins women's singles tennis championship at Wimbledon, England, for third year in row.

JULY 2 Soviet airliner lands in New York City, inaugurating direct U.S.-Soviet passenger flights.

JULY 3 Ten killed, including three police men, in night of shooting, burning and looting in Cleveland's east side.

JULY 4 James Earl Ray returns to U.S. under heavy guard for arraignment on murder charge in death of Martin Luther King Jr.

JULY 5 U.S. advises Soviets that armed intervention in Czechoslovakia would imperil improved American-Russian relations.

JULY 6 Dr. Benjamin Spock and three others sentenced to two years in prison for conspiracy to counsel evasion of the draft.

JULY 7 Alec Rose completes solo sail around the world after 354 days out of Portsmouth, England.

JULY 8 U.S. and Soviet Union agree to talks on limitations of missile systems and sign ban on spread of nuclear arms.

JULY 9 Soviet Union releases American airliner forced down en route to Vietnam with 214 U.S. servicemen.

JULY 10 President De Gaulle names Maurice Couve de Murville as Premier of France, replacing Georges Pompidou.

JULY 11 Leftist foes of U.S. in Japan set back as voters endorse government headed by Premier Eisaku Sato.

JULY 12 Military junta in Ghana bloodless coup in Iraq, expelling President Abdel Rahman Aref and Premier Tahar Yahya.

The Daily Standard, Sikeston, Mo. (B) Wednesday, August 7, 1968

Dexter Municipal Building Going Up

DEXTER --Workmen allocated. All offices and meeting rooms will be carpeted finished pouring concrete for the second floor of Dexter's new $33,000 with vinyl tile on the two rec municipal building and rooms. A vault is being installed masonry work has started with in a central location and completion to be sometime in drinking fountain will be at the October. entrance.

City offices have been The building will be on three housed in a building which also lots on the northeast corner o contained National Guard drill E. Stoddard and Poplar streets, and storage space at and one block east of the post office time, the city library, for several Tentative plans are for parkin years. Just over a year ago, the space in rear of the building fa city sold the building to the some twenty cars. Large tree National Guard and has since surrounded the area and th remodeled it for city building remodeling may be completed offices in the building. with the lot so that a wid

The 36 by 76 foot building expanse of green lawn an will be completed in style of red landscaping can be worked ou brick backed by light weight to compliment the Colonial styl block, and will feature white building. Thus another attractive aluminum siding on Nepal factor will be added to Dexte shutters and a blackblend roof. which is noted for its well - kep

Separate units will heat and lawns and many large trees. air condition front offices and Nichols Lumber Company o rear meeting rooms. There will Dexter is erecting the building be offices for the city clerk and and Willard Brown has bee collector, small office facilities appointed by the city to mak for the mayor and city attorney, inspections at certain phases o with one extra office space not the construction.

Drew Pearson Special

MIAMI BEACH – It hasn't been mentioned outside of the smoke - filled back rooms, but Richard Nixon's top aides are talking seriously of offering the GOP vice presidential nomination to Negro.

They have in mind Massachusetts Senator Edward Brooke, a Republican moderate, who has proved his popularity with both black and white votes in the north.

The Nixon strategists, who favor Brooke, want to abandon the south to George Wallace and concentrate on winning the north. They believe that Brooke would attract enough Negro votes away from the Democrats to win such populous states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and California.

The white backlash would be counteracted, they contend, by the white suburbanites who would be willing to vote for a Negro for vice president as a dramatic gesture of racial unity. This might convince Negroes that they are no longer second class citizens and, perhaps, end racial strife in America.

Meanwhile, Nixon is keeping his choice time running mate to himself. He has confided to friends that he would like to have his former administrative assistant, Robert Finch, now California lieutenant governor, on the ticket with him. But Finch isn't well enough known, Nixon knows, to run for No. 2, the second highest office in the land.

Nixon has passed the word though his spokesmen in each delegation that he has his eye on Governor Ronald Reagan for the second spot. Those who know Nixon, however, believe this is merely campaign strategy to appease the conservative delegates and keep them from defecting to Reagan.

The fact is that there is no love lost between Nixon and Reagan. Both candidates are known to have been digging up dirt on one another, each explaining privately that he wants to run against the other should start slinging mud.

Nixon is a political realist who knows, deep down, that if he must appear conservative to win the GOP nomination but even then must adopt a more moderate image to win the election. Hence, he is willing him to choose a moderate running-mate after he is safely nominated.

NIXON–SMATHERS AXIS

Some of Richard Nixon's supporters in Miami have been quietly charging their campaign supplies to Senator George Smathers, D-Fla., who will head the Florida delegation at the Democratic convention into Chicago. He is expected to support Hubert Humphrey.

Over the years, however, Smathers and Nixon have become intimate friends. They are also expected to be associates in a multi - million - dollar real estate venture.

Their association is so close, say insiders, that the Cuban Americans for Nixon have felt free to charge office supplies, totalling thousands of dollars, to Smathers' account at Mr. Foster's store in downtown Miami.

Although the Cubans have made purchases in Smathers' name, according to the insiders, the bills have actually been paid by real estate promoter Charles H. B. Edson. He is the principal owner of Fisher Island, a valuable property that he hopes to develop off the southern tip of Miami Beach.

Another investor, who asked to remain anonymous, claimed that Rebozo holds shares in Fisher Island in trust for both Nixon and Smathers. The three spend frequent week-ends together at Key Biscayne, Fla. None could be reached for comment.

FORGOTTEN ROOSEVELT

The forgotten man at the Republican convention is Eliot Roosevelt, son of the late FDR, who brought the convention to Miami Beach but didn't even get his name on the guest list.

As Miami Beach's former mayor, he put together an offer and made repeated trips to Washington to bargain with the Republican National Committee. AFter his defeat for reelection, however, he was completely left out of the picture.

Not until Roosevelt's outspoken wife, Pat, spied Republican National Chairman Ray Bliss on the convention grounds did the Roosevelts wangle tickets for themselves. She complained bitterly to bliss that they wouldn't be able to attend the convention they had brought to town.

Charitably, bliss instructed an aide to see that the Roosevelts got two tickets.

Note: They will do better at the Democratic convention in Chicago where Eliot will be a delegate.

FREE GOP CARS?

The wining-and-dining mobiles, that are taxiing Republican delegates around Miami Beach, were furnished free of charge by the big auto manufacturers.

General Motors, as befits its dominant position in the market, contributed the most– 150 cars, mostly cadillacs. Ford donated 62, mostly Continentals, and Chrysler sent 50 cars, mostly Imperials. Fourth-ranked American Motors appropriately furnished only eight cars.

Each candidate was assigned 20 of the free cars to use as he wished. This wasn't enough for Richard Nixon, who dipped into his campaign chest to rent 100 more cars to whisk delegates around town. Governor Nelson Rockefeller brought a fleet of 25 radio - dispatched vans to Miami Beach.

All the cars in Nixon's fleet sport "Nixon's the one" signs. Nixon also bought up the parking space on most of the Miami Beach taxicabs. This gives his campaign a visible edge on Miami Beach's jammed streets. The taxicab signs, however, have angered many Rockefeller supporters who, in retaliation, often refuse to tip the drivers.

Note: To beat the traffic jam, Scott Paper's Thomas McCabe brought two helicopters to Miami Beach to haul the Pennsylvania bigwigs, including Governor Ray Bliss, from the Diplomat Hotel to Convention Hall.

Governor Nixon, however, the Secret Service banned all private helicopters from operating on Miami Beach. The Florida Governor has assigned a military helicopter to each candidate, but the governor of Pennsylvania is obliged to seek ground transportation to convention hall like everyone else.

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AGE PAYS OFF

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP) – Municipal Judge Jerry Pacht refused to fine Thomas H. Carter when he was brought into court on a jaywalking charge. Noting that Carter would soon be 100 years old, the judge said:

"At the age of 99, you are entitled to be free jaywalk from this court. The fine is suspended."

Washington Report

By Senator Symington

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION – The Congress has recessed for the national conventions and is scheduled to reconvene September 4. In the closing days of the session, the Senate has passed two measures designed to help streamline and reorganize Federal agencies and promote cooperation among programs of Federal, State and local governments. Both measures are awiting House action after the recess.

The population surge in our country and the concentration of urban communities where Americans now reside on 1% of the land area have resulted in unprecedented demands on government at all levels. To meet those demands, over the years some 400 Federal programs have been enacted.

Inevitably duplication and needless overlapping have resulted. Continued attention and action is needed to improve effectiveness and to eliminate waste as well as cut out programs that are no longer needed.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, S.698, passed by the Senate on July 29 is designed to develop a better working relationship between the various levels of government, local, State and Federal.

The nine titles of this bill are designed to help strengthen the relations of Federal State and local governments where local governments where they have asked over the past few years.

The bill also provides for improved land acquisition policies and procedures for necessary Federal projects. This portion of the bill would be of particular benefit on reservoir development in Missouri.

Under the bill, the President would be required to establish a Federal intergovernmental coordination policy concerning grant administration in urban and rural development. Also the President would be required to submit to the Congress, by January 10 of each year, a comprehensive report showing:

1. When consolidation or joint programs was desirable or necessary, the President would be authorized to combine two or more categorical grants into a single grant to be administered by one State agency according to the terms and conditions established by one Federal agency.

2. Where grants to any area within the State are made by any Federal agency, the State would be authorized to establish regional boundaries for administering State plans and for coordinating assistance to local governments among the various Federal agencies and departments.

3. Where grants to any area within the State are made by any Federal agency, the State would be authorized to establish a commission to study the more than 400 government programs and make recommendations for consolidation or consolidation of Federal programs and establish priorities among them.

RECESS PLANS – During the recess I look forward to spending some time in Missouri including the privilege of addressing the convention of

Farm Co-ops up In Business But Down in Number

WASUINGTON (AP) - Farm cooperatives and their memberships have declined in number but have increased substantially in business volume, a Department of Agriculture report shows.

The study is for 1965-66 and includes an analysis of the nation's co-op marketing supply and service business.

Total volume was $20.6 billion, an increase of 5.1 per cent from the $19.6 billion reported the previous fiscal year. Net volume not counting business done among co-ops totaled $11.6 billion, a gain of 6.1 per cent.

The number of operating declined to 8,328 from 8,583 the previous year, and membership dropped 6,826,275, a decline of 3.6 per cent.

Over-all, the total volume of cooperative business was doubled from 1950 to 1965, the survey shows.

California continued its first place ranking in value of net cooperative business with a $1.8 billion volume, about 12 per cent of the total net.

Minnesota was second with $1 billion, and Iowa was third with $989 million.

Bus Journey Closes Reading Program

MATTHEWS—The summe remedial reading program a Matthews elementary schoo closed Friday with a bus trip t Columbus - Belmont Park i Kentucky and Reelfoot Lake i of Tennessee.

In preparation for th educational and cultural trip th children were shown films an highway maps showing highway over which the trip would b made. They were elected t watch for the barges on th Mississippi and Ohio rivers whic the highway crossed by bridge

An interest in the history o and action it needed to preserv noting the time of the Ne Madrid earthquake of 1811-1 which created Reelfoot Lak Because of the sparse settleme and the fact that the peo this westward frontie by the Senate on July 29 is were used to moving, togethe designed to develop a better with the outbreak of the War o working relationship between $12, 1118 attention was give programs among all levels of this phenomenon in histories o

Many children learned th the original town of New Madri Missouri and River during the earthquak They were reminded that wh had been a catastrophe to an residents 157 years ago had bee developed into a resort area th has attracted nationwide interes to sportsmen and vacationists.

Columbus - Belmont Sta Park, known as the "gibraltar o the West" during the Civil W was the site of the battle o Nov. 7, 1861 in which Gener Grant met his first defeat. The original earthworks, utensils, an memorabilia of the War betwee the States at the museum the The noon meal was enjoye in an air-conditioned dini room over looking the lak Reservations called for chicke ham and fish family style dinn with a "brush up" course. table manners was a part of t advance preparation for the tr After strolling in the park an exercise on the playgrou equipment the three buses w loaded and the youths beg General Services Administration at 8 a.m. was terminated at 5: would be required to give p.m. when they arrived back reasonable notice to responsible local officials before offering for sale Federal real property located within an urban area.

In order to enhance further coordination and cooperation among the various Federal agencies and departments, another section would require Federal agencies and promote cooperation among programs of Federal, State and local governments. Such measures are awiting House action after the recess.

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Missouri Junior Chamber o Commerce in Independence o August 10 and the annu convention of the Missou Farmers Association i Columbia next Monda morning, August 12 Throughout the recess my offic will, of course, remain open t ... of all possible service t Missourians.

BUDDHIST MONK sprinkles sacred water over these marching troops leaving Bangkok, Thailand, to fight in Vietnam. The farewell ceremony was performed at the Grand Palace, where members of Thailand's Black Panther Division paid a last visit to the most sacred shrines of their country before departure.

Titles III and IV

John Gould
in the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

Because I didn't know enough to go home after the pie was served, I sat the other evening through a double - talk explanation of Titles I, II, III, and IV of the federal aid to schools 'ams, and I've been backdoctrinized with my chores ever since, wondering what a remedial reading mobile laboratory is. I don't know if we want one or not, but I think we can get on if we singulate the evidence of need and presentize the community level inability in terms of unit dollars. Before the cut-off date, that is. Honestly, I never heard anything like it before.

But at least it served to remind me of a little piece of unfinished business that goes back now, six years, illustrating the incredible opportunities for smoothing up our culture out here on the edge of the unfathomed wilderness. I sold how the high school municipal got $250 worth of books when he had only $200 to spend. It seemed to me, as I looked at his report, that he was doing fine and should have public acclaim.

The reason he could do this, as explained, was because he had the list of books approved by the government, and if he purchased books on this list he got a federal kickback, or incentive bonus, which he could then spend for more books. Subject only to the law of diminishing returns, he had a nook fund that could go on and on as long as he stuck to the list.

I was delighted to find somebody at the public trough getting so much out of public money, but scholastic curiosity made me look at the titles to see what the government was approving, as against unapproved titles that competed at list price. I will simply say this proved interesting and you better believe me.

Well, I told about this here at the time, and then I went to feeding hens and peeling pulp. But a lady reader out in the Middle West has entered my report on publication and she sat herself down at her escritoire and she wrote a letter to her senator giving him the old whatfor for permitting such governmental regimentation.

Which, of course, it is, and you should have seen the fuss this letter stirred up in Washington. The senator felt obliged to answer the lady, so he appealed to the education boys for ammunition, and I believe the correspondence should be in the permanent exhibitions of the Smithsonian Institution. I never saw nothing said so many times and with such overwhelming intensity. They insisted they never did no such thing, but indicated they were doing it the right way. So the senator replied to the lady and said that after careful investigation he found my statements were unfounded. Then the lady promptly sent me the correspondence.

I didn't do anything about it until the summer gave way to the brisker zephyrs of autumn. I dug out the report of the principal, and the list of books that had government approval, and then I visited a few school people and asked questions. When I thought I had things in hand I wrote to that senator.

I started off most politely. I said he ought to know more and believe less. I didn't jump on him with both feet, but I wrote a letter that I thought he would finish if he just got past the first two words. I suggested he was unwise to accept bureaucratic statements until he had finished grammar school and knew a little about parsing and construing. I demonstrated how the educators had not at all denied me, but had permitted an inference to hatch, rise up and fly without really laying an egg. After a certain amount of this friendly badinage I began to shoot. I said he had impugned the veracity of a faithful and, in this instance, accurate reporter and that this was not appreciated by same. I said this was not just a matter of mending fences with an inquisitive and opinionated constituent, but was a gratuitous defamation for which, I believed, there might be recourse.

Then I said I didn't care for his acknowledgement or apology, but that I did expect to write with extreme alacrity to the lady and tell her, in effect, that "careful and investigation" was anything but-and that I was right all the time. As you see, under the circumstances I was gentle with him.

But he did, after all, write to me. He assured me there was nothing personal. He said it is difficult being a senator in these trying times when the plain truth is unreliable and a man can't tell which end is up half the time.

That was six years ago. The man the other evening, under Titles III and IV, told how they got a big grant from Washington to buy books for a school, and when the books came they found they had no place to put them. So they got another big grant and they built the school a library. Then the community had nobody to staff this library. So they got another grant and hired some people. Next, the people found they couldn't then begin to handle everything, so they got more funds and hired some assistants. At this point when they found nobody could read, who had no further dirty got another grant and instituted a remedial reading mobile laboratory. He didn't say if this is for reading in general, or just books approved or in 1965 and 1966 by the government. Is there another lady who knows a senator?

Missouri Heritage

By Lew Larkin in the
Kansas City Times

THE Fourth of July was observed in Missouri in the last century with a fervor that is difficult to imagine today. Americans in those days, who had pushed back the frontiers and dreamed great dreams of the national destiny, made Independence day an occasion for expressing their patriotic pride.

The preparation of food began days and even weeks in advance. Citizens contributed pigs, beeves, venison, lambs, turkeys, chickens and even bear meat for the community barbecue. Bread, cakes, pies, cookies, jellies, pickles and dozens of other goodies came from home kitchens. And everything was free!

Lemonade was mixed in large crocks. There were dozens of jugs of cider beneath the tables, and other spirits in various containers. At the fancier celebrations, in Kansas City and St. Louis hotels, champagne was the preferred beverage.) Large vats of burgoo hung over the fires. It was a highly seasoned stew of rabbit, fowl and venison, with many vegetables.

Participants traveled miles to attend. Families came be wagon or carriage.

At daybreak the local militia fired a salute. There was interminable marching, by militia bands, local bands, local dignitaries, citizens, small boys and dogs, and, of course, the Civil war veterans. The early celebrations included veterans of the American Revolution.

After the marching everyone gathered in shaded areas for the oratory. Today a 30-minute speech seems long. Then oratory lasted two to four hours. Sen. Thomas Hart Benton once delivered a 3-hour address.

When the oratory got somewhat lengthy, and the wind of began wafting tantalizing odors from the barbecue pits, the crowd applauded wildly, and if at such length, that the wise speaker decided it was time to stop talking.

In the big, outdoor celebrations there were toasts from the speaker's platform, and sometimes from the audience. Songs, from "The Star Spangled Banner" to "Molly Put the Kettle On," were interspersed between toasts-to Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Lafayette, Ben Franklin, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry and other patriots; to the Fourth of July, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, Lexington, Concord, the Boston tea party-are you still on your feet?

Missouri was always toasted as "the brightest star in the Union" and many Missourians were toasted, including the Clark brothers-George Rogers Clark, who staged his own Fourth of July celebration when, on that date in 1778, he and his men began driving British-led Indian tribes back from St. Louis on the Great Lakes, and William Clark (Lewis and Clark), first territorial governor of Missouri and federal director of Indian affairs from 1822 to his death in 1838. Indian chiefs often attended the Fourth of July fetes, and always toasted "Chief Clark," the red-haired Clark.

Toasts sometimes got out of hand. At the 1812 celebration in St. Louis there were 20, each followed by a booming cannon, Liberty, Mo., in 1839, probably achieved the all-time record 42 toasts.

THERE were games galore later in the afternoon, such as greased pole climbing, catching a greased pig, and potato sack and potato racing, horse racing, wrestling, mock marching and a team tug-of-war over a mudhole. Fireworks and dancing came in the evening. The dancing lasted until midnight and oftentimes until the dawn.

Observance of the Fourth began in Philadelphia in 1777, then spread to New England. The first west of the Alleghenies was in 1788 in Ohio. The first in Missouri cannot be accurately dated but is believed to have been around 1790 in St. Louis, then still French territory. The first reported in mid-central Missouri was at Franklin in 1819 when Capt. Hamilton Gamble, who was to become the state's Civil war governor, commanded the guards.

Strangely, it was not until 1165 years had passed after 1776, or in 1941, that Congress got around to decreeing the Fourth a holiday. Is there another lady who knows a senator? Or a July a national legal holiday.

BOOKLET TELLS YOU HOW TO KEEP YOUR PLUMBING IN GOOD REPAIR

The daily comfort and convenience of your family depend greatly on efficient functioning of your bathroom and kitchen plumbing. If you ever decide to put your home on the market, the quality of your bathroom and kitchen will help to attract buyers and determine your asking price. These are two good reasons for keeping your plumbing in good repair at all times.

A booklet loaded with tips on how to take care of your plumbing and what repair jobs should be handled only by certified plumbing contractors and their employees is available for 25 cents. Write to the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

SHEEP IN BUNCHES

LINCOLN, Ill. (AP) – When it comes to counting sheep, you can count them rapidly at the Elmer Rohrer farm near here. Nine ewes in the Rohrer flock have produced four sets of triplets, four sets of twins and one

IT'S UP TO YOU

By
Howard E. Kershner, L.H.D.

A SAFE SPENDING LIMIT

In recent years we have poured out about $130 billion of the people's money for so-called foreign aid, administered by an army of federal employees. This program has often created more misery than it has alleviated. By interfering with indigenous effort we sometimes reduce the local food supply below what it would have been without our aid. People have sometimes stopped milking their own cows because it is easier to get powered milk from Uncle Sam.

The fundamental difficulty with this whole program is the fact that men are not capable of understanding a world-wide economy or of planning how to carry it on effectively and efficiently. The job is too big and too complex for the planners to master. It needs the initiative of all the people working to advance their own interest in a free and flexible economy which shifts manpower, raw materials and capital quietly and quickly away from industries, activities and services which are less in demand into others which are more in demand.

Another important fact is that human ingenuity is not able to devise methods of accounting and control properly to administer sums running into hundreds of billions of dollars and to prevent ever increasing uncontrolled expenditures give rise to innumerable opportunities for waste, favoritism, kickbacks, fraud, scandal, back-scratching, swollen payrolls and in numerable ways of siphoning off the public's money for the enrichment of individuals. Some of these scandals come to light but most of them are like an iceberg, only one-eighth of which is ever exposed to sunlight. The rest is submerged deeply below the water.

Students of the matter have concluded that when government spends more than one-quarter of the earnings of the people, it is on the way to destroying the economy. We are fast approaching the expenditure of about 40% of the income of the people for carrying on the activities of the various levels of government. As a result our difficulties multiply. Debt is on the upward-bound excalator and the purchasing power of the dollar is on the downward-moving stairway.

The only answer is to limit the function of government and to free the people to work out their own problems in their own way. This they can and will do if they are not saddled with excessive taxation destroying their initiative and absorbing the fruits of their labor.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR REMODELING YOUR BATHROOM

Americans will spend at least $15 billion dollars on remodeling their homes in 1968, the Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau says. Their No. 1 choice most often will be remodeling or adding a bathroom. There are several reasons for this:

1. More than 40 million American homes are at least 10 years old, and the majority of them have only one bathroom. Families have grown in size during the past decade and hence need more facilities.

2. The bathroom is becoming a status symbol. Families with only one bath feel they're not keeping up with the Joneses.

3. Teenagers want their own bathroom and are getting them in increasing numbers, as parents get tired of the rush-hour competition.

4. A home with an updated bathroom or more than one bath is easier to sell the first place and commands a higher price in the second.

If you're thinking of remodeling your bathroom next year, you'll be wise to deal with a plumbing contractor who includes complete remodeling package

OPEN EVERY EVENING TIL 9 — PRICES EFFECTIVE SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

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PLUMP & TENDER WHOLE FRYERS LB 25¢

SAVE 16¢ REISS COTTAGE CHEESE 2 LB CTN 49¢

FRESH LEAN PORK CHOPS QUARTER SLICED LOIN LB. 59¢

BUTTERNUT KING SIZE BREAD OR BROWN 'N SERVE ROLLS 2 FOR 49¢

FRESH PORK NECK BONES LB 13¢

BANQUET T.V. DINNERS

3 FOR $1

SWIFT SWEET RASHER SLICED BACON LB PKG 49¢

BEEF, PORK, VEAL CUBED STEAKS EA. 10¢

RIVERVIEW BRAND OLEO 1/4 LB STICKS 2 LBS FOR 29¢

BEEF CHICKEN LEGS EACH 10¢

MORRELLS SLICED ENDS & PIECES BACON 4 89¢

ARMOUR STAR BEEF CHUCK ROAST BLADE CUT LB 39¢

FLAVORKIST BEER-CHEESE OR DIPPY DAN SNACK CRACKERS PKGS 2 49¢

JACK SALMON WHITING 5 LB 99¢

BANQUET BUY 1 GET 1 FREE ENCHILADES TAMALES CHILI 2 PKG. 29¢

$1.50 SIZE WOODBURY HAIR SPRAY 57¢

YORK ASPIRINS 100 COUNT 17¢

COLGATE 95¢ FAMILY SIZE TOOTH PASTE PLUS 39¢ SIZE $1.34 VALUE COLGATE 1005 9¢

SAVE 10¢ ON GOLDEN GRAIN MACARONI & CHEESE 2 PKG 29¢

KRAFTS GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS LGE 69¢ SIZE 29¢

JERGENS TOILET SOAP 4 BARS 29¢

SAVE 20¢ BLACKBURNS WHITE OR WAFFLE SYRUP QT 39¢

PATRICIAN FACIAL TISSUE 2 200 CT PKG 39¢

HYDE PARK BISCUITS 10 IN CAN 7¢

KRAFT SLICED PIMENTO CHEESE 8 slices in pkg. 29¢

HEINZ STRAINED BABY FOOD JAR 7¢

COME TO THE J. C. Bootheel RODEO

Thursday Thru Saturday

COME TO OUR SIDEWALK SALE

SAVE 2 WAYS LOW PRICES PLUS QUALITY STAMPS

HYDE PARK PURE CANE SUGAR 10 LB BAG 88¢

LIMIT 1 WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE

GLOBE YELLOW ONIONS 3 LBS 19¢

HOME GROWN DELICIOUS FREESTONE PEACHES 2 LBS 29¢

SOLID CRISP LETTUCE LGE HDS 19¢

HOME GROWN CANTELOUPES 2 FOR 29¢

RICHS TOPPING SPOON & SERVE PT 19¢

PRIDE OF ILLINOIS PORK & BEANS 300 SIZE CAN 10¢

HAPPY VALF TENDER SWEET PEAS 303 CAN

½ PRICE SALE ROYAL PUDDING 29¢ PACKAGE ONLY 10¢

ROSEDALE SLICED OR HALVES PEACHES 3 NO. 2½ CAN 87¢

SACRAMENTO TOMATO SAUCE EA. 10¢

SWIFTS BUY 2 GET 1 FREE POTTED MEAT 3 CAN 29¢

PRIDE OF ILLINOIS TOMATOES 2 303 CAN 39¢

SWIFTS VIENNA SAUSAGE 5 CAN $1.00

SWIFTS SPAGHETTI & MEAT BALLS 24 OZ 39¢

SWIFTS BEEF STEW LGE 24 OZ CAN 49¢

ROSEDALE WHOLE KERNEL GOLDEN CORN 303 CAN 19¢

LIBBYS PINEAPPLE GRAPEFRUIT DRINK 46 OZ 59¢

"SPECIAL OFFER"

This Beautiful Decorator Clock and Bedside Alarm Retail Value 20.93

Save Up To 52%

Now Only 9.79 With Purchases

FREE Bedside Alarm With Additional Purchases

Visit Our Country Kitchen

HOMEMADE CHOCOLATE PIES OR CAKES EA 89¢

FRUITED COFFEE RING EA. 59¢

BAR-B-Q CHICKENS EA 98¢

BAR-B-Q-BEANS PT. 49¢

TURKEY & DRESSING SWISS STEAK

CHICKEN & DUMPLINGS

LIVER & ONIONS HOT CAT FISH

HOME COOKED MEALS 79¢

LET US COOK YOUR SUNDAY DINNER

CHOATE FARMS FANCY GOLDEN SWEET CORN EAR 5¢

FRESH GREEN PEPPERS EA 5¢

SEALD SWEET ORANGE JUICE 4 6 OZ 79¢

FREE CUP CARTS?

The shiny new automobiles, that are taxiing Republican officials in the building.

The 36 by 76 foot building will be colonial in style, of red brick backed by light weight cinder block, and will feature white supporting posts, white shutters and a blackbird roof.

Separate units will heat and air condition front offices and rear meeting rooms. There will be officers for the city clerk and collector, small office facilities for the mayor and city attorney, with one extra office space not

out of the picture.

Not until Roosevelt's outspoken wife, Pat, spied Republican National Chairman Ray Bliss on the convention grounds did the Roosevelt wangle tickets for themselves. She complained bitterly to bliss that they wouldn't be able to attend the convention they had brought to town.

Charitably, bliss instructed an aide to see that the Roosevelts got two tickets.

Note: They will do better at the Democratic convention in Chicago. He is expected to support Hubert Humphrey.

Over the years, however, Smathers and Nixon have become intimate friends. They are also reported to be associates in a multi-million - dollar real estate venture.

The association is so close, say insiders, that the Cuban - Americans for Nixon have felt free to charge office supplies, totalling thousands of dollars, to Smathers' account at Mr. Foster's store in downtown Miami.

Although the Cubans have made purchases in Smathers' name, according to the insiders, the bills have actually been paid by real estate promoter Charles B. B. Bebco. He is the principal owner of Fisher Island, a valuable property that he hopes to pay off in sections for which he of Miami Beach.

Another investor, who asked to remain anonymous, claimed that Rebozo holds shares in Fisher Island in trust for both Nixon and Smathers. The three spend frequent weekends together at Key Biscayne, Fla. None could be reached for comment.

FORGOTTEN ROOSEVELT

The forgotten man at the Republican convention is Elliot Roosevelt, son of the late FDR, who brought the convention to Miami Beach but didn't even get his name on the guest list.

As Miami Beach's former mayor, he put together an offer and made repeated trips to Washington to bargain with the Republican National Committee. After his defeat for election, however, he was completely left

ICE CREAM CONES 8 IN PKG. 9¢

BORDENS GLACIER CLUB ICE CREAM 59¢ GIANT SIZE

HI-HO LIQUID DETERGENT QT 29¢

FLAVORKIST ASSORTED COOKIES 4 29¢ PKG $1.00

DELMONTE PINEAPPLE JUICE 46 OZ. CAN 27¢

LAST MONTH IN HISTORY

JULY 1 Billie Jean King wins women's singles tennis championship at Wimbledon, England, for third year in row.

JULY 1 U.S. and Soviet Union agree to talks on limitations of missile systems and sign ban on spread of nuclear arms.

JULY 2 Soviet airliner lands in New York City, inaugurating direct U.S.-Soviet passenger flights.

JULY 2 Soviet airliner releases American airliner forced down en route to Vietnam with 214 U.S. servicemen.

JULY 6 Ten killed, including three policemen, in night of shooting, burning and looting in Cleveland's east side.

JULY 7 Lefist foes of U.S. in Japan set back as voters endorse government headed by Premier Eisaku Sato.

JULY 8 James Earl Ray returns to U.S. under heavy guard for arraignment on murder charge in death of Martin Luther King Jr.

JULY 9 U.S. advises Soviets that armed intervention in Czechoslovakia would imperil improved American-Russian relations.

JULY 10 Dr. Benjamin Spock and three others sentenced to two years in prison for conspiring to counsel evasion of the draft.

JULY 4 Alec Rose completes solo sail around the world after 354 days out of Portsmouth, England.

JULY 10 President De Gaulle names Maurice Couve de Murville as Premier of France, replacing Georges Pompidou.

JULY 12 Military junta to stages bloodless coup in Iraq, expelling President Abdel Rahman Aref and Premier Tahar Yahya.

Drew Pearson Special

MIAMI BEACH – It hasn't been mentioned outside of the smoke - filled back rooms, but Richard Nixon's top aides are talking seriously of offering the GOP vice presidential nomination to a Negro.

They have in mind Massachusetts Senator Edward W. Brooke, a Republican moderate, who has proved his popularity with both black and white votes in the north.

The Nixon strategists, who "that are taxiing Republican" have flown here to plan the campaign, want to balance the ticket in the south to George Wallace and concentrate on winning the north. They believe that Brooke would attract enough Negro votes away from the Democrats to win such populous states as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California.

The white backlash would be counteracted, they contend, by the white suburbanites who would be willing to vote for a Negro for vice president as a dramatic gesture of racial unity. What the Nixon managers have found is that they are no longer second - class citizens and, perhaps, end many racial strife in America.

Meanwhile, Nixon is keeping his choice of running mate to himself. He has confided to friends that he would like to have his former administrative assistant, Robert Finch, now California's lieutenant governor, on the ticket with him. But Finch isn't well enough known, Nixon acknowledges. (At the fancier second spot. Those who know Nixon, however, believe this is merely campaign strategy to prepare the country for other delegates and keep them from defecting to Reagan.

The fact is that there is no love lust between Nixon and Reagan. Both candidates are known to have been digging up dirt on one another, each privately. Nixon, for example, wants to be ready in case the governor has assigned a military helicopter to each candidate, but the donor of Pennsylvania will be obliged to use Air Force transports at convention hall like everyone else.

Farm Co-ops up In Business But Down in Number

WASUINGTON (AP) - Farm cooperative and their memberships have declined in numbers but have increased substantially in annual volume, says a Department of Agriculture report shown.

The study is for 1965-66 and includes an analysis of the nation's farm co-op marketing supply and service business.

Total volume was $20.6 billion, an increase of 5.1 per cent from the $19.6 billion reported the previous fiscal year. Net volume, not counting business done among co-ops themselves was $15.8 billion, a gain of 6.1 per cent.

The number of cooperatives dropped 6.3,328 from the 5,583 the previous year, and membership totaled 8,826,275, a decline of 3.6 per cent.

Over-all, the total volume of cooperative business was not doubled from 1950 to 1965, the survey shows.

California continued its first place ranking in value of net cooperative business with a $1.6 billion volume, about 12 per cent of the total net.

Minnesota was second with $1 billion, and Iowa was third with $989 million.

AGE PAYS OFF

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP) – Municipal Judge Jerry Pacht refused to fine Thomas H. Carter when he was brought into court on a jaywalking charge. Noting that Carter would soon be 100 years old, the judge said:

"At the age of 99, you are entitled to one free jaywalk from this court. The fine is suspended."

Dexter Municipal Building Going Up

DEXTER – Workmen finished pouring concrete for the floor of Dexter's new $33,000 municipal building and masonery work has started with completion to be sometime in October.

City offices have been housed in a building which also contained National Guard drill and storage space and at one time, the city library, for several years. Just over a year ago, the city sold the building to the National Guard and has since been renting space for city offices in the building.

The 36 by 76 foot building will be colonial in style, of red brick backed by light weight cinder block, and will feature white supporting posts, white shutters and a blackbird roof.

Separate units will heat and air condition front offices and rear meeting rooms. There will be officers for the city clerk and collector, small office facilities for the mayor and city attorney, with one extra office space not allocated. All offices and meeting rooms will be carpeted with vinyl tile on the two rea rooms. A vault is being installed in a central location and a drinking fountain will be at th entrance.

The building will be on three lots on the northeast corner o E. Stoddard and Poplar streets. block east of the post office Tentative plans are for parkin space in rear of the building fo some twenty cars. Large tree surrounded the area and the building rooms will be carpeted with the lot so that a wid expanse of green lawn an landscaping can be worked ou to compliment the Colonial styl building. Thus another attractive factor will be added to Dexte which is noted for its well kept lawns and many large trees.

Nichols Lumber Company o Dexter is erecting the building and Willard Brown has been appointed by the city to make inspections at certain phases o the construction.

Washington Report

By Senator Symington

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION – The Congress has recessed for the national conventions and is scheduled to reconvene on September 4. In the closing days of the session, the Senate has passed two measures designed to help streamline and reorganize Federal agencies and promote cooperation among programs of Federal, State and local governments. Both measures are awaiting House action after the recess.

The population surge in our country and the concentration of urban communities where 70% of Americans now reside on 1% of the land area has resulted in unprecedented demands on government at all levels. To meet these needs, we have created some 400 Federal programs have been enacted.

Inevitably duplication and needless overlapping have resulted. Continued inaction by and action is needed to increase the effectiveness and to eliminate waste as well as to cut back programs that are no longer needed.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, S.698, passed along this westward frontis by the Senate on July 29 is were used to moving, togeth designed to develop a better with the outbreak of the War working relationship in these 1812, little attention was give phenomenon in histories o government, local, State and the period. Federal.

The nine titles of this bill are designed to help improve the administration of Federal, State and local governments where problems have arisen over the years.

The bill also provides for developed into a resort area th improved intergovernmental has attracted nationwide intere policies and procedures for Columbus - Belmont Sta necessary Federal projects. This portion of the bill would be of particular benefit on reservoir the West" during the Civil W development in Missouri. was the site of the battle o

Under the bill, the President Nov. 7, 1861 in which Gener would be required to establish a Grant met his first defeat. Th Federal intergovernmental wa weapons, utensils, a coordination policy concerning memorabilia of the War betwe grant administration in urban the States at the museum the and rural development. Also The noon meal was enjoy provided by the measure would be a periodic Congressional review of all Federal grant-in-aid programs.

When consolidation of aid programs was desirable or necessary, the President would advance preparation for the tr submit legislation to combine individual grant-in-aid programs exercise on the playgrou within the same functional area. equipment the three buses w The Administrator of the General Services Administration at 8 a.m. was terminated at 5: would be empowered to em- ployees when they arrived back reasonable notice to responsible school officials before offering for sale Federally owned property located within an urban area.

In order to enhance further coordination and cooperation among the various Federal programs, the President would submit legislation to establish a commission to study the more than 400 government programs and make recommendations for elimination or consolidation of Federal programs and establish priorities among them.

RECESS PLANS – During the recess I look forward to spending some time in Missouri including many springs of drinking the waters of Bell and Everett Hairston.

Missouri Junior Chamber Commerce in Independence o August 10 and the annu convention of the Missou Farmers Association i Columbia next Monda morning, August 12 Throughout the recess my offic will, of course, remain open t be of all possible service t Missourians.

Bus Journey Closes Reading Program

MATTHEWS–The summe remedial reading program a Matthews elementary schoo closed Friday with a bus trip t Columbus - Belmont Park i Kentucky and Reelfoot Lake i Tennessee.

In preparation for th educational and cultural trip th children were shown films an highway maps showing highway which the trip would be made. They were elected t watch for the barges on th Mississippi and Ohio rivers whic the highway crossed by bridge resulted. Continued interest

An interest in the history o the area was motivated b noting the time of the Ne Madrid earthquake of 1811-1 which created Reelfoot Lak Because of the sparse settleme and the fact that the peo

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The 170 children we accompanied by Supt. Schools Lester M. Kit Elementary School Princip Givens; teachers, L Hooks, Lillian Kemp, Jo Emma Cooper, Cooper, Al Deane, Virgie Bean, Kathr Moore, Glenda Conrad, Shirl Whiffen, and Bernice Staffo Aides: Helen Sibley, Van Fehrenburg, Rachel Cha Sharon Bewley, Shar Huffstutler, Ruby Harr Patricia McMillen, Bren McMillen, Jeanice Griffin, She Burch, Mrs. E. Hairston, Shirl Bewley, Addie Mohaugh, Ru Spencer and Zeta Wilburn, b drivers, Vann Robbs, Crock Bell and Everett Hairston.

NICE LIFT-OFF is performed by sea-kite champion **Bernard Davis taking off from** Angels Bay, Nice, France. Davis holds the French, European and World Championship titles to the water-air sport.

Ste. Genevieve Festival Saturday and Sunday

STE. GENEVIEVE -- The annual Jour de Fete, commemorating the founding of the city in 1735, will be held Saturday and Sunday.

The two-day event will open at 9 a.m. Saturday with tours of historic French homes. An art show will be held on Merchant street. There will be a display of 100-year old dolls at 132 Merchant St.

The Sunday program opens at 10 a.m. with tours of the old homes.

The Jour de Fete parade will be at 2 p.m. Sunday. Opening ceremonies on Valle high football field at 3:30 p.m. Sunday followed by musical entertainment costumed groups until 9 p.m.

The closing event will be the King's Ball, at 9 p.m., at V.F.W. Hall, with crowning of the king and queen.

Hundreds of persons will be dressed in 18th and 19th century costumes.

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

WHEN SHOES STYLES
BEGAN TO CHANGE

The first change in boot and shoe styles that I recall from the very plain sort men and boys had worn so long was in the very early eighties, when the box toe for men and boys and the sidelace sort for women and girls were introduced. The box toe was so called because the toe of shoe and boot was about two inches high and perfectly flat across the front. It gave a very mannish appearance to footwear, and was tremendously popular.

The sidelace shoe for women and girls was so-called because it was laced from sole to top along the side instead of the front. I remember them with a mixture of horror and indignation, because I had to wear a pair of them. At that time I had a job as errand boy for the circuit court, at 25 cents a day for the circuit court term. I planned to use my first week's check, which was for $1.50 for the purchase of a pair of boxtoe shoes I had seen in a store window, and which I admired and coveted. Instead, however, my mother and older sister invested that $1.50 in a pair of sidelace shoes. Worse still, they made me wear them which brought down upon my head much ribbing and ridicule from boys who were wearing box-toe shoes. I still say, they did me wrong.

From box-toe shoes style authorities shifted men and boys to what were called gaiters. This was a shoe which needed no lacing. It had a rubber gusset or insert on each side, which expanded to let the foot in, then contracted to make it fit snugly around the ankle and top. Next came button shoes for men and boys. On one side was a row of buttons, on the other side a row of buttonholes. The process of fastening them consisted of inserting a wire instrument through the buttonhole, placing its hooked end around the button and drawing the button in place through the buttonhole.

Highwater pants were worn during that era, decreed by style authorities for the purpose of giving proper display to those fancy button shoes. Practically all the men wore whiskers or sideburns during that period. Their photographs in presentday albums are what Abner describes as a sight for the jaybirds.

The crowning infamy incident to the button-shoe era came in as the Teddy Roosevelt era went out. It was a feminine style which required that shoes be buttoned from ankle to just below the knee. It was then that women began switching from washtubs and cookstoves to hired help and mechanical gadgets. This was because so much time and strength were required for buttoning those high shoes that hardly any was left for work they otherwise would be doing.

Most always, while trying to get away to a party or show, departure would be delayed until the husband could put about forty buttons in place on his wife's shoes. Althought the high button shoe era eventually passed, two evils it ushered in linger to this day. One was the feminine mania for labor-saving gadgets. The other was the relegation of husbands from masculine independence to such ignoble household tasks as those high shoes required.

THE FIRST
TELEPHONES

When I was a boy there was not a telephone in any rural Missouri county, very few in our larger cities. That there really were such things was attested, however, by a few people who had attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The first one in Monroe County, Missouri, was installed by Dr. Fred M. Moss, one end of the wire being in his home, the other end in Caplinger's drug store four blocks away. When the doctor was at home and was wanted on the phone it was necessary to pick up a mallet down at the drug store and give three blows upon a button in the middle of a box to which the wire was attached. The service was very unsatisfactory. In fact, the telephone was more of a nuisance than otherwise until local people had satisfied their curiosity by making unprofessional calls.

Within a month after this crude telephone had been installed local people were going in for the idea in a big way. Houses and stores on either side of a street would be connected with single strands of heavy black thread, each end of which ran into a tin can from which one lid had been removed. The can was used as a transmitter and receiver. The fact that conversations could be carried on from one side of the street to the other really was due to shoutings which carried words that far rather than because the system had any merit. This, in turn, led to an experiment, the purpose of which was to determine how far speech could be carried by such a process. Scores of people flocked to the scene, which was in the river bottom east of town. First, the call and response was from a distance of sixty feet, then from eighty feet, and so on until limit was fixed at 150 feet, which really was only good shouting space for a high-pitched voice. Within a few days nearly every house in town had thread telephone connection with its neighbor across the street. One of my sisters conducted quite a love affair with the bachelor she afterwards married, over one of these experimental phone lines. In due time the novelty wore off the telephone cans went into the family garbage piles.

The first real telephones in our county were at either end of a wire that was run from the office of Circuit Clerk Charles A. Creigh in the courthouse at Paris to a store in Santa Fe, his home town, 25 miles away. A charge of 10 cents was made for calls. The line did a tremendous business until most of the people at each end had satisfied their curiosity about talking over a wire.

Along in the late nineties a local citizen installed a real telephone system, with a hired central operator. It was several years, however, before long distance service could be had, and then only from the central office. When a call came in it was necessary to send a messenger for the party that was wanted. This was more of a nuisance than otherwise, especially late at night or when the weather was bad.

In due time, the Southwestern Bell Company acquired the local system. When it insisted on a service charge for calls from exchanges that had been established in all the rural villages, an irate farmer, W. Smith Jones, held indignation meetings in every community and called on people to build their own lines and emancipate themselves from the old octopus. Within one year he had organized a County Mutual system, with a central exchange in Paris, the countyseat. Its charge for service to farm subscribers was 25 cents a month, with free exchange to any of its town and village switchboards. Unfortunately for Paris, lines were run through every street and to all offices and places of business, which imposed upon all the stores and scores of the homes the necessity of keeping two phones on the walls and paying tolls to two exchanges. Eventually, the Mutual system was of more importance to local places of business than was the Bell. It flourished for about ten years, then sold out to the Southwestern Bell, which agreed to continue the free service to outlying villages.

ON THE FIRST
DAY OF THE
WEEK

When I was a boy great heed was paid to the heavenly command, "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy." In our home, as in 95 per cent of all the others, the women folk prepared enough food on Saturday to reduce cooking to a minor matter on Sunday. The menfolk sawed enough wood on Saturday to keep the home fires burning through Sunday.

After I became stout enough to saw and split wood the very sight of the saw and buck and ax filled me with mental distress every day in the week except on the Sabbath. When I looked toward the woodpile on that sacred day there came a desire to convert a pile of cordwood into heating length and to split a lot of it into kitchen size. This probably was due to a quirk in human nature which originally manifested itself when Adam and Eve That apple tree probably had no attraction for them until they were commanded to eat none of the fruit. It was that way during our prohibition era. Until it was ushered in not one housewife in forty made wine. Before it was two years old wine was being made in 90 per cent of Monroe county's households.

I recall seeing a farmer brought into the circuit court at Paris to answer to the charge of working on Sunday. The charge was filed by neighbors who were outraged at such ungodly conduct and at such an example to the younger generation. I was serving as messenger boy for the circuit clerk, Rev. George C. Brown, at that time, getting 25 cents a day for 10 hours of service. Judge Reed of Palmyra was presiding over the court. The farmer entered a plea of quilty. Judge Reed lectured him severely for the crime he had committed, assesing a fine of $10 and costs, which the culprit paid in order to avoid serving a jail sentence. Today, farmers think nothing of working on Sunday if it suits their convenience. In the towns all the filling stations and garages are operated on the day of rest for the convenience of people who might just as well get what they need the day before. The sound of hammer and saw in building operations is no unusual thing. Road contractors work as many men on Sunday as on Saturday. Instead of being observed as a day of rest, we now observe it as a day of revelry. The old way undoubtedly was best.

It is a mistake, however, to make younger people believe everybody, including healthy boys, spent the Sabbath reading the Bible and singing Psalms in that generation. My parents permitted their boys to go swimming on Sunday in the summer and to go skating in the winter. Between those seasons other innocent diversions were tolerated, provided they could not be classified as labor. My brother Edgar and I became members of a teen-age auxiliary to the local organization in which there was so much talk about alcohol that the hellish thing came to have a sort of fascination for the juvenile mind. It was the Good Templars Lodge. Pictures on the wall showed the progress of a boy from the family cider keg to the drunkard's grave. With ribald dancing and fighting episodes which impressed boys with the notion that in spite of his tragic end the old sinner had had a lot more fun than some of the brethren who seemed to have pickles for hearts and vinegar for blood.

That juvenile organization met in the upper story of the Cooper Block every Sunday afternoon I gained great popularity with Mrs. Broughton and Mrs. Bland by reciting a poem entitled "We Coming Voters," at every open session. The opening lines were, "We voters are coming soon, To toll the knell of the rum saloon." Eventually, however, along with my brother, Edgar, Chris Buerk, Bates Lasley and Tom Bodine, I was expelled from the organization because of a fee for all fight we staged at one of the meetings, in which furniture was overturned and much injury was done to the dignity of our elders, for which most of us received a sound thrashing when the word reached our horrified parents.

We probably went too far in one direction back there. We certainly are now going too far in the other direction. While the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, it was made for a purpose, which purpose was rest. But how to rest; that's the question. What rests one person worries another, so there probably can be no fixed rule for the day unless it be a rule against revelry and financial gain.

Coffee Corner

—by Cherie—

Mother was cleaning out some old files of hers the other day when she came across this clipping from the Pakston (South Dakota) Advance, that she had cut out years ago and saved. Since this is an election year and everyone is philosophying and pushing his opinions and views off on the next guy, we thought perhaps this little article would bear repeating and remembering before we open our big fat mouths too often, (me especially!)

LIFE GETS TEEDJUS—
BUT BY GAD IT'S FUN

Every person comes into the world without his consent and yet few leave it willingly. During the intervening years on earth, much time is spent in continuous round of controveries and misunderstandings.

In his fancy, man is an angel. In his boyhood, he is an imp; in his manhood, he is everything from a worm up; in his old age, he is a fool.

If he is rich, he is dishonest; if he is poor, he can't manage. If he raises a family, he's a chump; if he doesn't raise a family, he is too selfish.

If he goes to church, he's a hypocrate; if he doesn't he's damned. If he is in politics, he's a grafter; if he isn't he's shirking his responsibility.

If he is a generous giver, he's a showoff; if he isn't he's stingy. If he dies young, it's a shame because he had such a future ahead of him. But if he lives, he's only hanging around to save

The Outlook for Business

For the last six months of 1968

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

The first half of 1968 is drawing to a close with the annual rate of motor vehicle sales estimated to be at a near-record level. Domestic passenger car retail sales in the calendar year through May are about 10 per cent above the level in the corresponding period of 1967. Truck sales exceeded last year's five-month total by 12 per cent. These sales have been attained despite the fact that dealer inventories this year have not been in balance because of national and local strikes against individual vehicle manufacturers during the fourth quarter of 1967 and continuing into 1968. The resulting delays in filling customers' orders have affected monthly delivery rates, particularly during the first four months of the year. By the end of May, however, dealer inventories were in good blance and adequate in relation to current demand levels.

While the causes of consumer uncertainty which so clearly influenced consumer expenditures in 1967—notably, the Vietnam war, Congressional consideration of an income tax surcharge, rising state and local taxes, and persistent inflationary pressures—have continued in 1968, the underlying economic trend has been one of continuing expansion of production, employment, and income. This has been reflected in new car sales although the share of the market accounted for by "regular-sized" cars has declined while that of the "intermediate-sized" cars has increased. At the same time, however, the upward trend of consumer purhcases of optional equipment, evident for a number of years, is continuing. Over 46 per cent of the domestic industry's 1968 models have been ordered with air conditioning, which compares with about 30 per cent only two years ago. Automatic transmissions were ordered on better than 90 per cent of the 1968 per cent of the cars produced were equipped with power steering, the installation rate for this equipment is now 83 per cent. Customer demand for these and other optional features, together with their continuing preference for top-of-the-line models, are strong indicators of the acceptance of 1968 car values.

The continued strength of used car sales has also supported sales of new cars. With used car prices, both wholesale and retail, at a high level, dealers can make attractive offers on used cars in trade for new cars. Furthermore, used car sales have been well-maintained with inventories, relative to sales, free of imbalances.

A number of factors are contributing to the sustained high rate of truck sales during the first five months of 1968. A rising level of economic activity brings an increase in the demand for transportation services of all types, with the requirements of the expanding service industries for light-duty trucks and vans becoming increasingly important. Improvements in basic truck engineering and innovation in vehicle designare opening up new opportunities for the efficient use of motor trucks and the enlargement of the new truck sales potential.

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DOOR BUSTER
GOOD THURSDAY ONLY
PROTECTO
BABY FEEDING
DISH
Reg. $.59
EACH 29¢
CRENSHAW'S
DISCOUNT
ANNEX

HAY-FEVER SINUS SUFFERERS
Here's good news for you! Exclusive new "hard core" SYNA-CLEAR Decongestant tablets act instantly and continuously to drain and clear all nasal-sinus cavities. One "hard core" tablet gives up to 8 hours relief from pain and pressure of congestion. Allows you to breathe easily—stops watery eyes and runny nose. You can buy SYNA-CLEAR at your favorite drug counter, without need for a prescription. Satisfaction guaranteed by maker. Try it today.
INTRODUCTORY OFFER WORTH $1.50.
Cut out this ad—take to a drug store. Purchase one pack of SYNA-CLEAR 12's and receive one more SYNA-CLEAR 12 Pack Free.
WHITE'S REXALL DRUG STORE

PROFFER
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK UNTIL 10:00 AT THE CAUTION LIGHT ACROSS FROM THE AIRPORT
RODEO DAYS AT PROFFERS
Means A Roundup Of Food Savings For You
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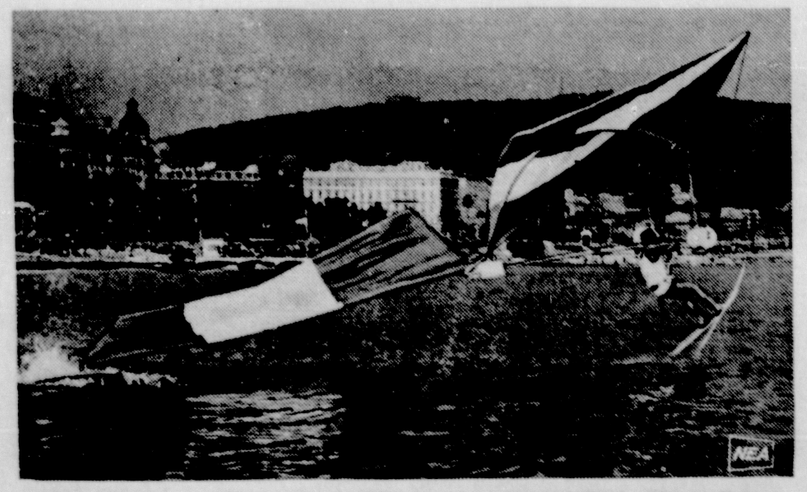
REELFOOT CORN VALLEY SAUSAGE LB 45¢
MILNOT 6 TALL CANS 69¢
REELFOOT HOUSER VALLEY BACON 59¢ LB
BUSH SHOT BOAT Pork & Beans CAN 9¢
REELFOOT FRANKS 10 IN PKG 45¢ PKG
NEW! NEW! NEW! DORITOS TORTILLIA CHIPS 5½ OZ PKG 29¢
TEA FLARE SALTINES CRACKERS 10¢
MORRELL FRESH FROZEN PORK BRAINS LB 29¢
FLAVOR KIST COOKIES Pecan Choc. Drop Double Choc. Chip Rainbow Chips 45¢
REELFOOT TENDERIZED HAM SHANK HALF OR WHOLE 59¢ LB.
Ladies Hose 2 PR $1
NEW RED POTATOES 20 LB 89¢
TASTE-D-LITE WHOLE GOLEN CORN 4 303 CANS 69¢
C&H PURE CANE SUGAR 5 LB 49¢
WITH $5.00 ADDITIONAL PURCHASE
FRESH GROUND 100% PURE BEEF 3 LBS $1
NABISCO COOKIES Cookie Mates Vanilla Flavored Cream Choc. Fudge Sandwich 39¢
11 lb. BAG OF WHITE CRYSTAL ICE 50¢
SHOP PROFFER AND SAVE SAVE
SAVE
BI-RITE FOOD STORES



NICE LIFT-OFF is performed by sea-kite champion Bernard Davis taking off from Angels Bay, Nice, France. Davis holds the French, European and World Championship titles to the water-air sport.

Ste. Genevieve Festival Saturday and Sunday

STE. GENEVIEVE — The annual Jour de Fete, commemorating the founding of the city in 1735, will be held Saturday and Sunday.

The two-day event will open at 9 a.m. Saturday with tours of historic French homes. An art show will be held on Merchant street. There will be a display of 100-year old dolls at 132 Merchant St.

The Sunday program opens at 10 a.m. with tours of the old homes.

The Jour de Fete parade will be at 2 p.m. Sunday. Opening ceremonies on Valle high football field at 3:30 p.m. Sunday followed by musical entertainment costumed groups until 9 p.m.

The closing event will be the King's Ball, at 9 p.m., at V.F.W. Hall, with crowning of the king and queen.

Hundreds of persons will be dressed in 18th and 19th century costumes.

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

WHEN SHOES STYLES BEGAN TO CHANGE

The first change in boot and shoe styles that I recall from the very plain sort men and boys had worn so long was in the very early eighties, when the box toe for men and boys and the sidelace sort for women and girls were introduced. The box toe was so called because the toe of shoe and boot was about two inches high and perfectly flat across the front. It gave a very mannish appearance to footwear, and was tremendously popular.

The sidelace shoe for women and girls was so-called because it was laced from sole to top along the side instead of the front. I remember them with a mixture of horror and indignation, because I had to wear a pair of them. At that time I had a job as errand boy for the circuit court, at 25 cents a day for the circuit court term. I planned to use my first week's check, which was for $1.50 for the purchase of a pair of boxtoe shoes I had seen in a store window, and which I admired and coveted. Instead, however, my mother and older sister invested that $1.50 in a pair of sidelace shoes. Worse still, they made me wear them which brought down upon my head much ribbing and ridicule from boys who were wearing box-toe shoes. I still say, they did me wrong.

From box-toe shoes style authorities shifted men and boys to what were called gaiters. This was a shoe which needed no lacing. It had a rubber gusset or insert on each side, which expanded to let the foot in, then contracted to make it fit snugly around the ankle and top. Next came button shoes for men and boys. On one side was a row of buttons, on the other side a row of buttonholes. The process of fastening them consisted of inserting a wire instrument through the buttonhole, placing its hooked end around the button and drawing the button in place through the buttonhole.

Highwater pants were worn during that era, decreed by style authorities for the purpose of giving proper display to those fancy button shoes. Practically all the men wore whiskers or sideburns during that period. Their photographs in presentday albums are what Abner describes as a sight for the jaybirds.

The crowning infamy incident to the button-shoe era came in as the Teddy Roosevelt era went out. It was a feminine style which required that shoes be buttoned from ankle to just below the knee. It was then that women began switching from washtubs and cookstoves to hired help and mechanical gadgets. This was because so much time and strength were required for buttoning those high shoes that hardly any was left for work they otherwise would be doing.

Most always, while trying to get away to a party or show, departure would be delayed until the husband could put about forty buttons in place on his wife's shoes. Althought the high button shoe era eventually passed, two evils it ushered in linger to this day. One was the feminine mania for labor-saving gadgets. The other was the relegation of husbands from masculine independence to such ignoble household tasks as those high shoes required.

THE FIRST TELEPHONES

When I was a boy there was not a telephone in any rurai Missouri county, very few in our larger cities. That there really were such things was attested, however, by a few people who had attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The first one in Monroe County, Missouri, was installed by Dr. Fred M. Moss, one end of the wire being in his home, the other end in Caplinger's drug store four blocks away. When the doctor was at home and was wanted on the phone it was necessary to pick up a mallet down at the drug store and give three blows upon a button in the middle of a box to which the wire was attached. The service was very unsatisfactory. In fact, the telephone was more of a nuisance than otherwise until local people had satisfied their curiosity by making unprofessional calls.

Within a month after this crude telephone had been installed local people were going in for the idea in a big way. Houses and stores on either side of a street would be connected with single strands of heavy black thread, each end of which ran into a tin can from which one lid had been removed. The can was used as a transmitter and receiver. The fact that conversations could be carried on from one side of the street to the other really was due to shoutings which carried words that far rather than because the system had any merit. This, in turn, led to an experiment, the purpose of which was to determine how far speech could be carried by such a process. Scores of people flocked to the scene, which was in the river bottom east of town. First, the call and response was from a distance of sixty feet, then from eighty feet, and so on until limit was fixed at 150 feet, which really was only good shouting space for a high-pitched voice. Within a few days nearly every house in town had thread telephone connection with its neighbor across the street. One of my sisters conducted quite a love affair with the bachelor she afterwards married, over one of these experimental phone lines. In due time the novelty wore off the telephone cans went into the family garbage piles.

The first real telephones in our county were at either end of a wire that was run from the office of Circuit Clerk Charles A. Creigh in the courthouse at Paris to a store in Santa Fe, his home town, 25 miles away. A charge of 10 cents was made for calls. The line did a tremendous business until most of the people at each end had satisfied their curiosity about talking over a wire.

Along in the late nineties a local citizen installed a real telephone system, with a hired central operator. It was several years, however, before long distance service could be had, and then only from the central office. When a call came in it was necessary to send a messenger for the party that was wanted. This was more of a nuisance than otherwise, especially late at night or when the weather was bad.

In due time, the Southwestern Bell Company acquired the local system. When it insisted on a service charge for calls from exchanges that had been established in all the rural villages, an irate farmer, W. Smith Jones, held indignation meetings in every community and called on people to build their own lines and emancipate themselves from the old octopus. Within one year he had organized a County Mutual system, with a central exchange in Paris, the countyseat. Its charge for service to farm subscribers was 25 cents a month, with free exchange to any of its town and village switchboards. Unfortunately for Paris, lines were run through every street and to all offices and places of business, which imposed upon all the stores and scores of the homes the necessity of keeping two phones on the walls and paying tolls to two exchanges. Eventually, the Mutual system was of more importance to local places of business than was the Bell. It flourished for about ten years, then sold out to the Southwestern Bell, which agreed to continue the free service to outlying villages.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK

When I was a boy great heed was paid to the heavenly command, "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy." In our home, as in 95 per cent of all the others, the women folk prepared enough food on Saturday to reduce cooking to a minor matter on Sunday. The menfolk sawed enough wood on Saturday to keep the home fires burning through Sunday.

After I became stout enough to saw and split wood the very sight of the saw and buck and ax filled me with mental distress every day in the week except on the Sabbath. When I looked toward the woodpile on that sacred day there came a desire to convert a pile of cordwood into heating length and to split a lot of it into kitchen size. This probably was due to a quirk in human nature which originally manifested itself when Adam and Eve That apple tree probably had no attraction for them until they were commanded to eat none of the fruit. It was that way during our prohibition era. Until it was ushered in not one housewife in forty made wine. Before it was two years old wine was being made in 90 per cent of Monroe county's households.

I recall seeing a farmer brought into the circuit court at Paris to answer to the charge of working on Sunday. The charge was filed by neighbors who were outraged at such ungodly conduct and at such an example to the younger generation. I was serving as messenger boy for the circuit clerk, Rev. George C. Brown, at that time, getting 25 cents a day for 10 hours of service. Judge Reed of Palmyra was presiding over the court. The farmer entered a plea of quilty. Judge Reed lectured him severely for the crime he had committed, assesing a fine of $10 and costs, which the culprit paid in order to avoid serving a jail sentence. Today, farmers think nothing of working on Sunday if it suits their convenience. In the towns all the filling stations and garages are operated on the day of rest for the convenience of people who might just as well get what they need the day before. The sound of hammer and saw in building operations is no unusual thing. Road contractors work as many men on Sunday as on Saturday. Instead of being observed as a day of revelry. The old way undoubtedly was best.

It is a mistake, however, to make younger people believe everybody, including healthy boys, spent the Sabbath reading the Bible and singing Psalms in that generation. My parents permitted their boys to go swimming on Sunday in the summer and to go skating in the winter. Between those seasons other innocent diversions were tolerated, provided they could not be classified as labor. My brother Edgar and I became members of a teen-age auxiliary to the local organization in which there was so much talk about alcohol that the hellish thing came to have a sort of fascination for the juvenile mind. It was the Good Templars Lodge. Pictures on the wall showed the progress of a boy from the family cider keg to the drunkard's grave. With ribald dancing and fighting episodes which impressed boys with the notion that in spite of his tragic end the old sinner had had a lot more fun than some of the brethren who seemed to have pickles for hearts and vinegar for blood.

That juvenile organization met in the upper story of the Cooper Block every Sunday afternoon I gained great popularity with Mrs. Broughton and Mrs. Bland by reciting a poem entitled "We Coming Voters," at every open session. The opening lines were, "We voters are coming soon, To toll the knell of the rum saloon." Eventually, however, along with my brother, Edgar, Chris Buerk, Bates Lasley and Tom Bodine, I was expelled from the organization because of a fee for all fight we staged at one of the meetings, in which furniture was overturned and much injury was done to the dignity of our elders, for which most of us received a sound thrashing when the word reached our horrified parents.

We probably went too far in one direction back there. We certainly are now going too far in the other direction. While the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, it was made for a purpose, which purpose was rest. But how to rest; that's the question. What rests one person worries another, so there probably can be no fixed rule for the day unless it be a rule against revelry and financial gain.

Coffee Corner

—by Cherie—

Mother was cleaning out some old files of hers the other day when she came across this clipping from the Pakston (South Dakota) Advance, that she had cut out years ago and saved. Since this is an election year and everyone is philosophying and pushing his opinions and views off on the next guy, we thought perhaps this little article would bear repeating and remembering before we open our big fat mouths too often, (me especially!)

LIFE GETS TEEDJUS— BUT BY GAD IT'S FUN

Every person comes into the world without his consent and yet few leave it willingly. During the intervening years on earth, much time is spent in continuous round of controveries and misunderstandings.

In his fancy, man is an angel. In his boyhood, he is an imp; in his manhood, he is everything from a worm up; in his old age, he is a fool.

If he is rich, he is dishonest; if he is poor, he can't manage. If he raises a family, he's a chump; if he doesn't raise a family, he is too selfish.

If he goes to church, he's a hypocrate; if he doesn't he's damned. If he is in politics, he's a grafter; if he isn't he's shirking his responsibility.

If he is a generous giver, he's a showoff; if he isn't he's stingy. If he dies young, it's a shame because he had such a future ahead of him. But if he lives, he's only hanging around to save

The Outlook for Business

For the last six months of 1968

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

The first half of 1968 is drawing to a close with the annual rate of motor vehicle sales estimated to be at a near-record level. Domestic passenger car retail sales in the calendar year through May are about 10 per cent above the level in the corresponding period of 1967. Truck sales exceeded last year's five-month total by 12 per cent. These sales have been attained despite the fact that dealer inventories this year have not been in balance because of national and local strikes against individual vehicle manufacturers during the fourth quarter of 1967 and continuing into 1968. The resulting delays in filling customers' orders have affected monthly delivery rates, particularly during the first four months of the year. By the end of May, however, dealer inventories were in good blance and adequate in relation to current demand levels.

While the causes of consumer uncertainty which so clearly influenced consumer expenditures in 1967—notably, the Vietnam war, Congressional consideration of an income tax surcharge, rising state and local taxes, and persistent inflationary pressures—have continued in 1968, the underlying economic trend has been one of continuing expansion of production, employment, and income. This has been reflected in new car sales although the share of the market accounted for by "regular-sized" cars has declined while that of the "intermediate-sized" cars has increased. At the same time, however, the upward trend of consumer purhcases of optional equipment, evident for a number of years, is continuing. Over 46 per cent of the domestic industry's 1968 models have been ordered with air conditioning, which compares with about 30 per cent only two years ago. Automatic transmissions were ordered on better than 90 per cent of the 1968 per cent of the cars produced were equipped with power steering, the installation rate for this equipment is now 83 per cent. Customer demand for these and other optional features, together with their continuing preference for top-of-the-line models, are strong indicators of the acceptance of 1968 car values.

The continued strength of used car sales has also supported sales of new cars. With used car prices, both wholesale and retail, at a high level, dealers can make attractive offers on used cars in trade for new cars. Furthermore, used car sales have been well-maintained with inventories, relative to sales, free of imbalances.

A number of factors are contributing to the sustained high rate of truck sales during the first five months of 1968. A rising level of economic activity brings an increase in the demand for transportation services of all types, with the requirements of the expanding service industries for light-duty trucks and vans becoming increasingly important. Improvements in basic truck engineering and innovation in vehicle designare opening up new opportunities for the efficient use of motor trucks and the enlargement of the new truck sales potential.

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11 lb. BAG OF WHITE CRYSTAL ICE 50¢
SHOP PROFFER AND SAVE SAVE
SAVE
BI-RITE

Hatlo's They'll Do It Every Time ®

THE FAMILY CIRCUS By Bil Keane

"...and we're missing 'Lost in Space', and 'The Beverly Hillbillies' and 'Run For Your Life' and.."

THE RYATTS

PEANUTS by Schuiltz

MARY WORTH by Saunders & Ernst

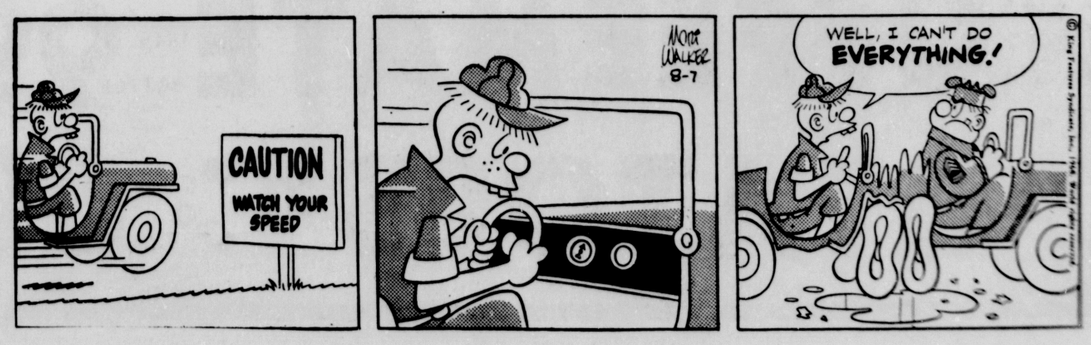
CAPTAIN EASY by Leslie Turner

STEVE CANYON by Milton Caniff

THE PHANTOM by Falk & Berry

ALLEY OOP by V.T. Hamlin

BEETLE BAILEY by Mort Walker



Today In U.S. History

By The Associated Press

Today is Wednesday, Aug. 7th, the 220th day of 1968. There are 146 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On this date in 1942, the first American offensive battle in World War II began as U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

On this date—

In 1782, George Washington established a military decoration called the Order of the Purple Heart.

In 1789, Congress created the U.S. War and Navy departments.

In 1804, an American fleet bombarded the Mediterranean port of Tripoli.

In 1912, a Progressive Party convention in Chicago nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president.

In 1941, the Soviets bombed Berlin for the first time in World War II.

In 1957, a federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., indicted Col. Rudolf Abel as a Soviet spy.

Ten years ago — The United States was withdrawing Marines from Lebanon three weeks after sending them in at the request of the Beirut government.

Five years ago—The American first lady, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, gave birth to her second son, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, at Otis Air Force Base Hospital on Cape Cod. The premature infant died two days later.

One year ago — Arab merchants went on strike in the old city of Jerusalem to protest Israel's annexation of the quarter from Jordan.

SIDE GLANCES By Gill Fox

"Things happen so fast these days, I'm taking a speed-reading course to keep up with current events!"

TIZZY by Kate Osann

"He's not really mine. I'm just keeping him occupied while his regular girl is away at camp!"

STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.

To develop message for Thursday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

1 Send	31 Note	61 With	
2 Someone	32 Of	62 A	
3 You	33 Hadn't	63 And	
4 Your	34 Feel	64 Elders	
5 Ability	35 Pleases	65 Nice	
6 Watch	36 Chums	66 Gift	
7 Display	37 And	67 Little	
8 Don't	38 Allow	68 Favored	
9 Weep	39 And	69 And	
10 A	40 Exciting	70 Work	
11 Intake	41 Expected	71 Keep	
12 Your	42 People	72 Mind	
13 Over	43 More	73 Alert	
14 Rare	44 Your	74 Down	
15 Lost	45 Personal	75 Pleasing	
16 Readjust	46 And	76 But	
17 May	47 Life	77 Personality	
18 Your	48 Willingness	78 Thanks	
19 Of	49 Sharpen	79 Mood	
20 Food	50 To	80 Is	
21 Thoughtful	51 Your	81 Around	
22 Program	52 You	82 Passes	
23 You	53 Pencil	83 Free	
24 Chances	54 And	84 To	
25 Charm	55 Output	85 Of	
26 Oldtime	56 A	86 Energy	
27 To	57 Or	87 Time	
28 Receive	58 Gather	88 You	
29 Answer	59 Children	89 Someone	
30 You	60 Money	90 Appreciated	

8/8

Good · Adverse · Neutral

ARIES MAR. 22 – APR. 20: 23-34-56-67 74-76-79-82

TAURUS APR. 21 – MAY 21: 8- 9-13-15 24-57-60

GEMINI MAY 22 – JUNE 22: 4- 5-46-48 50-70-80-90

CANCER JUNE 23 – JULY 23: 44-45-47-59 63-64-68

LEO JULY 24 – AUG. 23: 6-11-19-20 39-55-85-86

VIRGO AUG. 24 – SEPT. 22: 49-51-53-54 71-72-73

LIBRA SEPT. 23 – OCT. 23: 3-17-28-29 30-33-41

SCORPIO OCT. 24 – NOV. 22: 26-36-37-40 42-58-81-88

SAGITTARIUS NOV. 23 – DEC. 22: 2-35-52-61 62-65-66

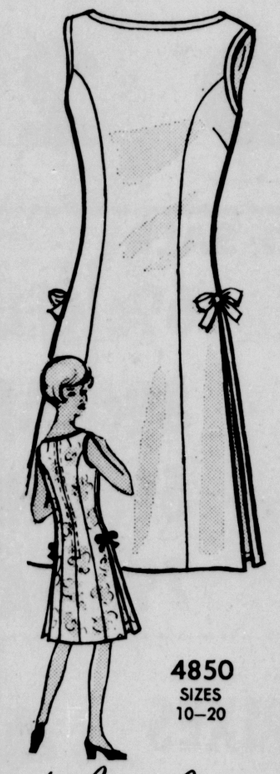
CAPRICORN DEC. 23 – JAN. 20: 1-10-21-31 32-78-84-89

AQUARIUS JAN. 21 – FEB. 19: 16-18-22-27 38-43-83-87

PISCES FEB. 20 – MAR. 21: 7-12-14-25 69-75-77

Side-Long Pleats

PRINTED PATTERN



by Anne Adams

Stir up admiration in a side-pleat skimmer that's pure princess every inch of the way. Delight to sew in waffle-weave pique, rayon blends.

Printed Pattern 4850: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 14 (bust 34) takes 3½ yards 45-inch fabric.

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS in coins for each pattern—add 15 cents for each pattern for first-class mailing and special handling. Send to Anne Adams, care of **THE DAILY STANDARD** **458**

Pattern Dept., 243 West 17th St., New York, N. Y. 10011. Print **NAME, ADDRESS** with **ZIP, SIZE** and **STYLE NUMBER.**

Short on time? MORE quick, easy-sew styles in our NEW Fall-Winter Pattern Catalog. Plus free pattern coupon. 50c

New! **INSTANT SEWING** Book. Save hours — cut, fit, sew modern, expert way. Over 500 pictures. Only $1.

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner

"I liked the part where Uncle Harvey woke up, thought he was in church and tried to join in the singing!"

Mountaineering

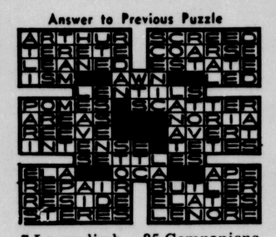
ACROSS

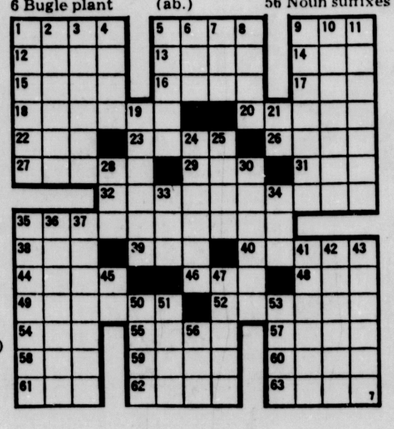
1 Western landmark
5 Land elevation
9 High mountain
12 Coarse fiber
13 Eye part
14 Engineers' group (ab.)
15 Animated existence
16 Tatters
17 Possessive pronoun
18 Warnings of danger
20 Invigorating
22 Proselyte to Judaism
23 Steam (comb. form)
26 Kind of bean
27 Chinese or Indian
29 Prussian spa
31 Saul's uncle (Bib.)
32 Ridge of mountains (Sp.)
35 Lowest feminine voices
38 Spanish cheer
39 That lady
40 Musteline mammal
44 Dark (dial. var.)
46 Slangish assent
48 Anger
49 Fly
52 Behind the vessel (naut.)
54 It is (ab.)
55 Cry of woe
57 Danube tributary
58 Abstract being
59 Measure of distance
60 Land measure
61 Body of water
62 Defile between mountains
63 Occident

DOWN

1 Spanish seaport
2 Roman officals
3 African journey
4 Son of Elpaal (Bib.)
5 American novelist, Fannie ——
6 Bugle plant
7 Lower limb
8 Endure
9 Silly
10 English reformer
11 City in Italy
19 Demesne estates
21 Chemical suffix
24 Hodgepodge
25 Leave out
28 Deed
30 Small vessels
33 College cheer
34 Landing ship (ab.)
35 Companions
36 Green garnet
37 Portia's maid
41 Third canonical hour
42 Mistakes
43 Milk-curdling substance
45 Hindu unknown god
47 Alleviates
50 Pound down
51 Lamb's pen name
53 Melt
56 Noun suffixes

Answer to Previous Puzzle





Hatlo's They'll Do It Every Time ®

STAR GAZER

BY CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.

To develop message for Thursday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

1 Send	31 Nute	61 With
2 Someune	32 Of	62 A
3 You	33 Hadn't	63 And
4 Your	34 Feel	64 Elders
5 Ability	35 Pleases	65 Nice
6 Watch	36 Chums	66 Gift
7 Display	37 And	67 Little
8 Don't	38 Allow	68 Favored
9 Weep	39 And	69 And
10 A	40 Exciting	70 Work
11 Intake	41 Expected	71 Keep
12 Your	42 People	72 Mind
13 Over	43 More	73 Alert
14 Rare	44 Your	74 Down
15 Lost	45 Personal	75 Pleasing
16 Readjust	46 And	76 But
17 May	47 Life	77 Personality
18 Your	48 Willingness	78 Thanks
19 Of	49 Sharpen	79 Mood
20 Food	50 To	80 Is
21 Thoughtful	51 Your	81 Around
22 Program	52 You	82 Passes
23 You	53 Pencil	83 Free
24 Chances	54 And	84 To
25 Charm	55 Output	85 Of
26 Oldtime	56 A	86 Energy
27 To	57 Or	87 Time
28 Receive	58 Gather	88 You
29 Answer	59 Children	89 Someone
30 You	60 Money	90 Appreciated

8/8

ARIES MAR. 22 – APR. 20	23-34-56-67 74-76-79-82	LIBRA SEPT. 23 – OCT. 23
TAURUS APR. 21 – MAY 21	8- 9-13-15 24-57-60	SCORPIO OCT. 24 – NOV. 22
GEMINI MAY 22 – JUNE 22	4- 5-46-48 50-70-80-90	SAGITTARIUS NOV. 23 – DEC. 22
CANCER JUNE 23 – JULY 23	44-45-47-59 63-64-68	CAPRICORN DEC. 23 – JAN. 20
LEO JULY 24 – AUG. 23	6-11-19-20 39-55-85-86	AQUARIUS JAN. 21 – FEB. 19
VIRGO AUG. 24 – SEPT. 22	49-51-53-54 71-72-73	PISCES FEB. 20 – MAR. 21

Good · Adverse · Neutral

3-17-28-29 30-33-41 · 26-36-37-40 42-58-81-88 · 2-35-52-61 62-65-66 · 1-10-21-31 32-78-84-89 · 16-18-22-27 38-43-83-87 · 7-12-14-25 69-75-77

Today In U.S. History

By The Associated Press

Today is Wednesday, Aug. 7th, the 220th day of 1968. There are 146 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On this date in 1942, the first American offensive battle in World War II began as U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

On this date—

In 1782, George Washington established a military decoration called the Order of the Purple Heart.

In 1789, Congress created the U.S. War and Navy departments.

In 1804, an American fleet bombarded the Mediterranean port of Tripoli.

In 1912, a Progressive Party convention in Chicago nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president.

In 1941, the Soviets bombed Berlin for the first time in World War II.

In 1967, a federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., indicted Col. Rudolf Abel as a Soviet spy.

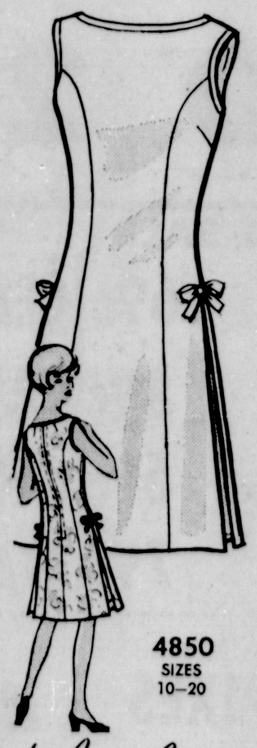
Ten years ago — The United States was withdrawing Marines from Lebanon three weeks after sending them in at the request of the Beirut government.

Five years ago—The American first lady, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, gave birth to her second son, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, at Otis Air Force Base Hospital on Cape Cod. The premature infant died two days later.

One year ago — Arab merchants went on strike in the old city of Jerusalem to protest Israel's annexation of the quarter from Jordan.

Side-Long Pleats

PRINTED PATTERN



4850
SIZES
10—20

by Anne Adams

Stir up admiration in a side-pleat skimmer that's pure princess every inch of the way. Delight to sew in waffle-weave pique, rayon blends.

Printed Pattern 4850: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 14 (bust 34) takes 3⅛ yards 45-inch fabric.

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS in coins for each pattern—add 15 cents for each pattern for first-class mailing and special handling. Send to Anne Adams, care of THE DAILY STANDARD 458

Pattern Dept., 243 West 17th St., New York, N. Y. 10011. Print NAME, ADDRESS with ZIP, SIZE and STYLE NUMBER.

Short on time? MOREquick, easy-sew styles in our NEW Fall-Winter Pattern Catalog. Plus free pattern coupon. 50c

New! INSTANT SEWING Book. Save hours — cut, fit, sew modern, expert way. Over 500 pictures. Only $1.

THE FAMILY CIRCUS By Bil Keane

"...and we're missing 'Lost in Space', and 'The Beverly Hillbillies' and 'Run For Your Life' and..."

SIDE GLANCES By Gill Fox

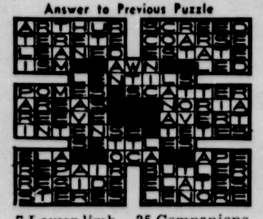
"Things happen so fast these days, I'm taking a speed-reading course to keep up with current events!"

TIZZY by Kate Osann

"He's not really mine. I'm just keeping him occupied while his regular girl is away at camp!"

Mountaineering

Answer to Previous Puzzle

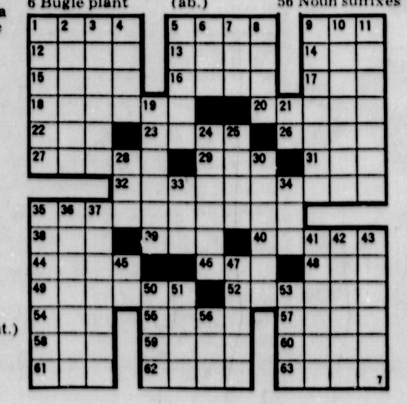


ACROSS

1 Western landmark
5 Land elevation
9 High mountain
12 Coarse fiber
13 Eye part
14 Engineers' group (ab.)
15 Animated existence
16 Tatters
17 Possessive pronoun
18 Warnings of danger
20 Invigorating
22 Proselyte to Judaism
23 Steam (comb. form)
26 Kind of bean
27 Chinese or Indian
29 Prussian spa
31 Saul's uncle (Bib.)
32 Ridge of mountains (Sp.)
35 Lowest feminine voices
38 Spanish cheer
39 That lady
40 Musteline mammal
44 Dark (dial. var.)
46 Slangish assent
48 Anger
49 Fly
52 Behind the vessel (naut.)
54 It is (ab.)
55 Cry of woe
57 Danube tributary
58 Abstract being
59 Measure of distance
60 Land measure
61 Body of water
62 Defile between mountains
63 Occident

DOWN

1 Spanish seaport
2 Roman officals
3 African journey
4 Son of Elpaal (Bib.)
5 American novelist, Fannie ——
6 Bugle plant
7 Lower limb
8 Endure
9 Silly
10 English reformer
11 City in Italy
19 Demesne estates
21 Chemical suffix
24 Hodgepodge
25 Leave out
28 Deed
30 Small vessels
33 College cheer
34 Landing ship (ab.)
35 Companions
36 Green garnet
37 Portia's maid
41 Third canonical hour
42 Mistakes
43 Milk-curdling substance
45 Hindu unknown god
47 Alleviates
50 Pound down
51 Lamb's pen name
53 Melt
56 Noun suffixes



CARNIVAL By Dick Turner

"I liked the part where Uncle Harvey woke up, thought he was in church and tried to join in the singing!"

THE RYATTS

PEANUTS by Schulz

MARY WORTH by Saunders & Ernst

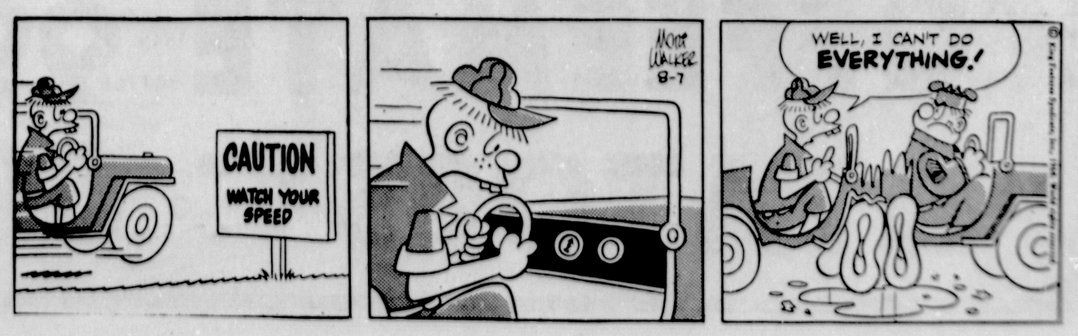
CAPTAIN EASY by Leslie Turner

STEVE CANYON by Milton Caniff

THE PHANTOM by Falk & Berry

ALLEY OOP by V.T. Hamlin

BEETLE BAILEY by Mort Walker



STORE HOURS:
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK FROM 8 A.M. TILL 11 P.M.
PRICES GOOD 7 DAYS A WEEK
WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT.

LIBERTY
BY CITY WATER TOWER

START SAVING YOUR LIBERTY
Cash Register Receipts
REDEEM THEM 1 FOR 1% CASH.
FOR YOUR FAVORITE CHURCH OR CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

USDA INSPECTED WHOLE
FRYERS LIMIT 3 LB. **25¢**

CARDINAL
POTATO CHIPS 3 59¢ BAGS FOR **$1.00**

FREE BASKETS OF GROCERIES GIVEN AWAY FRIDAY & SATURDAY

COME IN HELP US CELEBRATE OUR 16th ANNIVERSARY
REGISTER FOR FREE COLOR PORTABLE T.V.

FREE BASKETS OF GROCERIES GIVEN AWAY FRIDAY & SATURDAY

TO BE GIVEN AWAY SAT.; AUG. 10th AT 9 P.M. NO PURCHASE NECESSARY

FRESH LEAN
GROUND BEEF LB. **39¢**
FREE PKG. MISS LIBERTY BUNS WITH 3 LB. PURCHASE

GRADE A MEDIUM
ROGERS EGGS 3 DOZ. FOR **$1.00**

SACREMENTO TOMATO **SAUCE** 8 OZ. CAN 10¢
SHOWBOAT **PORK & BEANS** 300 SIZE CAN 10¢

PRIDE OF ILL. **CORN** CREAM STYLE 5 303 SIZE CAN $1
NEW ARMOUR **WHIP DIP** PKG. 10¢

FORMAN'S ASST. **PICKLE RELISH** 4 $1.
KELLYS **SLOPPY JOES** 15 Oz. CAN 39¢

KELLYS CHICKEN AND **DUMPLINGS** 24 Oz. CAN 49¢
CRISCO OIL 48 Oz. BOTTLE 99¢

R.B. RICE'S PORK
SAUSAGE LB. **69¢**

MISS LIBERTY
ICE MILK 2 HALF GAL. **69¢**

MISS LIBERTY
OLEO 2 1 lb. PKG. **29¢**

MISS LIBERTY
BREAD 2 24 Oz. LOAVES **39¢**

ARMOUR STAR SLICED
BACON PKG. **59¢**

HUNTER ALL MEAT BY THE PIECE
BOLOGNA **49¢**

U.S.D.A. CHOICE ROUND
STEAK LB. **79¢**

U.S.D.A. CHOICE CHUCK
ROAST LB. **39¢**

HUNTERS THRIFTY SLICED ENDS & PIECES
BACON 3 LB. BOX **79¢**
Reg. $1.19

COFFEEMATE 18 Oz. BOTTLE **99¢**

U.S.D.A. No. 1 RED
POTATOES 10 LB. BAG **39¢**

USDA CHOICE BEEF SALE

SHOULDER **ROAST** LB. 69¢
BONELESS RUMP **ROAST** LB. 89¢
BONELESS CHUCK **ROAST** LB. 69¢
BONELESS COUNTRY FRY **STEAKS** LB. 79¢
LEAN BONLESS **STEW** LB. 69¢
BONELESS DELMONCIO **STEAKS** LB. 89¢
BONELESS COUNTRY STYLE **STEAKS** LB. 89¢
BONELESS ROUND **STEAKS** LB. $1.09
BONELESS BREAKFAST **STEAKS** LB. $1.29
BONELESS SIRLOIN STRIP **STEAKS** LB. $1.49

PILLSBURY **CAKE MIXES 4** BOXES **$1.**

LEAN SHORT RIB OF **BEEF** LB. 39¢

PRODUCE

CELERY 2 LARGE STALK 29¢
CARROTS 2 1 Lb. BAG 25¢
YELLOW **ONIONS 3** LB. BAG
HOMEGROWN **WATERMELON** EA. 39¢

TENN. FROZEN **FRENCH FRIES** 9 Oz. PKG. 10¢
SWEETHEART DISHWASHING **LIQUID 3** 22 Oz. Bottle: FOR $1.
ARMOUR **TREAT** 12 Oz. CAN 49¢
BRAUNSCHWEIGER LB. 49¢
KRAFTS MIRICAL **WHIP** QT. JAR 49¢

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THURSDAY-FRIDAY-SATURDAY

AND SAVE!

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Right to Work

Senator Bennett Urges Federal Employee Protection Against Compulsory Unions in West Coast Seminar

SAN FRANCISCO, California, July 19 -- Compulsory unionism for the nation's more than three million Federal Employees with forced dues payments, used in turn for political contributions, would in effect nullify the Federal Hatch Act, Senator Wallace F. Ennett (R-Utah) said here today.

Addressing a seminar of representatives from 11 Western states, sponsored by Californians for Right to Work and the National Right to Work Committee in the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, the veteran Senator urged Federal Legislation to protect government workers from being forced to join a union in order to work for the United States government.

He said that the law should provide a model for state, county, and municipal governments to follow in outlawing compulsory unionization of an additional 9 million public employees throughout the nation.

The Utah Senator is author of the "Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" which he introduced last month and has drawn bi-partisan support of more than 40 members of Congress. A companion bill was placed in the House of Representatives' hopper by Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn (R-Georgia).

Introduced by Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, President of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Right to Work Committee, Senator Bennett decried the encroachment of individual liberty by those in power, and said that compulsory unionism of government workers would be another abridgement of freedom.

"Back in 1788 before there was a Congress of the United States, James Madison rose in the Virginia Convention and sounded a solemn warning," Senator Bennett continued. Delegate Madison, who was to become the fourth President of our country told the conclave:

"'I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations,'" Senator Bennett quoted Madison.

President Johnson has been under "intense political pressure" by international union bosses and their political favorites to amend President Kennedy's 1962 Executive Order which gives Federal Employees the right to refrain from joining a union.

He said enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill containing President Kennedy's "Right to refrain" lanuage would remove "this temptation from the White House and make it a Federal law where it belongs."

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal Employee-Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Senator Bennett charged.

"Furthermore, we think there is a second compelling reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notcie, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enunciated by President John F. Kennedy. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

Use of tin in the bronze alloy of the Lincoln penny was discontinued in 1962. Now the cent is 95 per cent copper, 5 per cent zinc.

Americans Have A Look

DAVID LAWRENCE in the GLOBE DEMOCRAT

WASHINGTON - Do many people know how costly to the country and how disrupting to individual welfare a change in the federal "minimum wage" rates is today?

How many youngsters have been deprived of jobs, and how many persons in the upper age brackets have been idled?

These are questions which only partly indicate the profound effect in an economic sense caused by the raising of minimum wages this year to $1.40 an hour and by the increase in the scope of the law to include workers hitherto uncovered but who now get at least $1 an hour. Also, next February the minimum wage goes to $1.60 cents an hour.

THE MOST far-reaching cost of the increases is in the wage rates well above the minimum. These now are being forced upward all along the line.

A worker, for example, previously earning $1.40 an hour on a 40-hour week received $56 a week, and the labor unions aren't content to leave this and the other rates unchanged as the minimum is moved up by law.

When the workers who have already reached the $56 bracket demand an increase, this affects those in the $80 category and so on up the line.

The total amount of these increases to the country runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars a year and is one of the factors in the rise in the cost of living, otherwise known as "inflation."

The hardships and tragic results of the raise in the minimum wage rates have been disclosed to some extent in a survey conducted among 40,000 small business firms in all parts of the country by the National Federation of Independent Businesses, an organization of independent business proprietors. The replies to its questionnaire are very revealing.

THUS, for example, a laundry in Indiana laid off five of its 40 employes and expects to fire still more. In Wisconsin, a small bank discharged two of its employes because it felt that a rate of $56 a week is too much for a beginner out of high school.

The new rates generally seem to have hurt the chances of teen-agers to get jobs. This is especially true in small towns, but even in a large city small firms are saying they can't afford to train unskilled labor at the new rates. A bakery owner in Utah said the minimum wage virtually eliminates apprentices as new employes and will close up many small businesses. The new law affects some farm employes, too. Altogether, the need to discharge workers will be felt by the low-skilled and unskilled.

BUT, it will be asked, why weren't all these factors taken into account by members of Congress when they enacted the minimum-wage legislation? The answer is that the labor-union monopoly in America boasts that it controls a majority of both Houses of Congress today by furnishing campaign funds to help elect them.

This certainly emphasizes the need for a stricter code of ethics than has been suggested thus far as a result of the cases of Senator Dodd and Representative Powell. It makes a good argument for federal appropriation of campaign funds so that cnadidates will not be placed under obligations to any vested interest.

The big labor organizations aren't interested particularly in minimum wages as such because those employes who get the increases are usually not members of unions nor likely to be for a while.

But every rise in the minimum-wage rates imposed by federal law pushes up the whole set of wage scales and has its impact all along the line - including, for instance, the auto workers. This, of course, adds to the cost of he automobile itself.

It might be less expensive in the long run for local communities to put the unskilled workers on government relief temporarily until they can be taught skills that would enable them to earn even better wages then the minimum.

USE THE DAILY STANDARD CLASSIFIED ADS

THURSDAY & FRIDAY
INSIDE AND ON THE WALK
ONE LOT
SHOES $1.00
SANDALS $1 & $2
LADIES RED BALL SUMMERETTES $2.00
SUMMER PURSES $1.00 & $2.00
JENKINS SHOES
"SHOES FOR THE FAMILY"
116 W. FRONT GR1-0258

JOIN US ON THE
SIDEWALK
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
ALL CHILDREN'S WEAR AT
NEXT TO - NOTHING PRICES
GROUP OF BOYS JEANS NOW $2.00
TOPS N' BOTTOMS $1.00
BABY N' TODDLER CLOTHES $2.00
GIRLS DRESSES
$2.00 $3.00 $4.00
Bankmark
La Petite Shop
Infants thru Teens
BankAmericard
Shoppers Charge
120 FRONT ST. SIKESTON, MO.

GRABER'S DISCOUNT$ DAYS SALE

MEN'S COTTON WORK SOCKS
Sale
6 PR. 78¢
Thick, highly absorbent cotton with sta-up elastic tops. White. Sizes 10½ to 12. Perfect quality.

FINE BIRDSEYE 27X27 DIAPERS
Sale
12 FOR 1.49
Highly absorbent . . . extra soft quality Birdseye diapers. At this giveaway price, you'll want at least 2 dozen.

NON SCUFFING MEN'S CORFAM DRESS SHOES
Sale
6.97
Handsome moccasin toe dress shoes with miracle Corfam uppers that wears longer, looks better and never scuffs or scars. Crafted for comfortable fit. 6½ to 12.

PLUMP FOAM BED PILLOWS
Sale
87¢
For a perfect nights sleep. Non-allergenic, hygenic. Plump shredded foam with durable stripe ticking.

WOMEN'S SHEER NYLON HOSE
Sale
3 PR. 87¢
Sheer dress nylons in the new fashion shades for fall. Non-sagging, cling for perfect fit.

GIRLS' TURTLE NECK TOPS
Sale
99¢
Fashion first . . . all new turtle neck tops in new fall and back to school colors. Sizes 7 to 14.

BOYS' TURTLE NECK SHIRTS
Sale
1.00
Long sleeve turtle neck knit shirts at a fantastic low price. Buy now for back to school and save. 3 to 7.

MEN'S CASUAL SLACKS AT A NEW LOW PRICE
Sale
3.00
Better made slacks from a fine maker tailored to give you that new lean look. Ivy model with belt loops, cuffs and plain front. Fall shades in hopsacking fabric.

ST. MARY'S BIG BATH TOWELS
Sale
98¢
Extra large 24x44" size. Beauitful floral prints on highly absorbent terry.
Hand towels, 68c
Wash cloths, 38c

WOMEN'S LIFE--LIKE WIGLETS
Sale
5.00
Now, you can afford the fashion hit of the season . . . wiglets that look just like your own hair. Can be washed.

GIRLS' NYLON TRICOT BRIEFS
Sale
19¢
Great for back to school. Full cut, well made 100% nylon tricot briefs. White, colors. 4 to 14.

FAMOUS TERRY HAND TOWELS
Sale
4 FOR $1
With fringed ends. Printed florals, stripes, jacquards and solid colors. Carefully selected imperfects.

MATTRESS COVERS
Sale
88¢
Heavy duty plastic made with easy opening zippers. Full or twin size. Give complete protection.

WOMEN'S EXTRA SIZE PANTIES
Sale
37¢
Perfect fitting 100% rayon acetate with nylon seams. White, pink, blue and maize in sizes 8 to 10.

No Money Down ... TAKE MANY MONTHS TO PAY
Satisfaction Guaranteed ... OR YOUR MONEY BACK

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He said that the law should provide a model for state, county, and municipal governments to follow in outlawing compulsory unionization of an additional 9 million public employees throughout the nation.

The Utah Senator is author of the "Federal Employees Freedom of Choice Act of 1968" which he introduced last month and has drawn bi-partisan support of more than 40 members of Congress. A companion bill was placed in the House of Representatives' hopper by Representative Benjamin B. Blackburn (R-Georgia).

Introduced by Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, President of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Right to Work Committee, Senator Bennett decried the encroachment of individual liberty by those in power, and said that compulsory unionism of government workers would be another abridgement of freedom.

"Back in 1788 before there was a Congress of the United States, James Madison rose in the Virginia Convention and sounded a solemn warning," Senator Bennett continued. Delegate Madison, who was to become the fourth President of our country told the conclave:

"'I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations.'" Senator Bennett quoted Madison.

President Johnson has been under "intense political pressure" by international union bosses and their political favorites to amend President Kennedy's 1962 Executive Order which gives Federal Employees the right to refrain from joining a union.

He said enactment of the Bennett-Blackburn bill containing President Kennedy's "Right to refrain" lanuage would remove "this temptation from the White House and make it a Federal law where it belongs."

"The need for early enactment of the companion bills became apparent in the deliberation of the Presidential Review Committee on Federal Employee-Management Relations headed by Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz.

"Because the final decision on this issue is in the hands of just one man, the President, he has been under intense pressure from strong political supporters such as AFL-CIO president George Meany to lower the bars to compulsory unionism," Senator Bennett charged.

"Furthermore, we think there is a second compelling reason that Congress should go on record in favor of a policy of voluntary unionism for public employees.

"Although it has received relatively little notcie, the problem of compulsory unionism has been spreading rapidly among public employees in jurisdictions where government workers do not enjoy the protection of policies like that enunciated by President John F. Kennedy. Action by the Congress reaffirming this policy of voluntarism for federal employees will have a salutary effect all the way down the line to the smallest units of government.

Use of tin in the bronze alloy of the Lincoln penny was discontinued in 1962. Now the cent is 95 per cent copper, 5 per cent zinc.

Americans Have A Look

DAVID LAWRENCE in the GLOBE DEMOCRAT

WASHINGTON - Do many people know how costly to the country and how disrupting to individual welfare a change in the federal "minimum wage" rates is today?

How many youngsters have been deprived of jobs, and how many persons in the upper age brackets have been idled?

These are questions which only partly indicate the profound effect in an economic sense caused by the raising of minimum wages this year to $1.40 an hour and by the increase in the scope of the law to include workers hitherto uncovered but who now get at least $1 an hour. Also, next February the minimum wage goes to $1.60 cents an hour.

THE MOST far-reaching cost of the increases is in the wage rates well above the minimum. These now are being forced upward all along the line.

A worker, for example, previously earning $1.40 an hour on a 40-hour week received $56 a week, and the labor unions aren't content to leave this and the other rates unchanged as the minimum is moved up by law.

When the workers who have already reached the $56 bracket demand an increase, this affects those in the $80 category and so on up the line.

The total amount of these increases to the country runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars a year and is one of the factors in the rise in the cost of living, otherwise known as "inflation."

The hardships and tragic results of the raise in the minimum wage rates have been disclosed to some extent in a survey conducted among 40,000 small business firms in all parts of the country by the National Federation of Independent Businesses, an organization of independent business proprietors. The replies to its questionnaire are very revealing.

THUS, for example, a laundry in Indiana laid off five of its 40 employes and expects to fire still more. In Wisconsin, a small bank discharged two of its employes because it felt that a rate of $56 a week is too much for a beginner out of high school.

The new rates generally seem to have hurt the chances of teen-agers to get jobs. This is especially true in small towns, but even in a large city small firms are saying they can't afford to train unskilled labor at the new rates. A bakery owner in Utah said the minimum wage virtually eliminates apprentices as new employes and will close up many small businesses. The new law affects some farm employes, too. Altogether, the need to discharge workers will be felt by the low-skilled and unskilled.

BUT, it will be asked, why weren't all these factors taken into account by members of Congress when they enacted the minimum-wage legislation? The answer is that the labor-union monopoly in America boasts that it controls a majority of both Houses of Congress today by furnishing campaign funds to help elect them.

This certainly emphasizes the need for a stricter code of ethics than has been suggested thus far as a result of the cases of Senator Dodd and Representative Powell. It makes a good argument for federal appropriation of campaign funds so that cnadidates will not be placed under obligations to any vested interest.

The big labor organizations aren't interested particularly in minimum wages as such because those employes who get the increases are usually not members of unions nor likely to be for a while.

But every rise in the minimum-wage rates imposed by federal law pushes up the whole set of wage scales and has its impact all along the line - including, for instance, the auto workers. This, of course, adds to the cost of he automobile itself.

It might be less expensive in the long run for local communities to put the unskilled workers on government relief temporarily until they can be taught skills that would enable them to earn even better wages then the minimum.

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BRUCE BIOSSAT

Slender 'Polls' Bolster Optimism in Rocky's Camp

By BRUCE BIOSSAT
NEA Washington Correspondent

MIAMI BEACH (NEA)

Though Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's forces have gained heart from a Harris Poll contradicting an earlier Gallup Poll which showed Richard Nixon outdoing him against the Democrats, there is an amazing lack of sharpness and drive in Rocky's final push for the GOP nomination here.

Canvass of Rockefeller aides and some key supporters on the convention scene discloses a curious kind of floating optimism. The new Harris Poll and the governor's own polls showing him stronger than Nixon against Democrats in nine key states are fueling this mood. Yet to a large degree it is unsupported by hard evidence.

When they talk of delegate counts, the governor's people seldom overestimate their own indicated strength—in the range of 350 of the 667 votes required for nomination. Nor do they usually overstate California Gov. Ronald Reagan's presently calculated total of roughly 180.

Nevertheless, some Rockefeller backers dreamily insist that Nixon's hard count falls somewhere between 500 and 550 votes, though even the most bearish of the published delegate surveys which mix fact and reasonable projection has not brought the former vice president below 570. Most such surveys place him near or somewhat above the needed 667, with possibly more to come from breaking favorite sons.

Neither publicly nor privately will Rockefeller backers spell out where the governor himself has gained delegates. They wave off all efforts to obtain precise details of place and number. This reporter's own final delegate survey indicated that Rockefeller has actually lost rather than gained votes.

Moreover, though the Rockefeller camp has not pumped up Reagan's total to artificial levels, some sources are speaking too glibly of further Reagan gains in the Nixon-held South which could draw Nixon down and, by their account, benefit Rocky on later ballots, if not at first.

A larger Southern breakout for Reagan in the South is indeed possible, but it has not happened yet and is considered an unlikely event unless key Southern leaders tied to Nixon either lose all of their potent influence or themselves go to Reagan.

This reporter's fresh checks with several such leaders turned up no evidence that they are switching or losing their grip.

Another fuzzy element in the dreamy optimism heard from Rockefeller people in the hotel corridors here is the notion that Nixon is panicking because his aides are hitting the telephone hard and applying some pressure on delegates either to stay put or come aboard.

One ardent professional on Rocky's side was incensed over alleged false Nixon claims to three extra delegates in an eastern state.

"If he's winning big," the comment went, "why does he need to lie about those three lousy delegates?"

Another veteran, a western moderate, said Nixon's agents were "putting the arm" on Mountain State delegates, but he declined to be specific.

Endlessly, Rocky's political friends warmed themselves with new evidences of an old circumstance: the fact that many Nixon delegate backers are lukewarm in their enthusiasm for him.

But as this is an old story, so is it not new for a frontrunner to worry or indulge in "delegate overkill." Characteristically, a candidate with 50 more votes than he needs thinks he would be safer with a bulge of 75 or 100. Hence the late-hour pressure to get new votes and reconfirm the old. The leader never knows when attrition will set in, or how far it might go.

The Nixon camp's worries are natural, especially in light of some inroads from the intensified Reagan drive. No able manager ever takes his votes for granted until they are recorded on the ballot.

Despite this obvious real concern, Nixon's managers remain fundamentally calm and confident. They have outdone Rocky's forces in work and in publishable talk. Their chief delegate-rustlers meet twice daily. They are more outgoing and establish a more visible presence than either of their rivals. Said one Nixon aide:

"If independent counts showing us with enough to win are not correct, then we ourselves are badly mistaken. We don't think we are."

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

Betwixt Two Popples

John Gould
in the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

Take a good, still morning on the summer hillside, birds tweedling all over the place, chores done, and breakfast about to be. I mean a real breakfast, the cordwood kind with things to eat, including the two fried eggs that gaze up at you in fawning admiration. And I mean a real quiet morning with the valley, where people are pulling and hauling and don't have time to eat breakfast. Just the birds tweedling, and breakfast, and the sun shining at the window.

Now, with everything arranged just so, reach around and turn on the radio and tune in one of these city stations where they have a man up in a helicopter reporting traffic conditions as the suburban populace tries, as Nell Griffin put it, to "git to town." About the funniest thing I want to listen to, as I sit there in gratitude, is the news about Sumner Tunnel, Morrissey Boulevard, and Route 128.

This Nell Griffin was a character of bygone times, and one year she was putting up plums and ran out of jar rubbers. The men were working in the fields, so Nell took the only horse left in the barn, attached him to a buggy and started for the village to get some jar rubbers. This wasn't much of a horse, being elderly and full of years and greatly impaired in other respects, and if he had ever been in a buggy before it was so long ago nobody could remember, let alone him. Nell succeeded in coacing him down the road as far as the Littlehale woodlot, and here a log pile of white birch cordwood engaged the beast's attention and caused him to shy.

He shied right up the steep banking on the other side of the road, buggy, Nelly and all, and he went between two popple trees in such a way that the front wheels fetched up with everything on a downhill cant. Some time later Ross Ringrose came teaming down the road and found Nell up there in this unlikely and precarious situation, and she was conversing with the horse with spirit, urgency and some asperity. The horse, Ross always claimed, was blushing. So Ross called up to Nell and he said, logically enough, "Nell what in the world are you doing up there?"

Nell's answer was, of course, "I'm trying to git to town."

The way this man in the helicopter brings his report, I get the notion the great bulk of humanity is stuck betwixt two popples most of the time, and this thought amuses me as I dawdle with my matutinal nourishment, because the only motor vehicle plans I have immediately are to turn to soon, more or less, and cultivate the tomatoes three rows at a time with a maximum m.p.h. of possibly a rousing three. Not today, though, because it promises to be coolish, and I want to finish yanking out my cordwood.

The helicopter reports on radio are a wonderful preface to yarding wood, for I find bring the tractor through the swamp and up to the pile of birch is much like bringing a Winchester town car into Park Square. I tipped a couple of trees over at that point, and now that I'm after the wood I have to find a road. And piloting a farm tractor with cordwood trailer through woodland threatens constant Nell Griffins, and if you aren't adroit you'll get hung up by the wheels. You could hold a gun to my head and I still wouldn't drive the Storrow parkway at rush hour, but I can wheel my rig right up to the pile and hop off. I'd like to know what the man in the helicopter would say if he could hover and watch me do it. When a trailer wheel fetches up on a surprise rock and the front wheels of the tractor lift off the ground like a circus horse doing a salute it has the same general traffic reference as a five - car tailgateer embrace on the top deck of the Maurice Tobin Bridge, formerly the Mystic River Bridge.

I got the last of the year's wood hauled out to the place where we saw and fit it, but it was late afternoon by that time. I lazied the tractor along, coming from work as commuters do, wending my weary way as the poet puts it homeward. Deed well done, another- day - another - dollar, the pressures over. Nobody honked behind, nobody stalled ahead, but I had quite a time with a foolish bull robin. He wanted to pick worms in the road, and he'd bounce along ahead of me and then call me names when I crept up on him. When he went back to the next he probably talked about me. That was the only real traffic problem I had all day.

And there is hardly anything about coming down through the fields as the afternoon wanes to send the Senate into night sessions over air pollution. Growing grass smells goo-ood. I noticed quite a few strawberry blossoms as I came along, and if we get rain I should be able to find a mess to make my bucolic breakfast even better while I listen to the man in the helicopter.

"It's good to get home after a hard day at the office and fighting that traffic," I said.

She said, "You been thinking about him, too. What gets me is that a man can actually make a living today flying around looking at traffic jams." It is something to reflect on.

There is some merit in living on the job, and I'm glad for dawding time at breakfast.

Captive Nations Week, July 18-July 24

WE MUST REMEMBER MANY THINGS .

The U.S. Congress has designated July 18-24 as Captive Nations Week.

It isn't a week of celebration, but one of reflection out of which realization must come of the absolute terror and tyranny communism has wrought upon the earth in fewer than 50 years.

Captive Nations Week is the seven days in July which will chronicle the terrible crimes of the Soviet Union and Red China and beg us to do something to save the captives and ourselves.

By trickery, brutal deception, assassination and genocide, communism has crushed once-free nations and rules by the awesome, crushing weight of tyranny. The captive people's lands are the same lands which sent forth the restless millions to forge a land of Freedom out of the wilderness of North America. Our heritages are parallel - are our destinies to be as black as that of the captive nations?

These seven days will remind us of many things: of the vigilance that is the price of liberty; of the love of mankind that we disavow by accepting the status-quo of captive nation slavery; of the aid and trade that strengthens the oppressor's hold on the captives - in the false name of building phantom bridges of impossible accommodation; of our election of officials who abet slavery by compromise; of the captive children who are taken from parents who must go to the field and factory to "build socialism"; of communist dedication; of American apathy.

While we have done nothing, the list of captive nations has grown at the rate of 1.5 a year since 1917. See list.

Who's next? South Vietnam, Algeria, Colombia, Congo, Laos, Tanzania, Bolivia, Thailand, the Dominican Republic?

None of these if we begin to roll back the tide with realistic political philosophy and a willingness to use force.

Let us hear from two experts on communist slavery. They tell us what is in store for the free world if it does not start speaking loudly and carrying a big stick.

THE BALKANS

Dr. Antonas Trimakas is well-equipped to review the situation in the Balkan states. He is a diplomat, professor of economics and has served as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithunia and on the Assembly of Captive European Nations. His observations:

"While commemorating the Captive Nations, we should discuss the fate of the three victims of the Soviet imperialist expansion in Europe. These victims were the three Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. They are located on the Baltic shores and have for their immediate neighbors the Soviet Union, Poland and Germany. These countries are old. Lithuania, for example, was established as independent kingdom in 1253 under King Mindaugas. The three countries re-emerged as independent states in 1918. The period of their independence was marked by tremendous economic and cultural progress and peaceful cooperation.

"World War II, unleashed by Stalin's and Hitler's conspiracy against peace, brought about destruction of political and legal order in East-Central Europe. In its early phase, the independence of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland was suppressed by the aggressor powers - Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. Soon after, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, East Germany and, finally, Czechoslovakia fell victims of Soviet imperialism and colonialism.

"Today, the rulers of the Kremlin consider Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, in disregard of the will of these nations, as Soviet republics. They have been enslaved by Moscow in violation of all Soviet international obligations and in disregard of the basic provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Law of Nations. This is why the free nations do not recognize status quo, created in the Baltic states by the criminal act of the Soviet aggression. De jure, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania remain sovereign states, but the exercise of their sovereign rights has been prevented by a foreign military occupation. A certain number of Western countries, the United States included, continue to recognize the Baltic diplomatic and consular missions as equal with all other diplomats.

"In spite of this legal international status, the three Baltic countries have been made by the brutal force of the Soviet Union its virtual colonial possessions. The characteristics of a colonial rule are:

(1) Conquest by force;

(2) Subordination by the conquering power which usurps the authority of decisions and is imposing its political will;

(3) Colonization and

(4) Economic exploitation.

"The Soviet regime in the Baltic countries meets all these requirements.

"Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were invaded in 1940 by the overwhelming armed forces of the Soviet Union. The Soviet political emissaries have been appointed by Moscow to important government positions, and these servants of the Kremlin usurp the power of decisions and are imposing their political will. So-called Soviet 'elections' are held from time to time for the confusion of the outside world. The Soviet Union deported more than half of a million Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians to the Arctic areas of the USSR, where many of these people perished from tortures, starvations, diseases and hardships. The deportees were replaced at home by the colonists brought from the Soviet Union. Finally, all properties, private businesses, industries, banks and land were nationalized; human rights and fundamental Freedoms suppressed, and the countless trials for slightest transgressions of the imposed economics regulations ended in numerous death sentences.

"The Soviet administration endeavors to deprive the Baltic people of their personal and national identity by:

(1) change of Baltic national traditions and customs;

(2) falsification of Baltic history and removal of historic monuments;

(3) forcible imposition of Soviet atheism.

(4) impositon of Kremlin dogmas, as the sole and binding criteria for creative work, on Baltic writers, artists, scientists, and other intellectuals;

(5) forcing on the Baltic languages of Russianism and communist jargon;

(6) glorification of all hat is Soviet Russian and isolation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia from the cultural life of the free world.

(7) abolition of the Freedom of thought, conscience, and expression.

"The Kremlins hope is that the growing disillusionment of the Balts with the West, together with ceaseless Russification and communication, as well as the corrosive work of time, will turn Baltic peoples into faceless, obedient slaves of the great Soviet ant-hill.

"Against this somber background, the captive Baltic peoples have unanimously refused to come to terms with the communist system, imposed by force. The Baltic people continue to oppose the communist concepts, ideology and propaganda. Neither thousands of lectures on atheism and communist ideology, nor atheist museums, displays and posters helped the egime to gain acceptance by the people. It is among the young generation that the communist ideological failure is the most striking. Moreover, the large attendance of church services, persistent rejection of the tenets of socialist relism by writers and artists, the regime's fear of popular discontent and its efforts to combat the so-called bourgeois nationalism, as well as the slow agricultural production and high percentage of rejects in industrial production are all directed against the imposed Soviet colonial rule and communist system.

"These are but few of facts speaking against the Soviet regime in the Baltic States, based on subjugation, injustice and colonial exploitation. It stands to reason that, as long as the Baltic and other Eastern-European nations with centuries - long traditions of independent life and western culture are held in Soviet bondage, there can be no peace in Europe nor in the rest of the world. The Baltic peoples are, therefore, entitled to hope that the problem of restoration of their rights to self-determination will be raised as an issue of peace and security. The Baltic nations expect that the time is not remote when the problem of Soviet colonialism in Europe will be dealt with and that the abolishment of Soviet colonial rule will be sought. The Soviet system, as all tyrannies throughout history, carries within itself seeds of its own destruction and it cannot and shall not prevail. The determined efforts of the Baltic peoples, combined with the assistance of all Freedom - loving countries, may speed up this process.

"The proclamation of the Captive Nations Week serves as a challenge as well as a profession of faith and re-dedication. It is an appeal to the free world and an urge for unity and action to accelerate the triumph of Freedom and justice."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Josef Lettrich has represented his country, Czechoslovakia, in the Assembly of Captive European Nations. Condemned to death in 1945 for his political activities, Dr. Lettrich was exiled three years later to the United States where he has since been working actively for for his country. The author of a book entitled History of Modern Slovakia, Dr. Lettrich has lectured both in this country and in Canada.

"The American people are going to observe Captive Nations Week, a week to be considered as a manifestation of solidarity with all oppressed peoples in general and those of Central-Eastern Europe in particular.

"The great American democracy has been based on firm foundation of equality, Freedom and justice for all men and nations as well. In the last half century, the United States fought three harsh wars for preservation of these principles. At the end of World War II, only two of the three totalitarian ideologies, Fascism and Nazism, were defeated together with their initiators: Mussolini and Hitler. The third and far more dangerous ideology, communism, has emerged from the war as a victor. Disregarding all its political commitments, violating its many international agreements and trampling under its foot all fundmantal human rights, the Soviet Union, under false pretense of liberation, has gradually subjugated almost one hundred million cultured and formerly free and independent people. The three Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - have been forcibly incorporated into the USSR, whilst Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania fell victim to a ruthless communist conspiracy aided by Soviet diplomats, security organs and military troops. The triumphant Stalin took possession of the defeated Hitler's inheritance. A new empire of Soviet satellites has been created in the heart of Europe and a considerable number of serious and complicated problems came out.

"Along the river Elbe in Germany, on the Western frontiers of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria a monstrous Iron Curtain has arisen. Not only Germany and its captial city Berlin, but the whole Europe have artificially been divided into two parts, the free and rapidly consolidated one and the enslaved and quickly degrading one. The captive European nations have been cut off from their spiritual, cultural, political and economic ties from Western European countries. They have been systematically ruled as dependent possessions and Soviet colonies by their communist masters. They are kept in bondage, deprived of their own development economically exploited andtheir territory transformed into a huge Soviet military camp.

"The United States interests and responsibilities in the atomic age are far greater than before and the American people are well aware of it. Their conscience cannot be reconciled until the principles of their own political and social system are implemented also in the captive European area to which they are bound by common ideals, traditional friendship and origin of several million of their own ancestors.

"At the end of World War I, America, in accordance with its democratic convictions, contributed very much to establishment of many newly emerged independent Central - Eastern European countries, among them particularly my country, Czechoslovakia.

"Nowadays, an intensive effort of Moscow to achieve its final objective, world domination, by peaceful means is taking place. It is trying to gain the recognition of the status quo behind the Iron Curtain and, thus, to give a lasting character to its European colonial possessions. To gain this effect, it uses various methods: on one hand graduation or relaxation of international tensions and, on the other, threats or proposals for peaceful competition and coexistence. However, these manners are only different sides of the same coin. Communism is dangerous to the free world no matter whether it pretends to be aggressive and belligerent of moderate and peaceful.

"Since Stalin's death, world communism has gone through a serious internal crisis. The Sino-Soviet conflict, difficulties connected with he so-called de-de-Stalinization, economic shortcomings, particularly failure of the agricultural production, and constant food shortages, are only few examples of the incessant struggle between the communist theory and the reality.

International communism is much weaker, more vulnerable than it seems to the free world. The balance of power has definitely shifted to the West, not only because America is stronger militarily now, but also because Western Europe has been growing toward political unity and an admirable economic recovery.

"There is no need to make concessions to Moscow, especially as far as Central-Eastern Europe is concerned. The Soviet Union respects the unity and strength of its adversaries. If the free world remains firm, united and strong, it can successfully face any communist challenge. The possibilities of international communism are not limitless. The captive European nations are its Archilles' heel. These peoples have never become reconciled to their Soviet and communist oppressors. They resist and struggle for their survival without risking unnecessary mass sacrifices. They know that the day of their national salvation will come as a result of their contribution as well as that of the free world to save humanity for equality, Freedom, justice and peace. The captive European nations are not a passive object either for domination or for liberation. Although subjugated, they have not lost their moral identity and their adherence to the community of Western nations.

"The captive European nations need moral and political support from the West, chiefly from the United States. Captive Nations Week is a unique opportunity for the American people to demonstrate not only sympathy, but a collective passion for Freedom to all oppressed, a determination to contribute to their deliverance from evil."

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS

Ukraine	1917
Armenia	1920
Azerbaijan	1920
Byelorussia	1920
Cossackia	1920
Georgia	1920
Idel-Ural	1920
North Caucasia	1920
Democratic Republic of Far East (Siberyaks)	1920
Turkistan	1922
Estonia	1940
Latvia	1940
Lithuania	1940
Albania	1946
Bulgaria	1946
Outer Mongolia	1946
Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, etc. in Yugoslavia	1946
Poland	1947
Romania	1947
Czechoslovakia	1948
North Korea	1948
Hungary	1949
East Germany	1949
Mainland China	1949
Tibet	1951
North Vietnam	1954
Cuba	1959

QUICK QUIZ

Q—How many merit badges must a boy win to become an Eagle Scout?

A—Twenty-one Merit Badges won in some required and some elected subjects.

Q—How many state capitals once served as the nation's capital?

A—Two—Annapolis, Md., and Trenton, N.J.

Q—Was England's Domesday Book a history?

A—No, it was the first official census of the English people and their possessions.

Q—Which is the world's highest capital city?

A—La Paz, Bolivia, 12,795 feet above sea level.

Q—What American city is bisected by a state line?

A—State Street, Bristol, Virginia's main thoroughfare, is bisected by the Virginia-Tennessee state line. In one state the city operates under a mayor-commission form of government, in the other by the city manager form.

Q—How did nicotine come to be given that name?

A—This word is derived from the name of John Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1560.

Q—Which is the nation's largest baseball park?

A—Municipal Stadium, Cleveland, Ohio, with a seating capacity of 74,056.

Q—According to Greek mythology, how did Hercules clean the stables of King Augeas?

A—He turned two rivers, Alpheus and Peneus, into the stables and cleansed them in one day.

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BRUCE BIOSSAT

Slender 'Polls' Bolster Optimism in Rocky's Camp

By BRUCE BIOSSAT
NEA Washington Correspondent

MIAMI BEACH (NEA) Though Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's forces have gained heart from a Harris Poll contradicting an earlier Gallup Poll which showed Richard Nixon outdoing him against the Democrats, there is an amazing lack of sharpness and drive in Rocky's final push for the GOP nomination here.

Canvass of Rockefeller aides and some key supporters on the convention scene discloses a curious kind of floating optimism. The new Harris Poll and the governor's own polls showing him stronger than Nixon against Democrats in nine key states are fueling this mood. Yet to a large degree it is unsupported by hard evidence.

When they talk of delegate counts, the governor's people seldom overestimate their own indicated strength—in the range of 350 of the 667 votes required for nomination. Nor do they usually overstate California Gov. Ronald Reagan's presently calculated total of roughly 180.

Nevertheless, some Rockefeller backers dreamily insist that Nixon's hard count falls somewhere between 500 and 550 votes, though even the most bearish of the published delegate surveys which mix fact and reasonable projection has not brought the former vice president below 570. Most such surveys place him near or somewhat above the needed 667, with possibly more to come from breaking favorite sons.

Neither publicly nor privately will Rockefeller backers spell out where the governor himself has gained delegates. They wave off all efforts to obtain precise details of place and number. This reporter's own final delegate survey indicated that Rockefeller has actually lost rather than gained votes.

Moreover, though the Rockefeller camp has not pumped up Reagan's total to artificial levels, some sources are speaking too glibly of further Reagan gains in the Nixon-held South which could draw Nixon down and, by their account, benefit Rocky on later ballots, if not at first.

A larger Southern breakout for Reagan in the South is indeed possible, but it has not happened yet and is considered an unlikely event unless key Southern leaders tied to Nixon either lose all of their potent influence or themselves go to Reagan.

This reporter's fresh checks with several such leaders turned up no evidence that they are switching or losing their grip.

Another fuzzy element in the dreamy optimism heard from Rockefeller people in the hotel corridors here is the notion that Nixon is panicking because his aides are hitting the telephone hard and applying some pressure on delegates either to stay put or come aboard.

One ardent professional on Rocky's side was incensed over alleged false Nixon claims to three extra delegates in an eastern state.

"If he's winning big," the comment went, "why does he need to lie about those three lousy delegates?"

Another veteran, a western moderate, said Nixon's agents were "putting the arm" on Mountain State delegates, but he declined to be specific.

Endlessly, Rocky's political friends warmed themselves with new evidences of an old circumstance: the fact that many Nixon delegate backers are lukewarm in their enthusiasm for him.

But as this is an old story, so is it not new for a frontrunner to worry or indulge in "delegate overkill." Characteristically, a candidate with 50 more votes than he needs thinks he would be safer with a bulge of 75 or 100. Hence the late-hour pressure to get new votes and reconfirm the old. The leader never knows when attrition will set in, or how far it might go.

The Nixon camp's worries are natural, especially in light of some inroads from the intensified Reagan drive. No able manager ever takes his votes for granted until they are recorded on the ballot.

Despite this obvious real concern, Nixon's managers remain fundamentally calm and confident. They have outdone Rocky's forces in work and in publishable talk. Their chief delegate-rustlers meet twice daily. They are more outgoing and establish a more visible presence than either of their rivals. Said one Nixon aide:

"If independent counts showing us with enough to win are not correct, then we ourselves are badly mistaken. We don't think we are."

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

Betwixt Two Popples

John Gould
in the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

Take a good, still morning on the summer hillside, birds tweedling all over the place, chores done, and breakfast about to be. I mean a real breakfast, the cordwood kind with things to eat, including the two fried eggs that gaze up at you in fawning admiration. And I mean a real quiet morning with the valley, where people are pulling and hauling and don't have time to eat breakfast. Just the birds tweedling, and breakfast, and the sun shining at the window.

Now, with everything arranged just so, reach around and turn on the radio and tune in one of these city stations where they have a man up in a helicopter reporting traffic conditions as the suburban populace tries, as Nell Griffin put it, to "git to town." About the funniest thing I want to listen to, as I sit there in gratitude, is the news about Sumner Tunnel, Morrissey Boulevard, and Route 128.

This Nell Griffin was a character of bygone times, and one year she was putting up plums and ran out of jar rubbers. The men were working in the fields, so Nell took the only horse left in the barn, attached him to a buggy and started for the village to get some jar rubbers. This wasn't much of a horse, being elderly and full of years and greatly impaired in other respects, and if he had ever been in a buggy before it was so long ago nobody could remember, let alone him. Nell succeeded in coacing him down the road as far as the Littlehale woodlot, and here a log pile of white birch cordwood engaged the beast's attention and caused him to shy.

He shied right up the steep banking on the other side of the road, buggy, Nelly and all, and he went between two popple trees in such a way that the front wheels fetched up with everything on a downhill cant. Some time later Ross Ringrose came teaming down the road and found Nell up there in this unlikely and precarious situation, and she was conversing with the horse with spirit, urgency and some asperity. The horse, Ross always claimed, was blushing. So Ross called up to Nell and he said, logically enough, "Nell what in the world are you doing up there?"

Nell's answer was, of course, "I'm trying to git to town."

The way this man in the helicopter brings his report, I get the notion the great bulk of humanity is stuck betwixt two popples most of the time, and this thought amuses me as I dawdle with my matutinal nourishment, because the only motor vehicle plans I have immediately are to turn to soon, more or less, and cultivate the tomatoes three rows at a time with a maximum m.p.h. of possibly a rousing three. Not today, though, because it promises to be coolish, and I want to finish yanking out my cordwood.

The helicopter reports on radio are a wonderful preface to yarding wood, for I find bring the tractor through the swamp and up to the pile of birch is much like bringing a Winchester town car into Park Square. I tipped a couple of trees over at that point, and now that I'm after the wood I have to find a road. And piloting a farm tractor with cordwood trailer through woodland threatens constant Nell Griffins, and if you aren't adroit you'll get hung up by the wheels. You could hold a gun to my head and I still wouldn't drive the Storrow parkway at rush hour, but I can wheel my rig right up to the pile and hop off. I'd like to know what the man in the helicopter would say if he could hover and watch me do it. When a trailer wheel fetches up on a surprise rock and the front wheels of the tractor lift off the ground like a circus horse doing a salute it has the same general traffic reference as a five - car tailgateer embrace on the top deck of the Maurice Tobin Bridge, formerly the Mystic River Bridge.

I got the last of the year's wood hauled out to the place where we saw and fit it, but it was late afternoon by that time. I lazied the tractor along, coming from work as commuters do, wending my weary way as the poet puts it homeward. Deed well done, another day - another - dollar, the pressures over. Nobody honked behind, nobody stalled ahead, but I had quite a time with a foolish bull robin. He wanted to pick worms in the road, and he'd bounce along ahead of me and then call me names when I crept up on him. When he went back to the next he probably talked about me. That was the only real traffic problem I had all day.

And there is hardly anything about coming down through the fields as the afternoon wanes to send the Senate into night sessions over air pollution. Growing grass smells goo-ood. I noticed quite a few strawberry blossoms as I came along, and if we get rain I should be able to find a mess to make my bucolic breakfast even better while I listen to the man in the helicopter.

"It's good to get home after a hard day at the office and fighting that traffic," I said.

She said, "You been thinking about him, too. What gets me is that a man can actually make a living today flying around looking at traffic jams." It is something to reflect on.

There is some merit in living on the job, and I'm glad for dawding time at breakfast.

Captive Nations Week, July 18-July 24

WE MUST REMEMBER MANY THINGS .

The U.S. Congress has designated July 18-24 as Captive Nations Week.

It isn't a week of celebration, but one of reflection out of which realization must come of the absolute terror and tyranny communism has wrought upon the earth in fewer than 50 years.

Captive Nations Week is the seven days in July which will chronicle the terrible crimes of the Soviet Union and Red China and beg us to do something to save the captives and ourselves.

By trickery, brutal deception, assassination and genocide, communism has crushed once-free nations and rules by the awesome, crushing weight of tyranny. The captive people's lands are the same lands which sent forth the restless millions to forge a land of Freedom out of the wilderness of North America. Our heritages are parallel - are our destinies to be as black as that of the captive nations?

These seven days will remind us of many things: of the vigilance that is the price of liberty; of the love of mankind that we disavow by accepting the status-quo of captive nation slavery; of the aid and trade that strengthens the oppressor's hold on the captives - in the false name of building phantom bridges of impossible accommodation; of our election of officials who abet slavery by compromise; of the captive children who are taken from parents who must go to the field and factory to "build socialism"; of communist dedication; of American apathy.

While we have done nothing, the list of captive nations has grown at the rate of 1.5 a year since 1917. See list.

Who's next? South Vietnam, Algeria, Colombia, Congo, Laos, Tanzania, Bolivia, Thailand, the Dominican Republic?

None of these if we begin to roll back the tide with realistic political philosophy and a willingness to use force.

Let us hear from two experts on communist slavery. They tell us what is in store for the free world if it does not start speaking loudly and carrying a big stick.

THE BALKANS

Dr. Antonas Trimakas is well-equipped to review the situation in the Balkan states. He is a diplomat, professor of economics and has served as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithunia and on the Assembly of Captive European Nations. His observations:

"While commemorating the Captive Nations, we should discuss the fate of the three victims of the Soviet imperialist expansion in Europe. These victims were the three Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. They are located on the Baltic shores and have for their immediate neighbors the Soviet Union, Poland and Germany. These countries are old. Lithuania, for example, was established as independent kingdom in 1253 under King Mindaugas. The three countries re-emerged as independent states in 1918. The period of their independence was marked by tremendous economic and cultural progress and peaceful cooperation.

"World War II, unleashed by Stalin's and Hitler's conspiracy against peace, brought about destruction of political and legal order in East-Central Europe. In its early phase, the independence of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland was suppressed by the aggressor powers - Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. Soon after, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, East Germany and, finally, Czechoslovakia fell victims of Soviet imperialism and colonialism.

"Today, the rulers of the Kremlin consider Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, in disregard of the will of these nations, as Soviet republics. They have been enslaved by Moscow in violation of all Soviet international obligations and in disregard of the basic provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Law of Nations. This is why the free nations do not recognize status quo, created in the Baltic states by the criminal act of the Soviet aggression. De jure, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania remain sovereign states, but the exercise of their sovereign rights has been prevented by a foreign military occupation. A certain number of Western countries, the United States included, continue to recognize the Baltic diplomatic and consular missions as equal with all other diplomats.

"In spite of this legal international status, the three Baltic countries have been made by the brutal force of the Soviet Union its virtual colonial possessions. The characteristics of a colonial rule are:

(1) Conquest by force;

(2) Subordination by the conquering power which usurps the authority of decisions and is imposing its political will;

(3) Colonization and

(4) Economic exploitation.

"The Soviet regime in the Baltic countries meets all these requirements.

"Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were invaded in 1940 by the overwhelming armed forces of the Soviet Union. The Soviet political emissaries have been appointed by Moscow to important government positions, and these servants of the Kremlin usurp the power of decisions and are imposing their political will. So-called Soviet 'elections' are held from time to time for the confusion of the outside world. The Soviet Union deported more than half of a million Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians to the Arctic areas of the USSR, where many of these people perished from tortures, starvations, diseases and hardships. The deportees were replaced at home by the colonists brought from the Soviet Union. Finally, all properties, private businesses, industries, banks and land were nationalized; human rights and fundamental Freedoms suppressed, and the countless trials for slightest transgressions of the imposed economics regulations ended in numerous death sentences.

"The Soviet administration endeavors to deprive the Baltic people of their personal and national identity by:

(1) change of Baltic national traditions and customs;

(2) falsification of Baltic history and removal of historic monuments;

(3) forcible imposition of Soviet atheism.

(4) impositon of Kremlin dogmas, as the sole and binding criteria for creative work, on Baltic writers, artists, scientists, and other intellectuals;

(5) forcing on the Baltic languages of Russianism and communist jargon;

(6) glorification of all hat is Soviet Russian and isolation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia from the cultural life of the free world.

(7) abolition of the Freedom of thought, conscience, and expression.

"The Kremlins hope is that the growing disillusionment of the Balts with the West, together with ceaseless Russification and communication, as well as the corrosive work of time, will turn Baltic peoples into faceless, obedient slaves of the great Soviet ant-hill.

"Against this somber background, the captive Baltic peoples have unanimously refused to come to terms with the communist system, imposed by force. The Baltic people continue to oppose the communist concepts, ideology and propaganda. Neither thousands of lectures on atheism and communist ideology, nor atheist museums, displays and posters helped the egime to gain acceptance by the people. It is among the young generation that the communist ideological failure is the most striking. Moreover, the large attendance of church services, persistent rejection of the tenets of socialist relism by writers and artists, the regime's fear of popular discontent and its efforts to combat the so-called bourgeois nationalism, as well as the slow agricultural production and high percentage of rejects in industrial production are all directed against the imposed Soviet colonial rule and communist system.

"These are but few of facts speaking against the Soviet regime in the Baltic States, based on subjugation, injustice and colonial exploitation. It stands to reason that, as long as the Baltic and other Eastern-European nations with centuries - long traditions of independent life and western culture are held in Soviet bondage, there can be no peace in Europe nor in the rest of the world. The Baltic peoples are, therefore, entitled to hope that the problem of restoration of their rights to self-determination will be raised as an issue of peace and security. The Baltic nations expect that the time is not remote when the problem of Soviet colonialism in Europe will be dealt with and that the abolishment of Soviet colonial rule will be sought. The Soviet system, as all tyrannies throughout history, carries within itself seeds of its own destruction and it cannot and shall not prevail. The determined efforts of the Baltic peoples, combined with the assistance of all Freedom - loving countries, may speed up this process.

"The proclamation of the Captive Nations Week serves as a challenge as well as a profession of faith and re-dedication. It is an appeal to the free world and an urge for unity and action to accelerate the triumph of Freedom and justice."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Josef Lettrich has represented his country, Czechoslovakia, in the Assembly of Captive European Nations. Condemned to death in 1945 for his political activities, Dr. Lettrich was exiled three years later to the United States where he has since been working actively for for his country. The author of a book entitled History of Modern Slovakia, Dr. Lettrich has lectured both in this country and in Canada.

"The American people are going to observe Captive Nations Week, a week to be considered as a manifestation of solidarity with all oppressed peoples in general and those of Central-Eastern Europe in particular.

"The great American democracy has been based on firm foundation of equality, Freedom and justice for all men and nations as well. In the last half century, the United States fought three harsh wars for preservation of these principles. At the end of World War II, only two of the three totalitarian ideologies, Fascism and Nazism, were defeated together with their initiators: Mussolini and Hitler. The third and far more dangerous ideology, communism, has emerged from the war as a victor. Disregarding all its political commitments, violating its many international agreements and trampling under its foot all fundmantal human rights, the Soviet Union, under false pretense of liberation, has gradually subjugated almost one hundred million cultured and formerly free and independent people. The three Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - have been forcibly incorporated into the USSR, whilst Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania fell victim to a ruthless communist conspiracy aided by Soviet diplomats, security organs and military troops. The triumphant Stalin took possession of the defeated Hitler's inheritance. A new empire of Soviet satellites has been created in the heart of Europe and a considerable number of serious and complicated problems came out.

"Along the river Elbe in Germany, on the Western frontiers of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria a monstrous Iron Curtain has arisen. Not only Germany and its captial city Berlin, but the whole Europe have artificially been divided into two parts, the free and rapidly consolidated one and the enslaved and quickly degrading one. The captive European nations have been cut off from their spiritual, cultural, political and economic ties from Western European countries. They have been systematically ruled as dependent possessions and Soviet colonies by their communist masters. They are kept in bondage, deprived of their own development economically exploited andtheir territory transformed into a huge Soviet military camp.

"The United States interests and responsibilities in the atomic age are far greater than before and the American people are well aware of it. Their conscience cannot be reconciled until the principles of their own political and social system are implemented also in the captive European area to which they are bound by common ideals, traditional friendship and origin of several million of their own ancestors.

"At the end of World War I, America, in accordance with its democratic convictions, contributed very much to establishment of many newly emerged independent Central - Eastern European countries, among them particularly my country, Czechoslovakia.

"Nowadays, an intensive effort of Moscow to achieve its final objective, world domination, by peaceful means is taking place. It is trying to gain the recognition of the status quo behind the Iron Curtain and, thus, to give a lasting character to its European colonial possessions. To gain this effect, it uses various methods: on one hand graduation or relaxation of international tensions and, on the other, threats or proposals for peaceful competition and coexistence. However, these manners are only different sides of the same coin. Communism is dangerous to the free world no matter whether it pretends to be aggressive and belligerent of moderate and peaceful.

"Since Stalin's death, world communism has gone through a serious internal crisis. The Sino-Soviet conflict, difficulties connected with he so-called de-de-Stalinization, economic shortcomings, particularly failure of the agricultural production, and constant food shortages, are only few examples of the incessant struggle between the communist theory and the reality.

International communism is much weaker, more vulnerable than it seems to the free world. The balance of power has definitely shifted to the West, not only because America is stronger militarily now, but also because Western Europe has been growing toward political unity and an admirable economic recovery.

"There is no need to make concessions to Moscow, especially as far as Central-Eastern Europe is concerned. The Soviet Union respects the unity and strength of its adversaries. If the free world remains firm, united and strong, it can successfully face any communist challenge. The possibilities of international communism are not limitless. The captive European nations are its Archilles' heel. These peoples have never become reconciled to their Soviet and communist oppressors. They resist and struggle for their survival without risking unnecessary mass sacrifices. They know that the day of their national salvation will come as a result of their contribution as well as that of the free world to save humanity for equality, Freedom, justice and peace. The captive European nations are not a passive object either for domination or for liberation. Although subjugated, they have not lost their moral identity and their adherence to the community of Western nations.

"The captive European nations need moral and political support from the West, chiefly from the United States. Captive Nations Week is a unique opportunity for the American people to demonstrate not only sympathy, but a collective passion for Freedom to all oppressed, a determination to contribute to their deliverance from evil."

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS

Ukraine	1917
Armenia	1920
Azerbaijan	1920
Byelorussia	1920
Cossackia	1920
Georgia	1920
Idel-Ural	1920
North Caucasia	1920
Democratic Republic of Far East (Siberyaks)	1920
Turkistan	1922
Estonia	1940
Latvia	1940
Lithuania	1940
Albania	1946
Bulgaria	1946
Outer Mongolia	1946
Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, etc. in Yugoslavia	1946
Poland	1947
Romania	1947
Czechoslovakia	1948
North Korea	1948
Hungary	1949
East Germany	1949
Mainland China	1949
Tibet	1951
North Vietnam	1954
Cuba	1959

QUICK QUIZ

Q—How many merit badges must a boy win to become an Eagle Scout?

A—Twenty-one Merit Badges won in some required and some elected subjects.

Q—How many state capitals once served as the nation's capital?

A—Two—Annapolis, Md., and Trenton, N.J.

Q—Was England's Domesday Book a history?

A—No, it was the first official census of the English people and their possessions.

Q—Which is the world's highest capital city?

A—La Paz, Bolivia, 12,795 feet above sea level.

Q—What American city is bisected by a state line?

A—State Street, Bristol, Virginia's main thoroughfare, is bisected by the Virginia-Tennessee state line. In one state the city operates under a mayor-commission form of government, in the other by the city manager form.

Q—How did nicotine come to be given that name?

A—This word is derived from the name of John Nicot who introduced tobacco into France in 1560.

Q—Which is the nation's largest baseball park?

A—Municipal Stadium Cleveland, Ohio, with a seating capacity of 74,056.

Q—According to Greek mythology, how did Hercules clean the stables of King Augeas?

A—He turned two rivers Alpheus and Peneus, into the stables and cleansed them in one day.

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30% to 50% OFF

ARMED FORCES

MODERN ARMY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM OFFERS BROAD RANGE OF OPPORTUNITIES

In the old days there was a joke about which was the fastest means of communicating: Telegraph, telephone or Tell-a-woman.

Nowadays we use much more sophisticated means of communicating. Satellites orbit the earth in relatively fixed positions to receive and reply our messages from one place to another anywhere in the world. These messages may be voice relays from telephone and or radio transmissions; teletype; television, or all of these at the same time. We have indeed come a long way in the art of communicating.

The Army too has kept up with the rapid advances in this technological explosion. Many of the machines and much of the equipment used today was first developed for use by the Army. Most was designed for use in Field Communications.

Field Communications involves more than just sending and receiving messages. It also includes the installation and maintenance of all field communications equipment such as field telephone systems, field radio equipment, teletypewriter and cryptographic (code) machines; and even unmanned drone aircraft control systems.

In the Army, a young man with no experience in the field of communication can learn one of these important job skills. Whether he decides to stay in the Army or return to civilian life, the skills he learns will be worth many more dollars in the course of his lifetime.

Young men entering this field learn the use of wire splices and knots used in the installation and maintenance of field wire communications systems. They learn the basic principles of transmission of sound by wire; the use of common handtools; the use of simple codes and ciphers, as well as the operations of cryptographic devices and field telephone switchboard operating procedures.

Starting with the simpler jobs, individuals who show interest and ability may advance to more highly skilled jobs on up to the top technical and supervisory positions.

For additional information about Field Communications Equipment Maintenance or one of more than 300 job skills training courses in the Army, see your local Army Recruiter, SGT Mooney. His office is at 704 Broadway, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Open to Public

Ford's Theater, the spot in Washington, D.C., where President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, has been newly restored and now is open to the public from Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Sunday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

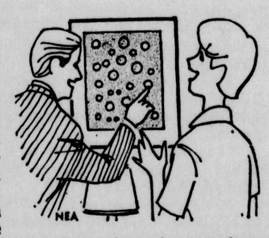
POLLY'S POINTERS

Cleaning of Old Coins Best Left to Dealer

By POLLY CRAMER

DEAR READERS—Catherine asked for ways to clean a collection of old coins but coin dealers and collectors ALL warn against this as it often ruins the value of the coins by "wearing." They say coins should be left in their original condition or taken to dealers for any needed cleaning and that a collector can tell if one has been tampered with.

We do not know whether or not Catherine's coins are of any intrinsic value but she should be sure before cleaning them. Those who have foreign coins, kept only for their interest as a souvenir or remembrance of a trip, might find Marie's letter of interest. Remember this is only for coins you know are of no value as collector's items.—POLLY



DEAR POLLY—My husband, a veteran of World War II, brought home a lot of foreign coins and my daughter had the idea of framing them. We cleaned these coins with a brass cleaner, coated them with clear nail polish and arranged in frames against a backing of brown velvet. They were stuck on with a bit of that milky, all-purpose glue and make quite a conversation piece in our home. —MARIE

DEAR POLLY—If your small "cowboy" thinks he is too big for a bib, try a large red bandana in its place. It will make him feel like a grown-up cowpoke and he will not realize he is really wearing a big red bib.—AGNES

Polly's Problem

DEAR POLLY—While in the East on vacation I bought an expensive pair of shoes that are very comfortable but the left shoe squeaks. Is there something I could use to eliminate this problem?—MRS. Z. M. B.

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

Share your favorite homemaking ideas . .,. and send them to Polly in care of The Daily Sikeston Standard. You'll receive a bright, new silver dollar if Polly uses your idea in Polly's Pointers.

Workshop Frivolities

John Gould
In the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

The figures from a small neighborhood survey can be projected to prove that 123,000,000 American women really prefer hickory - smoked cheesey -whiffles. Using this formula I have just projected the results of a study in my workshop, and can affirm that 88,000,000 American men wish they dared to make a whirligig. It's the greatest revelation of unattained ambition in modern times, and is profoundly disturbing in its deeper meanings.

I've been making whirligigs. Well, the unpropritious meteorological conditions that have prevailed around here this spring have put the kibosh on any kind of routine. I gave up, have been waiting it out in workshop frivolities, and mostly this means whirligigs.

By whirligig I mean any kind of a doohicky that turns when ever you put it in a breeze, and my latest batch runs from simple pinwheels to an elaborate engine that makes a cut-out man and woman teeter madly on a four-foot seesaw. They're fun to do, and if artfully done they draw on the tricks of numerous trades so you are constantly exercising your mind, although not to the extent that the poor beast gets all of a sweat. Aerodynamics, for instance, and geometry. Color arrangements - the essence of art.

A man here in twon who ran a hardware store since he was 17 retired at 92, not because he was getting old but because he saw a future in the dry - cleaning business, and he lumped his old stock and awaited an offer. I lately came into possession of part of it - a paper shopping bag full of quarter- pint cans of paint for one dollar. It gives me an assortment of colors for whirligigs, at a price I can stand, and to me this is the essence of art. Some of the paint is very old, one of the colors being named "Model T Blue," and some of the labels saying, "Allow Three Weeks Between Coats."

The way the wind has been blowing and the thermometer persisting in its antisocial attitudes, three weeks is good, and for quite some time the folks who came to borrow money or glean a needed word of advice have been standing around admiring my handiwork and commenting on the great lack in their affairs of similar activity.

The majority comment runs about like this, "I'm pretty good at that sort of thing, myself, but I am far too advanced in the fuller programs of the grown - up world to take the time. . ." It is amusing how many different ways the grown -up world can find to express this same lament, usually winding up with,, " . . . I often wish I had the time!" A part of my own inner philosophy, perhaps thoughtlessly kept to myself when it might embellish wider horizons, is that one person has just as much time as another - the days being the same length for thee and me.

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FOR SCHOOL
ALL-IN-ONE
BINDERS
VINYL OR $1.99 CANVAS
INSIDE STORE
STYROFOAM
ICE CHEST
OR
THERMOS JUGS
ALL GREATLY REDUCED
BOYS' WESTERN
JEANS
$1.99
13 3/4 OZ. BLUE DENIM
REGULAR OR SLIM
ALUMINUM
Lounge Chair
$4.88
WHILE THEY LAST
GET READY FOR SCHOOL
NEW
PIECE GOODS
39¢ YARD
INSIDE STORE
AT YOUR STERLING STORE
DOWNTOWN SIKESTON

carry home buys from our
SIDEWALK SALE
AND
OUR 50TH ANNIVERSARY
COUPON DAYS
OTASCO
OUR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY YEAR 1918 1968
3 DAYS ONLY!

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE All-Purpose KEROSENE LANTERN
with coupon 1.47
Strong metal construction. Wire-guarded glass globe. For indoor or outdoor use. 59-103
Limit 1

SAVE·SAVE·SAVE
LOOK! PLASTIC INSULATED MUGS
17¢ each with coupon
Dishwasher-safe. Removable white interior. Assorted exterior colors. 50-1585
Limit 8.

VALUABLE COUPON
SAVE 31¢ 10-LBS. CHARCOAL Briquettes
with coupon 38¢
Hickory blended. Quick starting. Hot burning. 60-337-3
Limit 2

VALUABLE COUPON
SAVE 26¢ .22 Long CARTRIDGES
Reg. 80¢ BOX OF 50 54¢
.22 Long Rifle. 64-210 ..... 72¢
64-209

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE 21¢ BOWL SET
Reg. 69¢ 48¢
Sturdy plastic. Assorted colors. 50-1267

SAVE·SAVE·SAVE
SAVE 45% RAY-O-VAC 9-Volt Transistor Battery
20¢ 2 FOR 38¢
53-413. Limited quantity.

SAVE·SAVE·SAVE
SAVE 1.67 404 REEL
Reg. 4.66 with coupon 2.99
Heavy duty "Big Bee." With 100-yds. of line. 62-133-8

VALUABLE COUPON
PAD & COVER
SAVE 21¢ Reg. 79¢ 58¢
Burn-proof pad. Silicone cover. 50-264-9

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE 22¢ SPRAY PAINT
with coupon 66¢
Sprays on in seconds. Fast drying. Choice of colors.

VALUABLE COUPON
SAVE 53% LITTER BASKET
Reg. 49¢ 23¢
Don't be a litter bug. Hang inside car. Choice of colors. 1-135-7

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE 25% 30-Quart WASTE BASKET
with coupon 73¢
Polyethylene. Assorted colors. 50-8726

SAVE·SAVE·SAVE
SAVE 21¢ 15-Qt. Plastic BASIN
Reg. 87¢ with coupon 58¢
Unbreakable. Assorted colors. 50-158

CLIP THIS COUPON
SAVE 42¢ OIL FILTER
Reg. 1.39 97¢ with coupon
Throw-away type. For Ford and Chrysler group cars. 3-118
Limit 2

SAVE·SAVE·SAVE
SAVE Heavy Duty BRAKE FLUID
Reg. 52¢ 29¢
Meets all SAE specifications. 12-oz. can. 31-369-9.
Limit 2.

VALUABLE COUPON
SAVE 32¢ SCREW DRIVERS Set of 6
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Vinyl grips. Magnetized blades. 42-221-1

O-5—8/8-A
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SHOP DOWNTOWN
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471-3970

ARMED FORCES

ODERN ARMY OMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FFERS BROAD RANGE OPPORTUNITIES

In the old days there was a ke about which was the fastest eans of communicating: elegraph, telephone or ll-a-woman.

Nowadays we use much more phisticated means of mmunicating. Satellites orbit e earth in relatively fixed sitions to receive and reply ir messages from one place to nother anywhere in the world. hese messages may be voice lays from telephone and or dio transmissions; teletype; levision, or all of these at the me time. We have indeed come long way in the art of mmunicating.

The Army too has kept up ith the rapid advances in this chnological explosion. Many f the machines and much of the quipment used today was first eveloped for use by the Army. ost was designed for use in Field ommunications.

Field Communications nvolves more than just sending nd receiving messages. It also ncludes the installation and aintenance of all field ommunications equipment such s field telephone systems, field adio equipment, teletypewriter nd cryptographic (code) achines; and even unmanned rone aircraft control systems.

In the Army, a young man with no experience in the field of communication can learn one of these important job skills. Whether he decides to stay in the Army or return to civilian life, the skills he learns will be worth many more dollars in the course of his lifetime.

Young men entering this field learn the use of wire splices and knots used in the installation and maintenance of field wire communications systems. They learn the basic principles of transmission of sound by wire; the use of common handtools; the use of simple codes and ciphers, as well as the operations of cryptographic devices and field telephone switchboard operating procedures.

Starting with the simpler jobs, individuals who show interest and ability may advance to more highly skilled jobs on up to the top technical and supervisory positions.

For additional information about Field Communications Equipment Maintenance or one of more than 300 job skills training courses in the Army, see your local Army Recruiter, SGT Mooney. His office is at 704 Broadway, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Open to Public

Ford's Theater, the spot in Washington, D.C., where President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, has been newly restored and now is open to the public from Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Sunday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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POLLY'S POINTERS

Cleaning of Old Coins Best Left to Dealer

By POLLY CRAMER

DEAR READERS—Catherine asked for ways to clean a collection of old coins but coin dealers and collectors ALL warn against this as it often ruins the value of the coins by "wearing." They say coins should be left in their original condition or taken to dealers for any needed cleaning and that a collector can tell if one has been tampered with.

We do not know whether or not Catherine's coins are of any intrinsic value but she should be sure before cleaning them. Those who have foreign coins, kept only for their interest as a souvenir or remembrance of a trip, might find Marie's letter of interest. Remember this is only for coins you know are of no value as collector's items.—POLLY

DEAR POLLY—My husband, a veteran of World War II, brought home a lot of foreign coins and my daughter had the idea of framing them. We cleaned these coins with a brass cleaner, coated them with clear nail polish and arranged in frames against a backing of brown velvet. They were stuck on with a bit of that milky, all-purpose glue and make quite a conversation piece in our home. —MARIE

DEAR POLLY—If your small "cowboy" thinks he is too big for a bib, try a large red bandana in its place. It will make him feel like a grown-up cowpoke and he will not realize he is really wearing a big red bib.—AGNES

Polly's Problem

DEAR POLLY—While in the East on vacation I bought an expensive pair of shoes that are very comfortable but the left shoe squeaks. Is there something I could use to eliminate this problem?—MRS. Z. M. B.

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

Share your favorite homemaking ideas . .,. and send them to Polly in care of The Daily Sikeston Standard. You'll receive a bright, new silver dollar if Polly uses your idea in Polly's Pointers.

Workshop Frivolities

John Gould
In the Christian Science Monitor
Lisbon Falls, Maine

The figures from a small neighborhood survey can be projected to prove that 123,000,000 American women really prefer hickory - smoked cheesey -whiffles. Using this formula I have just projected the results of a study in my workshop, and can affirm that 88,000,000 American men wish they dared to make a whirligig. It's the greatest revelation of unattained ambition in modern times, and is profoundly disturbing in its deeper meanings.

I've been making whirligigs. Well, the unpropritious meteorological conditions that have prevailed around here this spring have put the kibosh on any kind of routine. I gave up, have been waiting it out in workshop frivolities, and mostly this means whirligigs.

By whirligig I mean any kind of a doohicky that turns when ever you put it in a breeze, and my latest batch runs from simple pinwheels to an elaborate engine that makes a cut-out man and woman teeter madly on a four-foot seesaw. They're fun to do, and if artfully done they draw on the tricks of numerous trades so you are constantly exercising your mind, although not to the extent that the poor beast gets all of a sweat. Aerodynamics, for instance, and geometry. Color arrangements - the essence of art.

A man here in twon who ran a hardware store since he was 17 retired at 92, not because he was getting old but because he saw a future in the dry - cleaning business, and he lumped his old stock and awaited an offer. I lately came into possession of part of it - a paper shopping bag full of quarter- pint cans of paint for one dollar. It gives me an assortment of colors for whirligigs, at a price I can stand, and to me this is the essence of art. Some of the paint is very old, one of the colors being named "Model T Blue," and some of the labels saying, "Allow Three Weeks Between Coats."

The way the wind has been blowing and the thermometer persisting in its antisocial attitudes, three weeks is good, and for quite some time the folks who came to borrow money or glean a needed word of advice have been standing around admiring my handiwork and commenting on the great lack in their affairs of similar activity.

The majority comment runs about like this, "I'm pretty good at that sort of thing, myself, but I am far too advanced in the fuller programs of the grown - up world to take the time. . ." It is amusing how many different ways the grown -up world can find to express this same lament, usually winding up with,, " . . . I often wish I had the time!" A part of my own inner philosophy, perhaps thoughtlessly kept to myself when it might embellish wider horizons, is that one person has just as much time as another - the days being the same length for thee and me.

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AND

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3 DAYS ONLY!

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VALUABLE COUPON — SAVE 26¢ — .22 Long CARTRIDGES — Reg. 80¢ BOX OF 50 — 54¢ — .22 Long Rifle. 64-210 ..... 72¢

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CLIP THIS COUPON — SAVE 25% — 30-Quart WASTE BASKET — with coupon 73¢ — Polyethylene. Assorted colors. 50-8752-6

SAVE·SAVE·SAVE — SAVE 21¢ — 15-Qt. Plastic BASIN — Reg. 87¢ — with coupon 58¢ — Unbreakable. Assorted colors. 50-158

CLIP THIS COUPON — OIL FILTER — SAVE 42¢ — Reg. 1.39 — 97¢ with coupon — Throw-away type. For Ford and Chrysler group cars. 3-118. Limit 2

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O-5—8/8-A

Oklahoma TIRE & SUPPLY

SHOP DOWNTOWN
138 FRONT SIKESTON, MO.
471-3970

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

THE OLD—TIME BARBER SHOP

When I was a boy whisker culture was only a minor matter in the old - time barber shop. Young customers obtained lessons in courtesy and manners from those Negro barbers, most of whom had imbibed these virtues from their white masters while slaves on near-by farms. Most of the older ones had some shaving and hair cutting for white people to whom they belonged. Then, when thrown upon their own resources after the emancipation proclamation, they turned to barbering for a living.

The individual shaving mug was a familiar barber shop feature. All regular customers insisted on having them. Each mug was decorated with something indicative of the owner's special interest. If he liked to hunt, there would be a pole, line and trout. If he were a carpenter, there would be a saw and hammer, and so on through most of our local callings. Each mug contained soap and brush for the owner's special use. The standing of the barber shop was indicated by the number of shaving mugs along its wall.

Saturday night was the big night for the barber. There being no picture shows or other diversions for bringing throngs to town, as at present, stores would be closed at 7 o'clock. Barber shops soon would be thronged by proprietors, clerks and artisans who wished to be well groomed for Sunday, each having to take his turn for service. As a rule business would be brisk until midnight, sometimes later. This developed the shops into social gathering places. There was a constant round of mirth, gossip and laughter and debate, with occasional vocal and banjo reditions by the apprentice who shined shoes for customers as a sideline to services required of him by the barbers.

There was one class of customers who shunned barber shops when customers were waiting around. It was composed of youths who were just beginning to notice the fuzz on their faces. To go into a shop when older men were present would bring down upon them too much levity. But something had to be done about that fuzz. I solved the problem by sneaking into the back room of our upstairs printing office on Sunday mornings when there was safety from spectators, and doing the job with an old Pipe razor somebody had found and left with us until the owner called for it. No owner showed up, however, which led to the belief that it had dropped from the pocket of a local Negro, most of whom used razors as weapons of offense and defense at that time. My shaving task, like that of most other boys, was made both difficult and painful by lack of soap and brush.

A topping off event after getting a haircut or shave was application of the whisk broom by the apprentice barber. It was almost a ceremony, each swish of the broom being followed by a slap it received from the boy, the rhythm of which diverted attention from the dust and hair he scattered through the shop.

Quite in contrast with prices now paid for tonsorial service were the charge of rural barbers until comparatively recent years. For haircuts we paid 25 cents; for shaves, 10 cents. For shinning shoes or boots the shop boy charged 5 cents. The tipping evil was a thing for future generations. In fact, a worker of that day would have resented an effort to give him a dime or a quarter for a service he already was being paid for doing.

There was a practice among old-time barbers that would shock all modern customers. It was the practice of parking the comb in the operator's hair. This was to have it in easy reach when needed. It also gave barbers a more professional air.

THE STOVE PIPE HAT

When I was a boy the stove-pipe hat was still in evidence in every community. No preacher considered himself worthy to stand behind the sacred desk and break the bread of life to a dying congregation unless he had one. Usually, there also was an elderly man or two in our village who wore them on state occasions. They were generally known as plug hats.

The ambition of every real boy was to have an opportunity to bombard a plug hat twith a snowball at such a time and place as there might be an opportunity to escape detection. I believe most everybody has a similar yearning when in one of our public or educational libraries in which he is confronted at every turn with a sign on which is the word "Silence." Personally, I will never feel that life has been as complete as it might be unless I can explode a cannon cracker in the midst of all that silence, sometime, somewhere, as I so often have yearned to do.

The stovepipe hat staged a big comeback during the Cleveland and Harrison campaign. Probably in keeping with newspaper cartoons which depicted their candidate as a small bewhiskered man underneath his grandpa's hat, Republican marching clubs wore plug hats of the 1840 style their candidate's grandfather, William Henry Harrison, had worn. Not to be outdone, Democratic marching clubs wore the sort of plug hat their candidate, Grover Cleveland, wore on special occasions. In contrast to the Republican hat, which was dark in color, the Drmocratic hat was gray. To further show their loyalty, owners of those hats wore them as they went about the streets. My father and my older brother, Charley, were proud owners of Cleveland hats. For a long time, even after the campaign was over and all was lost but honor, Democrats continued to wear those tall head pieces, being unwilling to dischard anything which cost so much money. As I recall it the price of a plug hat was $8 for plain ones like marching clubs affected, $15 for fine ones like preachers and society men wore.

Neighborly relations between the Hinkle and Blanton families were strained to very near breaking point on one occasion when, while the husband, was busy at his flour mill and the mother was attending a session of the Ladies Aid, the youngest boy, Ed, brought his father's fine plug hat out for exhibition purposes. The treatment it got was something terrible, as the Blantons, Buerk, Lasley and Burnett boys took turns at battering it around. Half full of water, the hat was sitting on the Blanton gatepost when Mrs. Hinkle came home. Although the facts were against the small boy who had brought the hat forth. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle were pretty sure it had been an inspiration from the Blanton side of the fence.

THE COMING OF THE DERBY HAT

When I was a boy the plug hat had the derby hat as a successor. The derby was very stiff, and moulded to shape. Young men, most of whom grew mustaches at the earliest possible age, liked the derby because it was so easy to tip when a woman came along. They were handy for other purposes too. I once saw one used as a drinking utensil when its owner was out with companions who had no other way for slaking their thirst. It was filled from a pump, everybody taking his turn at drinking from it.

While going through Westminster Abbey forty years ago I made a historic relic of my derby. It was a dreary December day. No guard seemed to be in sight as I stood in rapt contemplation before the coronation chair, in the seat of which was the famed Stone of Scone, upon which British and Scotch kings have sat while being crowned during the last seven or eight hundred years, so I reached over and thumped the sacred stone three times with the stiff brim of my Missouri derby. Thus emboldened, I walked over to the gate of Buckingham Palace and inquired if that was the day on which the public was admitted to the palace. The officer in charge of the guard replied:

"No, this is not the day," then as I turned away, he added, "And that is not all, my friend, nor any other day."

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FREE BOARD AT CONVENTIONS

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Eagle's Life Span

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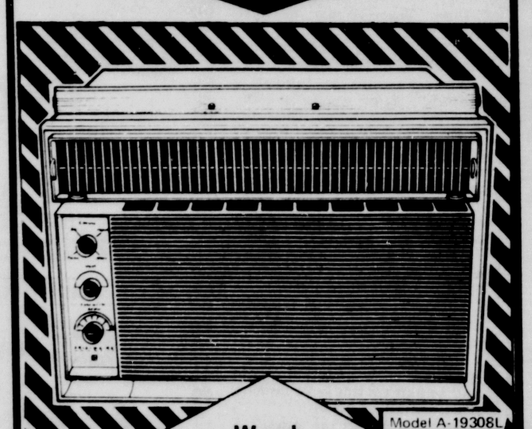
Come on in, SAVE
THURSDA AND FRIDA
SIDEWALK SALE DAYS
Shop Our Rack of Bargains on the WALK
VOGUE DRESS SHOP
133 E. Front
Sikes

Come on in, SAVE
SIDEWALK SALE DAYS
OUR SIDEWALKS ARE INSIDE
WHERE THE AIR CONDITIONING IS
THE HEAT'S ON!
DON'T GET CAUGHT WITH YOUR FANS DOWN!
CHECK OUR COOL SUMMER PRICES ON
FRIGIDAIRE
ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS



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Get this
FRIGIDAIRE
18,700 BTU/HR (NEMA)
AIR CONDITIONER
and enjoy your summer!
- Versatile controls plus automatic thermostat offer complete comfort selection.
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AIR CONDITIONER PRICES START AT $99.00
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WOOLWORTH'S
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CLEARANCE SALE
REDUCTIO 25% to 5
WE'RE AIR CONDITIONED FOR YOUR SHOPPING COMFORT
COME TO OUR BIG BARGAIN
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1 LOT LADIES DRESSES $2.99
Assorted fabrics & styles
Sizes 8 to 18
Regularly $3.99 Now Only

GIRLS KNIT TOPS $1
100% orlon assorted stripes and colors, Sz., 7-14
Reg. $1.99

GIRLS OR LADIES JUMP SUIT $2.99
Sleeveless, Seersucker
Sizes Sm, Md, Lg.
Reg. $3.99 Now Only

LADIES BLOUSES $1
Ass't checks, prints, solids
Roll up sleeves, Sizes 32-38
Reg. $1.99

LADIES PULL OVER BLOUSE 77¢
100% Cotton Knit, Pk. & Blue
Med. & Large
Reg. $1.00

1 LOT LADIES Summer Purses $2
White & Beige
Beaded and crochet look
Values to $4.99

1 LOT LADIES SUMMER CASUALS 97¢
Fabric Straws, Vinyl Patent
Broken sizes while they last.

SCREEN PRINTED BATH TOWELS 84
Pink, green, gold, Reg. $1.00
MATCHING WASHCLOTH. . . . 24¢

BOY'S SWIM SHORTS $2.00
Sml., Med., Large
Bold color, plaids & solids
Reg. $2.99

GIRLS OR BOYS Shorts 37
100% cotton, sizes 4-7
Regular 59¢

LADIES COTTON BRAS 88¢
Ass't Styles, 32A - 38B
Reg. $1.59

LADIES 2 PC. JAMAICA SETS $2
Ass't prints, matching belt
Sizes 10-18, Reg. $2.99

LADIES BLOUSES $1.67
Ass't Prints, Sizes 32-38
Reg. $1.99 Now Only

BOYS 2 PC SHORT PAJAMAS 99
100% Cotton Print
Sizes 4-8, Reg. $1.29

MISSES SLEEVELESS BLOUSES 77¢
Assorted Prints, Sizes 32-38
Reg. $1.00

MEN'S Walking Shorts $2
Permanent Press
Sizes 29-38 waist, Reg. $2.99

LADIES MERRI-MERRI GOWNS $1.67
Sleeveless 100% Cotton
Sml., Med., Large, Reg. $1.99

GIRLS Hipster Purses $1
Yellow, navy, green & orange vinyl
Neat for school opening
Reg. $2.99

MEN'S KNIT SHIRT $2.44
Durable Press
Sml., Med., Lg., Reg. $3.33

1 LOT GIRLS OR LADIES GOLDMINE & French Purses $1
Ass't Colors,
Reg. $1.99

1 LOT WOMEN'S GIRDLES $2.22
Lycra Spandex, Asst. colors
Sml., Med., Lg., Ex. Lg.
Values to $4.99

1 LOT BATH TOWELS 77
Stripes, solids, designs
Ass't. colors, Reg. $1.00

LADIES 2-PIECE Jamaica Sets $1.57
Ass't Prints & solids
Sizes 8 - 18, Reg. $1.99

72 x 90 BLANKETS $3
Rayon 55% - 45% nylon
100% nylon binding
Reg. $3.99 Now

SISSY JAMAICA SETS $2.99
2 Pc. set includes sissy style blouse
Sizes 8 - 18, Reg. $3.99

POLYURETHANE BED PILLOWS $1
Fine shredded foam
Flower design covers, Reg. $2.99 pr.

LADIES Romper Suits $2.99
Fleece lined, Sml., Med., Lg.
Ideal for gym wear, Reg. $4.99

72 x 90 THERMAL BLANKET $2
65% rayon, 35% polyester
Machine washable, Reg. $3.49

GIRLS BABY DOLL PAJAMAS GIRLS 99¢
Cotton w/lace trim
Sizes 4-14, Reg. $1.29

1 LOT DECORATIVE Sofa Pillow 97

VISIT INSIDE AND OUT
Buckner Ragsdale Co.
SIDEWALK BAZAAR
During the SIKESTON JAYCEES'
RODEO

When I Was A Boy

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Standard is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

THE OLD—TIME BARBER SHOP

When I was a boy whisker culture was only a minor matter in the old - time barber shop. Young customers obtained lessons in courtesy and manners from those Negro barbers, most of whom had imbibed these virtues from their white masters while slaves on near-by farms. Most of the older ones had some shaving and hair cutting for white people to whom they belonged. Then, when thrown upon their own resources after the emancipation proclamation, they turned to barbering for a living.

The individual shaving mug was a familiar barber shop feature. All regular customers insisted on having them. Each mug was decorated with something indicative of the owner's special interest. If he liked to hunt, there would be a pole, line and trout. If he were a carpenter, there would be a saw and hammer, and so on through most of our local callings. Each mug contained soap and brush for the owner's special use. The standing of the barber shop was indicated by the number of shaving mugs along its wall.

Saturday night was the big night for the barber. There being no picture shows or other diversions for bringing throngs to town, as at present, stores would be closed at 7 o'clock. Barber shops soon would be thronged by proprietors, clerks and artisans who wished to be well groomed for Sunday, each having to take his turn for service. As a rule business would be brisk until midnight, sometimes later. This developed the shops into social gathering places. There was a constant round of mirth, gossip and laughter and debate, with occasional vocal and banjo reditions by the apprentice who shined shoes for customers as a sideline to services required of him by the barbers.

There was one class of customers who shunned barber shops when customers were waiting around. It was composed of youths who were just beginning to notice the fuzz on their faces. To go into a shop when older men were present would bring down upon them too much levity. But something had to be done about that fuzz. I solved the problem by sneaking into the back room of our upstairs printing office on Sunday mornings when there was safety from spectators, and doing the job with an old Pipe razor somebody had found and left with us until the owner called for it. No owner showed up, however, which led to the belief that it had dropped from the pocket of a local Negro, most of whom used razors as weapons of offense and defense at that time. My shaving task, like that of most other boys, was made both difficult and painful by lack of soap and brush.

A topping off event after getting a haircut or shave was application of the whisk broom by the apprentice barber. It was almost a ceremony, each swish of the broom being followed by a slap it received from the boy, the rhythm of which diverted attention from the dust and hair he scattered through the shop.

Quite in contrast with prices now paid for tonsorial service were the charge of rural barbers until comparatively recent years. For haircuts we paid 25 cents; for shaves, 10 cents. For shinning shoes or boots the shop boy charged 5 cents. The tipping evil was a thing for future generations. In fact, a worker of that day would have resented an effort to give him a dime or a quarter for a service he already was being paid for doing.

There was a practice among old-time barbers that would shock all modern customers. It was the practice of parking the comb in the operator's hair. This was to have it in easy reach when needed. It also gave barbers a more professional air.

THE STOVE PIPE HAT

When I was a boy the stove-pipe hat was still in evidence in every community. No preacher considered himself worthy to stand behind the sacred desk and break the bread of life to a dying congregation unless he had one. Usually, there also was an elderly man or two in our village who wore them on state occasions. They were generally known as plug hats.

The ambition of every real boy was to have an opportunity to bombard a plug hat twith a snowball at such a time and place as there might be an opportunity to escape detection. I believe most everybody has a similar yearning when in one of our public or educational libraries in which he is confronted at every turn with a sign on which is the word "Silence." Personally, I will never feel that life has been as complete as it might be unless I can explode a cannon cracker in the midst of all that silence, sometime, somewhere, as I so often have yearned to do.

The stovepipe hat staged a big comeback during the Cleveland and Harrison campaign. Probably in keeping with newspaper cartoons which depicted their candidate as a small bewhiskered man underneath his grandpa's hat, Republican marching clubs wore plug hats of the 1840 style their candidate's grandfather, William Henry Harrison, had worn. Not to be outdone, Democratic marching clubs wore the sort of plug hat their candidate, Grover Cleveland, wore on special occasions. In contrast to the Republican hat, which was dark in color, the Drmocratic hat was gray. To further show their loyalty, owners of those hats wore them as they went about the streets. My father and my older brother, Charley, were proud owners of Cleveland hats. For a long time, even after the campaign was over and all was lost but honor, Democrats continued to wear those tall head pieces, being unwilling to dischard anything which cost so much money. As I recall it the price of a plug hat was $8 for plain ones like marching clubs affected, $15 for fine ones like preachers and society men wore.

Neighborly relations between the Hinkle and Blanton families were strained to very near breaking point on one occasion when, while the husband, was busy at his flour mill and the mother was attending a session of the Ladies Aid, the youngest boy, Ed, brought his father's fine plug hat out for exhibition purposes. The treatment it got was something terrible, as the Blantons, Buerk, Lasley and Burnett boys took turns at battering it around. Half full of water, the hat was sitting on the Blanton gatepost when Mrs. Hinkle came home. Although the facts were against the small boy who had brought the hat forth. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle were pretty sure it had been an inspiration from the Blanton side of the fence.

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Eagle's Life Span

While the life span of e in the wild is a matte conjecture, there is rec a golden eagle that live 48 years in a zoo.

Come on in, SAVE
SIDEWALK SALE DAYS
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Shop Our Rack of Bargains on the WALK
VOGUE DRESS SHOP
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Come on in, SAVE
SIDEWALK SALE DAYS
OUR SIDEWALKS ARE INSIDE
WHERE THE AIR CONDITIONING IS
THE HEAT'S ON!
DON'T GET CAUGHT WITH YOUR FANS DOWN!
CHECK OUR COOL SUMMER PRICES ON
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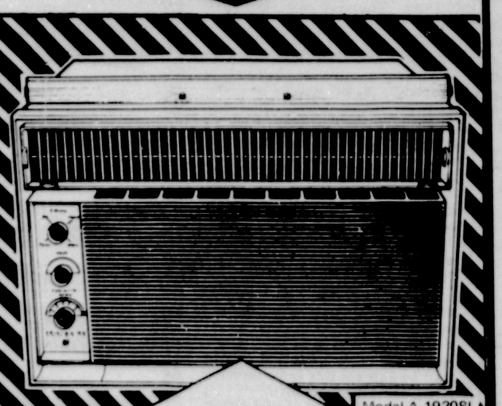
ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS



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18,700 BTU/HR (NEMA)
AIR CONDITIONER
and enjoy your summer!
- Versatile controls plus automatic thermostat offer complete comfort selection.
- Plenty of "plus" power for multi-room cooling.
- 6.0 pts/hr moisture removal from room air.
- Window or thru-the-wall installation (using accessory wall kit).
$299.95
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WE'RE AIR CONDITIONED FOR YOUR SHOPPING COMFORT
COME TO OUR BIG BARGAIN
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1 LOT LADIES DRESSES $2.99 — Assorted fabrics & styles, Sizes 8 to 18, Regularly $3.99 Now Only
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LADIES BLOUSES $1 — Ass't checks, prints, solids, Roll up sleeves, Sizes 32-38, Reg. $1.99
LADIES PULL OVER BLOUSE 77¢ — 100% Cotton Knit, Pk. & Blue, Med. & Large, Reg. $1.00
1 LOT LADIES Summer Purses $2 — White & Beige, Beaded and crochet look, Values to $4.99
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LADIES 2 PC. JAMAICA SETS $2 — Ass't prints, matching belt, Sizes 10-18, Reg. $2.99
LADIES BLOUSES $1.67 — Ass't Prints, Sizes 32-38, Reg. $1.99 Now Only
BOYS 2 PC SHORT PAJAMAS 99 — 100% Cotton Print, Sizes 4-8, Reg. $1.29
MISSES SLEEVELESS BLOUSES 77¢ — Assorted Prints, Sizes 32-38, Reg. $1.00
MEN'S Walking Shorts $2 — Permanent Press, Sizes 29-38 waist, Reg. $2.99
LADIES MERRI-MERRI GOWNS $1.67 — Sleeveless 100% Cotton, Sml., Med., Large, Reg. $1.99
GIRLS Hipster Purses $1 — Yellow, navy, green & orange vinyl, Neat for school opening, Reg. $2.99
MEN'S KNIT SHIRT $2.44 — Durable Press, Sml., Med., Lg., Reg. $3.33
1 LOT GIRLS OR LADIES GOLDMINE & French Purses $1 — Ass't Colors, Reg. $1.99
1 LOT WOMEN'S GIRDLES $2.22 — Lycra Spandex, Asst. colors, Sml., Med., Lg., Ex. Lg. Values to $4.99
1 LOT BATH TOWELS 77 — Stripes, solids, designs, Ass't. colors, Reg. $1.00
LADIES 2-PIECE Jamaica Sets $1.57 — Ass't Prints & solids, Sizes 8 - 18, Reg. $1.99
72 x 90 BLANKETS $3 — Rayon 55% - 45% nylon, 100% nylon binding, Reg. $3.99 Now
SISSY JAMAICA SETS $2.99 — 2 Pc. set includes sissy style blouse, Sizes 8 - 18, Reg. $3.99
POLYURETHANE BED PILLOWS $1 — Fine shredded foam, Flower design covers, Reg. $2.99 pr.
LADIES Romper Suits $2.99 — Fleece lined, Sml., Med., Lg. Ideal for gym wear, Reg. $4.99
72 x 90 THERMAL BLANKET $2 — 65% rayon, 35% polyester, Machine washable, Reg. $3.49
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1 LOT DECORATIVE Sofa Pillow 9

VISIT INSIDE AND OUT
Buckner Ragsdale Co.
SIDEWALK BAZAAR
During the SIKESTON JAYCEES'
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Scott County Health Center

1967 Annual Report

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Liver	2
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Myeloma	2
Cervix	1
Uterus	1
Ovary	1
Larnyx	1
Esophagus	1
Rt. Arm	1
Lymphoma	1
Leukemia	1

Rate Per 100,000 Population, Missouri Rate 1965-16.9. Heart Disease, 348.8, Vascular Lesions, 229.2, Cancer 189.3.

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8, 28 yrs. M, Non-White, car-truck.
9, 30 yrs. M, White, burns -explosion.
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11, 44 yrs. M, White, 2 cars
12, 44 yrs. M, White, 1 car.
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14, 50 yrs. M, Non-White Farm injury from tractor.
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16, 54 yrs. M, Non-White, Homicide-gunshot.
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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL DISEASE REPORTED IN 1967

Chickenpox	91
Gonorrhea	56
Hepatitis	5
Contacts treated	6
Mumps	7
Scarlet Fever	1
Syphilis	14
Early	2
Late	10
Not specified	2
Tuberculosis	4
Primary	1
Adult type	3

Admissions to service - 56.
Conferences with private physicians - 37.
Home visits to patients - 89.
Office visits by patients - 116.
Total services given - 729.
Time spent working on communicable disease - 729.5 hr.

IMMUNIZATIONS GIVEN IN 1967

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Diphtheria - tetnus-1006.
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Oral-Sabin-120
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Gamma globulin furnished to physicians for household contacts of hepatitis-10cc.

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BOYS' SUITS TO ROMP IN-

Play In - Clumb In - Slide In - In Fact,

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Our "PERFECTION" Suits are tailored to stand all the rubs and cuffs of play and schooldays. To parents familiar with Perfection Clothes we need not emphasize their quality.

Captivating new Fall Norfolk Suits, practical, becoming styles, made from all wool fabrics - ideal for School and Dress wear.

All Sizes, 6 to 18-$3.50, $5.00, $6.96, $7.50 and UP

SIKESTON MERCHANTILE CO
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
MILEM BUILDING

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A downdraft caught his plane, Ellis said, and the craft pancaked onto the top of the truck.

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50c to $2.00

BOYS' JEANS
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$2.00

BOYS' Perma Pressed SLACKS
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1/2 PRICE

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1/2 PRICE

BOYS' PAJAMAS 1/2 PRICE

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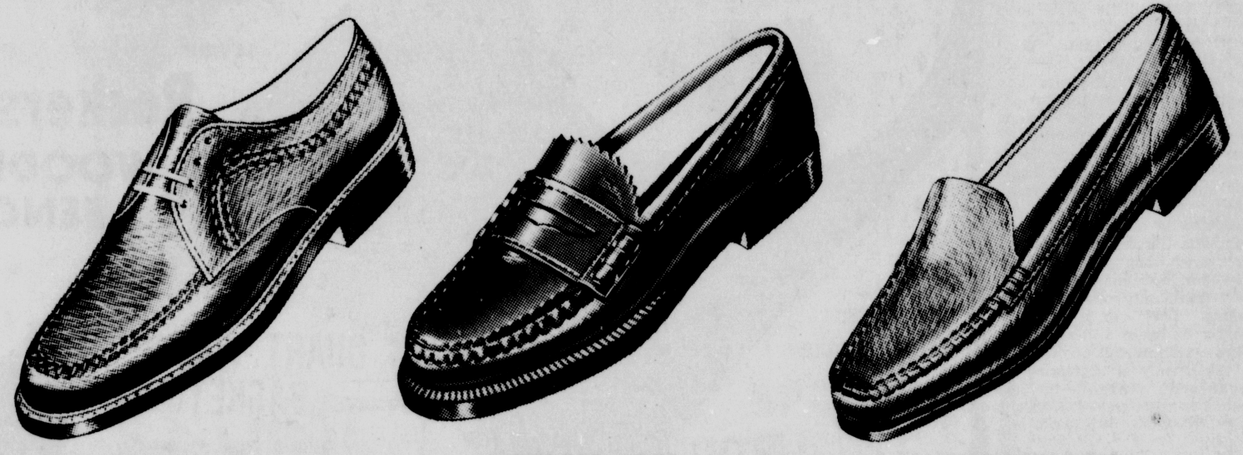
SAVE 1.11 TO 3.11 A PAIR THRU SATURDAY ONLY!



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Big boys' reg. 8.99 . . now 6.88

MEN'S REG. 12.99
NOW 9.88
OUR BEST SELLING TOWNCRAFT BEEF ROLL SLIP-ON STYLE
Little boys', reg. 6.99 . now 5.88
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LADIES' REG. 6.99
NOW 5.88
OUR BEST SELLING GAYMODE® AND CAROL EVANS® SQUARE TOE SLIP-ONS FOR GIRLS, LADIES
Girls', reg. 5.99 . . . . now 4.88

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FIREHOSE JEANS
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They're tough canvas, in a wrinkle resisting blend of 50% polyester/ 50% cotton that has the look of a firehose. The cut is slim and trim . . . wear 'em low on the hips western style. The colors are wild. Scoop front pockets, and permanent center crease are two more great features. And, Mom, they're Penn-Prest® . . . that means no ironing. Soil Release finish helps wash out most stains, too. Just machine wash and tumble 'em dry! Sizes 6-18.

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THURSDAY, August 8th and FRIDAY, August 9th

9 till 5:30 Tues. thru Fri.
9 till 8 Mon. and Sat.

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Sensing The News

THE LESSON OF FRANCE

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Why? To be sure, France has tolerated a large and active Communist Party. As a result, many working men in France still are influenced and conditioned by Marxist ideas. But the regular Communist Party of France did not spark the explosion in early May. It began at the University of Paris and had its roots in the anti-American agitation of leftist students opposed to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam struggle. Only when the student anarchist disorders began to grow in size did the regular Communist Party organization order major strikes and take over the control of the disorders.

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In the United States, good citizens can only hope that governmental authorities and heads of educational institutions will learn from the French experience. The groups of anarchists and civil disobedience advocates in American colleges and universities are numerically small. Too often they are dismissed as insignificant. Well, Columbia University at long last discovered that the anarchists aren't insignificant at all.

It takes only one individual yelling "fire!" in a crowded theater to cause a disaster that takes a terrible toll of life. And it takes only a scattering of organized, violence-inclined groups to upset great universities and throw chaos into towns and cities.

Most Americans don't understand the conspiratorial mentality. They don't grasp that the anarchists and civil disobedience types think along totalitarian lines—that is to say, that they are planning actual war within our country. Most Americans think in terms of practical discussions and sensible negotiations. But the radicals in the universities are like the North Vietnamese communists at the Paris conference table—they believe in total war to the end.

The anarchists are playing for the highest stakes—the destruction and takeover of western society. The example of Frence shows how far small militant groups can go in creating havoc. The exmaple of Columbia University, which has been crippled, provides further confirmation.

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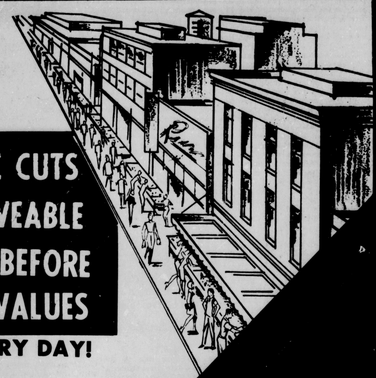

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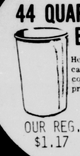

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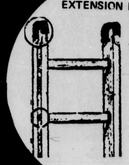

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"We can make progress only by attacking the causes of violence and only where there is civil order founded on justice. Today we are helping local officials improve their capacity to deal promptly with disorder. Those who preach disorder and those who preach violence must know that local authorities are able to resist them swiftly, to resist them sternly, and to resist them decisively."

But it isn't within the power of the States or cities to prosecute the conspirators from other States who have incited the violence. Why has there been such hairsplitting on the question of "constitutional authority? There has never been any reluctance to use federal law to attack crime syndicates. It is well known that the so-called "demonstrations" have been deliberately planned and violence purposely incited. But the Administration has refused to indict any of the leaders. In fact, some of them are again "predicting" a summer of the same kind of disorder this year.

Why has the Johnson Administration failed to punish those who openly urge rebellion? The only answer which appears plausible is that it fears the loss of Negro votes. The excuse is offered by the President that "constitutional authority" is lacking. There has been no such hesitancy, however, in utilizing the federal power over interstate commerce to forbid racial "discrimination" in hotels and eating places. Federal funds are even being withheld not only from schools but hospitals and other public institutions to bring about "desegregation."

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There comes a time, however, when the citizenry votes its protest—and the 1966 election may prove to be that time. The Administration can still correct its errors and use its authority to stop wasteful spending as well as the expenditure of huge sums for programs which, even though meritorious, should wait for fulfillment until the nation can really afford them.

When Treasury deficits keep piling up year after year, eventually confidence—not only in the monetary unit but in the economic condition of the country itself-begins to waver, and business is finally confronted with a depression as unemployment enues.

U.S. News & World Report

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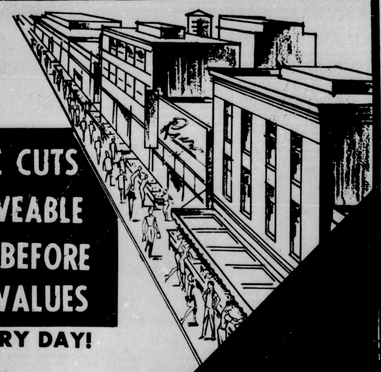

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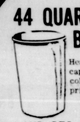

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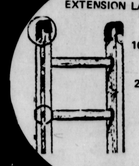

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Again and again, the people have indicated their discontent and dissatisfaction. Rarely in this century has the electorate been so disturbed and so worried. Yet the President, in his message, has not offered any more than a continuance of his previous policies, which resemble those of "New Deal" days when the slogan was: "Spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect."

There comes a time, however, when the citizenry votes its protest—and the 1968 election may prove to be that time. The Administration can still correct its errors and use its authority to stop wasteful spending as well as the expenditure of huge sums for programs which, even though meritorious, should wait for fulfilment until the nation can really afford them.

When Treasury deficits keep piling up year after year, eventually confidence—not only in the monetary unit but in the economic condition of the country itself-begins to waver, and business is finally confronted with a depression as unemployment ensues.

U.S. News & World Report

PAUL FLOWER'S GREENHOUSE

Dear Greenhouse:

My red panic signal flashes vividly, when I catch my first glimpse of a store window displaying gaily colored spring shoes. I also notice that my forehead and hands become moist, when I watch TV commercials that show a hand swabbing a shoe, changing its color.

As a child living in a small Southern town during the last years of the depression, I knew nothing of shoes that were made in any color, except brown, black or white. In fact, (I was told by grownups) folks were lucky to have a pair of shoes. My younger brother and I were among the lucky ones, for we had a pair of "ever-day" shoes and a pair of black patent ones for Sunday. The patent was kept shiny by giving them a weekly polishing with cold biscuit.

One year I discovered that several of my playmates were getting new shoes. With much wailing and pleading I brought this to mamas' attention. Surely, I would not be the only little girl that would have to wear my old black patent shoes on Easter! Mama was sympathetic to my plea, and the week before Easter she came home with a new pair of shoes for me. My eyes must have been as starry as night sky in summer, for they were white "pumps" with tiny bows on each toe. None of my playmates had shoes such as these! Mama cautioned me several times not to get them dirty, and to remember that they were for Sunday.

Saturday in the small Georgia town was a busy day. Farmers and townsfolk alike came to bring their produce, and visit. Groceries were purchased for the week. "Hoover buggies," wagons and trucks stirred up the red clay dust as they circled the square searching for a shady spot under the huge oak trees. In the afternoon, the picture show was filled to overflowing, as Ken Maynard or Tex Ritter performed.

I never missed a show and was allowed to go to town early to be sure of getting a front seat.

The Saturday before Easter, as I dressed to go to town, some inner evil prompted me to sneak out of the house, wearing my new shoes. I reasoned that I could wear them to the picture show, return home before mama, change back into my old shoes and no one would be the wiser.

Dad was an indulgent father. Only at rare moments did he think it necessary for us to earn spending money. This afternoon he informed me that the storeroom was filled with empty boxes. When I helped my brother clean the room, I could have show money, plus an extra nickel. Happily, I went to the storeroom,where my brother was already at work. When he saw my shoes, the usual "Ah oooom, I'm gonna tell on you" came from his lips. I promised him half my nickel, to shut him up, then I gathered up as many boxes as my small arms could carry and walked blindly toward the door.

After a few steps, I suddenly felt one foot strike something hard. A feeling of wetness spread over both feet as I let the boxes drop. I stared down in horrified silence. My foot had kicked an open can of blue paint and its gooey contents now poured slowly over both feet. This was tragedy to end all tragedies! Where a moment before he had been a "tattle-tale," he was now filled with brotherly concern. He quickly sh-d-d me, assuring me he could "fix" them. Taking my hand, he led me out behind the store into the alley. While I stood in my paint-soaked shoes, he bravely started trying to clean them with a rag which he soaked in kerosene from the drum that stood just inside the back door.

We both soon saw that the kerosene was getting us nowhere. Then my brother had an idea. He disappeared into the store and soon came out carrying a brush and a can of paint. I stopped sobbing long enough to watch in fascination, as he dipped the brush into the can and spread white paint generously over both shoes. Hope in our hearts faded, as we watched the blue slowly mix and come up through the white.

I took the long way home to avoid meeting mama. My mind worked furiously trying to think of a possible solution to my predicament.

No, I didn't get the paddling I expected. Poor mama was as heartsick as I, and the punishment I did receive was much more penetrating and longer lasting than a paddling. Easter morning I was very blue as I walked down the aisle of the Baptist Church—and very blue were my shoes!

After many wearings and many cleanings, they turned into a beautiful azure color, but if you should happen to see me in the Easter parade this year, you might notice that my shoes will be black patent leather.

Commercial Appeal

NEW BOOKLET ON TOWER ROCK

Felix E. Snider today announced that Ramfre Press has released a new local history publication entitled TOWER ROCK (La Roche de la Crotx). Its 48 pages and cover include the text, three photographs, four lithographs, and a center-spread map. The authors are Jess E. Thilenius and Felix E. Snider, both of Cape Girardeau.

Tower Rock is known for its historic connections, particularly that on December 13, 1968, three Seminarians--Fathers Francois Montigny, Antoine Davion, and Jean St. Cosme--erected a cross and held what is probably the first Christian service on top of The Rock Shortly afterward the same party performed a similar rite near the mouth of Cape la Croix Creek below Cape Girardeau.

TOWER ROCK is the eighteenth title under Ramfre imprint stemming from Mr. Shider's long-time hobby of promoting, writing, editing, and publishing local hisotry. Most notable Ramfre publications are perhaps CAPE GIRARDEAU: BIOGRAPHY OF A CITY and MISSOURI: MIDLAND STATE, both done in collaboration with the late Dr. Earl Collins. Some of the others are reprints of famous local histories of this region.

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The new booklet is available--as is another recently announced title, THE OLD GRAVOIS COAL DIGGINGS--through local bookstores and elsewhere.

MONTICELLO THE HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

THE SITE

The Jefferson title to the Monticello estate dates from the grant in 1735 of one thousand acres to Peter Jefferson. The title passed to Thomas at the death of his father twenty-two years later. The Monticello plantation that Jefferson erected was unique. Unlike any previous one, it was built on a leveled plateau on the top of a mountain 857 feet above sea level. To make all parts of the moutain accessible, Jefferson constructed on its slopes at four different levels paths or, as he called them, roundabouts. These were connected by oblique roads. The remains of these roundabouts are visible today.

Leveling of the hilltop began in 1768, construction of the main house several years later. This was not completed until after 1809 because of the numerous changes and alterations. The house as it is seen today is the product of Mr. Jefferson's genius.

Before Jefferson built Monticello, there was on every plantation a series of small outbuildings such as the laundry, smoke house, dairy, stable, weaving house, sometimes a schoolhouse and always a kitchen. These Jefferson sought to render as inconspicuous as possible by locating them beneath the long erraces terminating in the two balanced out chambers. Connecting these terraces is the all-weather passageway in which are strategically placed the wine room, ware room, beer cellar, cyder room and rum cellar. Beneath the south terrace are to be found the kitchen with its cooking utensils, the cook's room, servants' rooms, room for smoking meat and the dairy. The small pavilion on the end of this terrace is on the site of the first dwelling to be erected on the mountain top. It was completed in time for Jefferson to bring his bride, Martha Wayles Skelton, to it in January, 1772, thus giving basis for the name "Honeymoon Cottage." The north terrace houses the stables, the carriage house, ice house and laundry. The building terminating this was used by Jefferson as an office and ultimately as a law office by Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph, Jefferson's son-in-law. Adjacent to the north side of the terrace is the paddock.

THE HOUSE

The house is one of the classic examples of American architecture. It is a three-story building of thirty-five rooms including twelve in the basement. The dominating feature is the dome which commands the garden or west front. The room under the dome, octagonal in shape, is often referred to as the ballroom; however, Mr. Jefferson always referred to it as the sky or dome room.

The absence of any important staircase in the main hall is often commented upon. In the extensive remodelling which began in 1793 Mr. Jefferson in the interest of economy of space and probably privacy constructed in each wing very narrow (24 inches), steep and winding staircases. These extend from the basement floor to the third or top floor. The difficulty of ascending and descending these stairs prevents the showing of the two upper stories.

THE GARDENS

The gardens on the east and west lawns of Monticello, neglected for many years, were restored in 1939 and 1940 according to Jefferson's plans. Several drawings were found among his papers showing the scheme he projected and ultimately executed. On one is indicated the long gravel walk with its borders that circumscribes the west lawn, as well as the semicircle of shrubs and trees in front of the house. Another shows the arrangement of the oval and circular beds near the house which Jefferson himself laid out in 1807. The plants for each bed are listed in his garden and farm books and the directions were faithfully followed in the restoration. Near the pavilion that terminates the south terrace is the fish pond that Jefferson kept well stocked with fish caught in nearby streams. Thus, one may now see Jefferson's Monticello much as it was when he retired to enjoy the last years of a full life among his family and flowers.

THE GRAVEYARD

Thomas Jefferson died at Monticello at the age of 83 on July 4, 1826. He lies buried in the family graveyard which he laid out on the mountain side adjacent to the road leading from the house to the lodge Title to this plot has never left the family, for when the estate was sold in 1831, title was retained. It is now maintained by the Monticello Association, an organization of the descendants of Jefferson, whose members have a right of burial there.

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Monticello is owned and maintained by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation a patriotic, non-profit organization founded in 1923. It purchased the plantation, which now consists of 700 acres of land, for half a million dollars from the Levy family which had owned it for over seventy-five years. The purpose of the Foundation is to preserve the house and restore the gardens as they were in Mr. Jefferson's day. In 1954 the sum of one quarter of a million dollars was spent renovating the house; this included the installation of a system of remote heat control, an air conditioning unit, the application of a transparent water proofing solution to the exterior walls, and hidden steel supporting girders. Other improvements on the house and gardens have brought the capital outlay expenditure to well over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Foundation derives its sole income from the admission fee and from the profit of the sales in the Monticello Gift Shop.

JEFFERSON CHRONOLOGY

1743 April 13 (New Style Calendar) born at Shadwell, Goochland (now Albemarie) County, Virginia.

1760-1762 Student at William & Mary College.

1762-1767 Studied law under George Wythe.

1767 Admitted to the bar.

1769 Building at Monticello begun.

1769-1776 Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

1770 Shadwell burned: November 26 moved to Monticello.

1772 January 1, married the widow Martha Wayles Skelton.

1774 Became owener of the Natural Bridge.

1175 Attended the Continental Congress.

1776 Drafted the Declaration of Independence.

1776-1779 Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Act for Religious Freedom drafted.

1778 Bill outlawing importation of slaves to Virginia enacted; a measure long advocated by Jefferson.

1779-1781 Governor of Virginia

1782 September 6, his wife died.

1784-1789 in France as minister and commercial representative.

1785 Notes on Virginia printed.

Revised Code of Virginia, on which Jefferson worked, enacted.

1790-1793 Secretary of State under Washington.

1797-1801 Vice-President of United States under John Adams.

1801-1809 President of the United States.

1803 Louisiana Territory purchased.

1819 University of Virginia chartered.

1825 University of Virginia opened; Jefferson as first Rector.

1826 July 4, died at Monticello.

RAY CROMLEY

Washington Counts On Soviet Blunders

By RAY CROMLEY
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—(NEA)

U.S. officials have decided, for now at any rate, that absolute silence will pay off in Czechoslovakia.

Unless plans change, Washington will not follow Britain's lead in publicly protesting Moscow's Czech imperialism.

Nor will the U.S. ambassador bring up the Czech matter at the United Nations.

This strategy of silence depends on Communist impatient blunders. It worked in Indonesia at the time of the aborted Red coup there. U.S. strategists believe it will work in Prague. They think the Soviet Union has walked into a trap from which it will be difficult or impossible to escape, no matter what course Moscow follows.

The "obey-Russia" faction within Czechoslovakia is discredited because of arrogant cronyism, corruption and inefficiency.

This "Russian" group has, over a period of years, built up the distrust of major segments of Czech society—industrialists, farmers, students and labor.

The Soviet military has alienated the Czech army and air force. Moscow's bureaucracy has antagonized younger, efficient sections of the Czech bureaucracy.

All this gives the Russians very little room for maneuver.

Moscow and the U.S. State Department know the current Czech action is more than a move for a little more flexibility within the Communist system. (But the Czechs are expected to remain Communist and Russian allies.)

Whatever they may say, the Czechs are driving for a radical shift in their position in the Warsaw Pact. They want a treaty aimed more at the protection of Czechoslovakia rather than one tailored, as is the Warsaw Pact, solely to the interests of the Soviet Union.

The Czechs also aim for a more independent economic policy. Again, their purpose is to eliminate those Russo-Czech economic-business arrangements which bleed Czechoslovakia to Russia's benefit.

Many Czechs, including the present leadership, are fed up with being pawns in Moscow's foreign adventures. They are not happy, for one, over the aid they have been required to give Egypt and other Arab countries in the current Soviet-sponsored Middle East crisis.

Present thinking among U.S. policy makers is that anything this country might do in the Czech-Russian confrontation would help get Moscow off its limb. It could turn the affair from what it is, a Soviet bullying of Czechoslovakia, into a Moscow-Washington fight.

Missouri Heritage

By Lew Larkin in the Kansas City Times

ALEXANDER McNair, the first governor of Missouri, who was born 192 years ago in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, was a solid, rather earthy person with nothing of the sensationalism or flambuoyancy that characterized some of his successors.

One of his biographers said of him: "He possessed a sound judgment, an honest heart and patriotic purposes from which no allurements could ever divert him."

His grandfather came from Donegal, Ireland, and some of his other ancestors were from Loch Lomond in Scotland. His father, serving in Washington's army, suffered mortal wounds at Trenton.

MCNAIR commanded a company of troops in the Whisky rebellion and then received a commission as first lieutenant when the provisional army was organized to meet threats from France. This war cloud passed, and McNair was mustered out with a personal commendation from President Washington for the manner in which he commanded his men.

McNair went to St. Louis in 1804 and until his death March 18, 1826, he held public office of some kind almost continuously. He arrived in time to witness the transfer of Upper Louisiana, including St. Louis, to the United States under terms of the Louisiana Purchase.

He became an adjutant and inspector general of the territorial forces in the War of 1812 and then commanded a regiment that pursued British-led Indian tribes almost back to the Great Lakes from hence they started.

He knew how to get along with his men and disciplined his cavalry with such perfection that "Captain McNair's Troop of the Horse" was one of the popular units in St. Louis and always was chosen to participate in parades. At the end of the war McNair was promoted to colonel.

Persons unacquainted with the history of Missiouri may find it a bit strange to learn that McNair was governor of the "state of Missouri" before it officially became a state. Before Missouri became a state August 10, 1821, Congress authorized the territory to go ahead and form a constitution. The long, drawn-out debate that ended with the Missouri Compromise accounted for the delay in statehood.

Because of McNair's energy and hard work at the constitutional convention, which adopted a constitution 147 years ago today, he moved to the forefront. Two days after the constitution was adopted, he announced for governor.

William Clark, the half of the famous team of Lewis and Clark, who had been territorial governor, also announced and some persons believed NcNair had little chance against such a well-known and colorful personage. But McNair worked hard, met every voter in St. Louis and other towns, pledged an administration of economy and stated his opposition to high salaries for the governor and other officials. He won, 6,576 to 2,656.

McNair did set a precedent which not other governor since has followed-brevity in his inaugural speech. It was so short that some members, lingering in a tavern next door, arrived too late to hear any of it, and it was decided later to combine his inaugural address and message to the Legislature in one document. On September 19, 1820, he delivered this inaugural speech;

"I congratulate you gentlemen in the happy change which has taken place in our political affairs. From the dependent condition of a territorial government, we have passed into a sovereign and independent state. We have formed for ourselves a constitution which, though perhaps not free from the imperfections incident to all human institutions, does honor to the character and intelligence of our infant state, and gives us every reason to expect that we shall, without further difficulty, be admitted into the federal union.'

In his message to the Legislature he recommended incorporation of a state medical society and establishment of a public hospital, noting, "As health is essential to all the happiness and enjoyments of life, whatever has a tendency to preserve and promote it is worthy of your most serious consideration. The establishment of a public hospital at some convenient point would be no small relief to our citizens. The fact is well known that many boatmen and others are annually left upon our shore, dependent solely on private charity for medical and other assistance."

It wasn't until 1837, 11 years after McNair died, that the "Medical Society of Missouri" was formed which became the Missouri State Medical association in 1967. And many years elapsed before a public hospital was built.

True to his pledge of economy he resisted attempts to place his own salary above $2,000, and when the legislators fixed their own compensation at $4 daily plus $3 for each 25 miles traveling expense, McNair vetoed it, the first in Missouri history. The veto later was over-ridden.

HISTORIANS might regard it as unusual that a governor achieved his record prior to taking office. Such was the case of Frederick Bates, who died in office August 4, 1825, of pleurisy. He was the second governor of Missouri.

His achievements:

1. He was the first deputy postmaster of Detroit, and land commissioner of the Michigan territory.

2. His fairness in handling the office of land commissioner of Missouri was widely applauded.

3. His kindness to the Indians perhaps was matched only by the kindness of William Clark to Indians.

THE Bates family came from Virginia. Frederick Bates did not live long enough to bear out predictions of his greatness. His brother, Edward Bates, played a major role in swinging the Republican national convention nomination to Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he became Lincoln's attorney general, the first cabinet officer from west of the Mississippi.

Frederick Bates, born 190 years ago yesterday, arrived in St. Louis in April, 1807, and was appointed acting governor a few years later. He also became recorder of land titles and chairman of the board of land commissioners.

Bates was an early and avowed supporter of Thomas Jefferson. He wrote the first book published in Missouri, a codifying book, "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana," published in St. Louis in 1808.

Always outspoken, he wrote in 1807 to Henry Dearborn that the French "lack the military spirit," and then added, "The military spirit of this country will be found only in the settlements of the Americans."

When Lafayette visited St. Louis, Bates declined to attend because the Legislature had not appropriated money for the event.

On Indian affairs he said in his inaugural address, "Justice shall be accessible to all."

BATES was not large physically, 5 feet 7 inches tall, but he never hesitated to take on the giants. One was John Smith T., who used the initial after his name to differentiate him from other John Smiths. He killed more than a dozen men in duels, one of whom was the first sheriff of Washington County, Lionel Brown, nephew of Aaron Burr.

John Smith T. and his confederates found a lively lead tract and attempted to operate it illegally, to escape taxation. Bates backed down the killer.

In 1817, at the requrest of Edward Bates, Frederick went back to Virginia to settle the family estate. Tarleton, a brother, had been killed in a duel. A short time late Frederick Bates, as governor, vetoed a bill that would have prohibited duelling in Missouri.

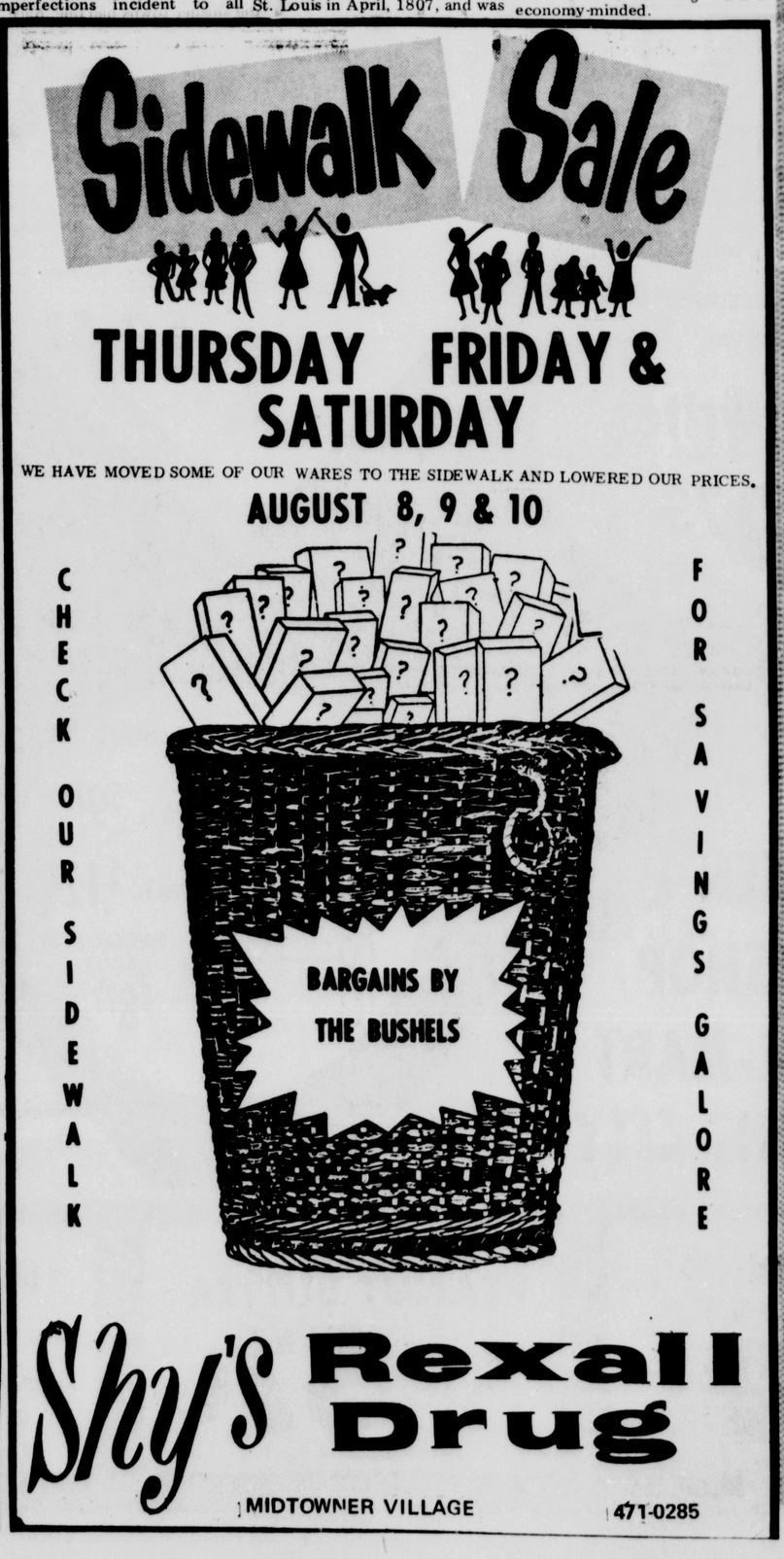
Early in his life in Missouri, he wrote a friend back in Virginia:

"A residence of three years in this country has impressed upon my mind the most lasting prepossessions in its favor and induced me to give it the preference to all other parts of the United States."

Bates realized there were mineral riches in Missouri, but warned:

"To say that those engaged in the prosecution of the lead business will enrich themselves beyond the visions of fancy or the dreams of avarice, would be forsaking that sober narrative manner which I have prescribed to myself-few labors or pursuits in the United States yield such ample, such vast returns."

Frederick Bates did not have much time to show his ability; but he was honest, hard-working and economy-minded.



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The absence of any important staircase in the main hall is often commented upon. In the extensive remodelling which began in 1793 Mr. Jefferson in the interest of economy of space and probably privacy constructed in each wing very narrow (24 inches), steep and winding staircases. These extend from the basement floor to the third or top floor. The difficulty of ascending and descending these stairs prevents the showing of the two upper stories.

THE GARDENS

The gardens on the east and west lawns of Monticello, neglected for many years, were restored in 1939 and 1940 according to Jefferson's plans. Several drawings were found among his papers showing the scheme he projected and ultimately executed. On one is indicated the long gravel walk with its borders that circumscribes the west lawn, as well as the semicircle of shrubs and trees in front of the house. Another shows the arrangement of the oval and circular beds near the house which Jefferson himself laid out in 1807. The plants for each bed are listed in his garden and farm books and the directions were faithfully followed in the restoration. Near the pavilion that terminates the south terrace is the fish pond that Jefferson kept well stocked with fish caught in nearby streams. Thus, one may now see Jefferson's Monticello much as it was when he retired to enjoy the last years of a full life among his family and flowers.

THE GRAVEYARD

Thomas Jefferson died at Monticello at the age of 83 on July 4, 1826. He lies buried in the family graveyard which he laid out on the mountain side adjacent to the road leading from the house to the lodge Title to this plot has never left the family, for when the estate was sold in 1831, title was retained. It is now maintained by the Monticello Association, an organization of the descendants of Jefferson, whose members have a right of burial there.

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Monticello is owned and maintained by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation a patriotic, non-profit organization founded in 1923. It purchased the plantation, which now consists of 700 acres of land, for half a million dollars from the Levy family which had owned it for over seventy-five years. The purpose of the Foundation is to preserve the house and restore the gardens as they were in Mr. Jefferson's day. In 1954 the sum of one quarter of a million dollars was spent renovating the house; this included the installation of a system of remote heat control, an air conditioning unit, the application of a transparent water proofing solution to the exterior walls, and hidden steel supporting girders. Other improvements on the house and gardens have brought the capital outlay expenditure to well over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Foundation derives its sole income from the admission fee and from the profit of the sales in the Monticello Gift Shop.

JEFFERSON CHRONOLOGY

1743 April 13 (New Style Calendar) born at Shadwell, Goochland (now Albemarie) County, Virginia.
1760-1762 Student at William & Mary College.
1762-1767 Studied law under George Wythe.
1767 Admitted to the bar.
1769 Building at Monticello begun.
1769-1776 Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.
1770 Shadwell burned: November 26 moved to Monticello.
1772 January 1, married the widow Martha Wayles Skelton.
1774 Became owener of the Natural Bridge.
1775 Attended the Continental Congress.
1776 Drafted the Declaration of Independence.
1776-1779 Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Act for Religious Freedom drafted.
1778 Bill outlawing importation of slaves to Virginia enacted; a measure long advocated by Jefferson.
1779-1781 Governor of Virginia
1782 September 6, his wife lied.
1784-1789 in France as minister and commercial representative.
1785 Notes on Virginia printed.
Revised Code of Virginia, on which Jefferson worked, enacted.
1790-1793 Secretary of State under Washington.
1797-1801 Vice-President of United States under John Adams.
1801-1809 President of the United States.
1803 Louisiana Territory purchased.
1819 University of Virginia chartered.
1825 University of Virginia opened; Jefferson as first Rector.
1826 July 4, died at Monticello.

RAY CROMLEY

Washington Counts On Soviet Blunders

By RAY CROMLEY
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—(NEA) U.S. officials have decided, for now at any rate, that absolute silence will pay off in Czechoslovakia.

Unless plans change, Washington will not follow Britain's lead in publicly protesting Moscow's Czech imperialism.

Nor will the U.S. ambassador bring up the Czech matter at the United Nations.

This strategy of silence depends on Communist impatient blunders. It worked in Indonesia at the time of the aborted Red coup there. U.S. strategists believe it will work in Prague. They think the Soviet Union has walked into a trap from which it will be difficult or impossible to escape, no matter what course Moscow follows.

The "obey-Russia" faction within Czechoslovakia is discredited because of arrogant cronyism, corruption and inefficiency.

This "Russian" group has, over a period of years, built up the distrust of major segments of Czech society—industrialists, farmers, students and labor.

The Soviet military has alienated the Czech army and air force. Moscow's bureaucracy has antagonized younger, efficient sections of the Czech bureaucracy.

All this gives the Russians very little room for maneuver.

Moscow and the U.S. State Department know the current Czech action is more than a move for a little more flexibility within the Communist system. (But the Czechs are expected to remain Communist and Russian allies.)

Whatever they may say, the Czechs are driving for a radical shift in their position in the Warsaw Pact. They want a treaty aimed more at the protection of Czechoslovakia rather than one tailored, as is the Warsaw Pact, solely to the interests of the Soviet Union.

The Czechs also aim for a more independent economic policy. Again, their purpose is to eliminate those Russo-Czech economic-business arrangements which bleed Czechoslovakia to Russia's benefit.

Many Czechs, including the present leadership, are fed up with being pawns in Moscow's foreign adventures. They are not happy, for one, over the aid they have been required to give Egypt and other Arab countries in the current Soviet-sponsored Middle East crisis.

Present thinking among U.S. policy makers is that anything this country might do in the Czech-Russian confrontation would help get Moscow off its limb. It could turn the affair from what it is, a Soviet bullying of Czechoslovakia, into a Moscow-Washington fight.

Missouri Heritage

By Lew Larkin in the Kansas City Times

ALEXANDER McNair, the first governor of Missouri, who was born 192 years ago in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, was a solid, rather earthy person with nothing of the sensationalism or flambuoyancy that characterized some of his successors.

One of his biographers said of him: "He possessed a sound judgment, an honest heart and patriotic purposes from which no allurements could ever divert him."

His grandfather came from Donegal, Ireland, and some of his other ancestors were from Loch Lomond in Scotland. His father, serving in Washington's army, suffered mortal wounds at Trenton.

MCNAIR commanded a company of troops in the Whisky rebellion and then received a commission as first lieutenant when the provisional army was organized to meet threats from France. This war cloud passed, and McNair was mustered out with a personal commendation from President Washington for the manner in which he commanded his men.

McNair went to St. Louis in 1804 and until his death March 18, 1826, he held public office of some kind almost continuously. He arrived in time to witness the transfer of Upper Louisiana, including St. Louis, to the United States under terms of the Louisiana Purchase.

He became an adjutant and inspector general of the territorial forces in the War of 1812 and then commanded a regiment that pursued British-led Indian tribes almost back to the Great Lakes from hence they started.

He knew how to get along with his men and disciplined his cavalry with such perfection that "Captain McNair's Troop of the Horse" was one of the popular units in St. Louis and always was chosen to participate in parades. At the end of the war McNair was promoted to colonel.

Persons unacquainted with the history of Missiouri may find it a bit strange to learn that McNair was governor of the "state of Missouri" before it officially became a state. Before Missouri became a state August 10, 1821, Congress authorized the territory to go ahead and form a constitution. The long, drawn-out debate that ended with the Missouri Compromise accounted for the delay in statehood.

Because of McNair's energy and hard work at the constitutional convention, which adopted a constitution 147 years ago today, he moved to the forefront. Two days after the constitution was adopted, he announced for governor.

William Clark, the half of the famous team of Lewis and Clark, who had been territorial governor, also announced and some persons believed NcNair had little chance against such a well-known and colorful personage. But McNair worked hard, met every voter in St. Louis and other towns, pledged an administration of economy and stated his opposition to high salaries for the governor and other officials. He won, 6,576 to 2,656.

McNair did set a precedent which not other governor since has followed-brevity in his inaugural speech. It was so short that some members, lingering in a tavern next door, arrived too late to hear any of it, and it was decided later to combine his inaugural address and message to the Legislature in one document. On September 19, 1820, he delivered this inaugural speech;

"I congratulate you gentlemen in the happy change which has taken place in our political affairs. From the dependent condition of a territorial government, we have passed into a sovereign and independent state. We have formed for ourselves a constitution which, though perhaps not free from the imperfections incident to all human institutions, does honor to the character and intelligence of our infant state, and gives us every reason to expect that we shall, without further difficulty, be admitted into the federal union.'

In his message to the Legislature he recommended incorporation of a state medical society and establishment of a public hospital, noting, "As health is essential to all the happiness and enjoyments of life, whatever has a tendency to preserve and promote it is worthy of your most serious consideration. The establishment of a public hospital at some convenient point would be no small relief to our citizens. The fact is well known that many boatmen and others are annually left upon our shore, dependent solely on private charity for medical and other assistance."

It wasn't until 1837, 11 years after McNair died, that the "Medical Society of Missouri" was formed which became the Missouri State Medical association in 1967. And many years elapsed before a public hospital was built.

True to his pledge of economy he resisted attempts to place his own salary above $2,000, and when the legislators fixed their own compensation at $4 daily plus $3 for each 25 miles traveling expense, McNair vetoed it, the first in Missouri history. The veto later was over-ridden.

HISTORIANS might regard it as unusual that a governor achieved his record prior to taking office. Such was the case of Frederick Bates, who died in office August 4, 1825, of pleurisy. He was the second governor of Missouri.

His achievements:

1. He was the first deputy postmaster of Detroit, and land commissioner of the Michigan territory.

2. His fairness in handling the office of land commissioner of Missouri was widely applauded.

3. His kindness to the Indians perhaps was matched only by the kindness of William Clark to Indians.

THE Bates family came from Virginia. Frederick Bates did not live long enough to bear out predictions of his greatness. His brother, Edward Bates, played a major role in swinging the Republican national convention nomination to Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he became Lincoln's attorney general, the first cabinet officer from west of the Mississippi.

Frederick Bates, born 190 years ago yesterday, arrived in St. Louis in April, 1807, and was appointed acting governor a few years later. He also became recorder of land titles and chairman of the board of land commissioners.

Bates was an early and avowed supporter of Thomas Jefferson. He wrote the first book published in Missouri, a codifying book, "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana," published in St. Louis in 1808.

Always outspoken, he wrote in 1807 to Henry Dearborn that the French "lack the military spirit," and then added, "The military spirit of this country will be found only in the settlements of the Americans."

When Lafayette visited St. Louis, Bates declined to attend because the Legislature had not appropriated money for the event.

On Indian affairs he said in his inaugural address, "Justice shall be accessible to all."

BATES was not large physically, 5 feet 7 inches tall, but he never hesitated to take on the giants. One was John Smith T., who used the initial after his name to differentiate him from other John Smiths. He killed more than a dozen men in duels, one of whom was the first sheriff of Washington County, Lionel Brown, nephew of Aaron Burr.

John Smith T. and his confederates found a lively lead tract and attempted to operate it illegally, to escape taxation. Bates backed down the killer.

In 1817, at the requrest of Edward Bates, Frederick went back to Virginia to settle the family estate. Tarleton, a brother, had been killed in a duel. A short time late Frederick Bates, as governor, vetoed a bill that would have prohibited duelling in Missouri.

Early in his life in Missouri, he wrote a friend back in Virginia:

"A residence of three years in this country has impressed upon my mind the most lasting prepossessions in its favor and induced me to give it the preference to all other parts of the United States."

Bates realized there were mineral riches in Missouri, but warned:

"To say that those engaged in the prosecution of the lead business will enrich themselves beyond the visions of fancy or the dreams of avarice, would be forsaking that sober narrative manner which I have prescribed to myself-few labors or pursuits in the United States yield such ample, such vast returns."

Frederick Bates did not have much time to show his ability; but he was honest, hard-working and economy-minded.

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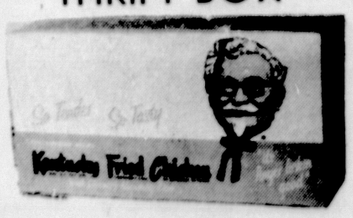

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WHEN I WAS A BOY

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Appeal is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

KING POLITICS SERIOUSLY

When I was a boy Monroe unty people took their itics more seriously than w. As campaigns warmed up, sonal relations became ined and partisan advantage y important.

One activity incident to that was the erection of party poles. In every community size of Paris, each party tried have a pole that was higher n that of the enemy party. s required an extensive vey of near-by forest areas. e right sort of tree was about inches in diameter at the und, tapering to a point 40, or 60 feet in the air. To chop wn, trim, transport and erect of these poles was no job for klings. Party flags and blems, flown from the top, npleted the flagpole's status he scheme of things.

As a preliminary to sidential election day, thing stimulated party nusiasm or cast so much um on the opposition as a mocratic rally and torchlight ade. Small boys got the idea t Republicans were few and between, and that victory for Democratic candidate was a matter of counting the es. Great was their azement and dismay when s came that another eping Republican victory had another Republican victory put another Republican in White House at Washington another Republican in the t Office at Paris.

An interesting thing in this nection was that Barney's nd, composed entirely of publican members of the J. C. ney family, furnished music all those Democratic rallies. e elder Barney had played the by night and worked a sket by day as musician and dier in the Union Army ring the Civil War. Being a publican was bad enough in a uthern county like Monroe. ing a Union veteran was many es worse. In spite of all this, wever, J. C. Barney was the t-loved man and his band the st popular organization in s locality. He seemed to get as ch fun out of a Democratic y as the Democrats did, obably because he knew they re doing all that rallying for thing.

Another feature of those oldtime Democratic rallies was the firing of an anvil, which sounded very much like the firing of a cannon. This, too, was done by a Republican Orris W. Pelsue. Primed with powder and set off by a lighted fuse, the anvil would be hurled 20 or 30 feet into the air. Up town the Democrats would let out a fresh cheer at every explosion. On the outskirts, where the anvil was being worked, Pelsue and his assistants, would trake another drink. Thus everbody went home happy late at night and woke up with a headache the next morning.

Small boys from Democratic families took a delight in annoying the few Republicans who were brave enough to live in this locality. My father stage a wholesale whipping bee when a Republican named Grow, who made matters worse by being a Union veteran and a native of Pennsylvania, complained to him about being call "radical" every time he got in sight of a Blanton boy.

The mania for rallying eventually died out. The custom of belittling everything local Democrats did in a Republican community or everything local Republicans did in a Democratic community eventually was discarded. Until Civil War veterans got too old to run for office, however, they occupied most of the party offices. I recall how we boys of the newer generation came to resent the parading of war records and the disposition to ignore candidates who had not "fit for the South."

Back in 1892, when Cleveland was the Democratic nominee for President, nearly 1400 Monroe County Democrats attended a rally at Sedalia. William J. Stone, nominee for Governor, and Adlai Steveson, Cleveland's running mate were billed for speeches. The fare from Paris was $1 for the round trip. I had not planned to go, but went to the station to see the others off. When the train came, however, the band and drum corps got into action and my enthusiasm got the best of me. Borrowing a coat and $2 from a friend, I joined the crowd that was swarming aboard for the 100-mile trip.

The state committee chairman had arranged for our delegation to march in review before the two nominees, and be addressed by them from the Sicher Hotel balcony in Sedalia. On arrival at our destination we were organized into marching order and instructed about proper deportment before our next Governor and Vice President.

All went well until we entered Ohio street at a point where slaoons were doing business on opposite corners. Two minutes later our marching delegation, very weary and quite thirsty, had been converted into a mob which surged in and out of those drink parlors, while the two great statesmen waited impatiently on the balcony. Only Barney's Band composed entirely of Republicans and a couple of hundred stragglers arrived before Col. Stone and Stevenson had quit their stations in disgust.

Most of us took part in a torchlight procession that night, after a hard day of rallying, carrying our torches aboard the train, which did not get back to Paris until 10 o'clock the next morning. Weary, unwashed and bedraggled, we lit our torches and staged a parade up Main street before going home for some much-needed rest.

BEFORE PAPER SACKS CAME IN

When I worked in a grocery store during the middle 80's there were no paper sacks. Everything, including sugar and coffee, had to be done up in wrapping paper. The tough brown wrapping paper came in sheets about 2 feet square. Learning to wrap a dollar's worth of sugar this way was no small task. Two sheets were required, one overlapping the other by several inches. Sugar would be scooped from the barrel into the scales scoop. When weighed, it would be dumped fro scoop to paper. After sufficient skill had been acquired the mass could be so manipulated that it became a package which needed only the addition of string to make it complete. I can think of nothing that would be more interesting or astonishing to the present generation than the sight of some old-timer delivering sugar from barrel to customer by this process.

THE LIVERY STABLE

When I was a boy every town the size of Paris had at least two livery stables, while nearly all the smaller towns had one. Race horses were quartered and trained at the Paris Fairgrounds. Those were the golden days for boys.

There was something about horses which stirred the imagination, just as something arouses mystical sensations when people enter tents. It probably is a harking back to the times when our wild forefathers tore around on wild horses and when the family abode was a tent made of skins or coarse cloth. Along with half a dozen other boys, I used to spend much time and do much free labor at Wetmore & Cissell's livery stable. For the privilege of leading horses to water twice a day we cleaned out the stalls, filled the mangers with hay and curried the animals. Occassionally the regular hands, who tolerated our presence and profited by our labors, would offer an additional reward for our efforts by promising to stage a parade from the barn east one block to Main Street, thence north many blocks to the river, where the horses could slake their thirst in Salt River. Usually, however, the job was done at the well just back of the barn.

I shall never forget the thrill of anticipation incident to the promise of a parade to the river how carefully we cleaned those stalls and curried those steeds and anticipated every wish of the rascals whose work we were doing, and how we pictured an admiring populace looking on as we would step along, firmly gripping the halter rope of a proudly steeping horse. It made a frolic of what otherwise would have been a mean dirty job.

Every winter and spring for five or six years a man named Nelligan quartered a string of race horses at the local fairgrounds. I was one of the lucky boys who were admitted to the charmed circle that was composed of white and Negro men who rode the runners and drove the trotters on racing circuits during the season and looked after their welfare after the season was over. There, as at the livery stable, good free work was rewarded by the marvelous privilege of exercising a real race horse-not by riding or driving it of course, but by leading it back and forth until both horse and boy were pretty well worn out. My horse was Miss Woodford. Always during the exercise period she wore a bright yellow blanket on which her name had been printed in large letters.

There were other activities than cleaning stalls, carrying feed and water, currying and exercising the animals, around those racing quarters. One of them was shooting craps. That game was introduced into this locality by Nelligan's worldlyminded jockeys and trainers. Having no nickels and dimes to venture, we boys used hichory nuts as stakes. At intervals a loser would rise from his hands and knees, the only orthodox position for a crap shotter, and drop out until he could fill his hat with hickory nuts from a handy tree.

Another diversion was afforded by a springboard the stable force set up on the grounds. The idea was to spring into the air form the end of the board, turn a somersault and light on the feet. Before success could be accomplished, many failures were suffered and many bruises accumulated. When success finally was achieved, the applause of those jockeys and trainers compensated a thousandfold for all the hardships.

WHEN GREEN COFFEE WAS USED

Only green coffee was sold in local grocery stores when I was a boy. It was bought by the sack and sold in bulk. Our mothers "parched" it in their cookstove ovens, placing it in large pans and keeping it well stirred until brown and ready for use. There was no coffee that had been ground in factory or store. The grinding was done, as needed, in the home kitchen. When I heard sounds from the coffee mill in the early morning I knew it was time to get up, for breakfast would be ready by the time I had dressed and gotten to the dining room. The custom of eating in the kitchen originated during comparatively recent years, when wives began figuring on how many steps they could save by eliminating the dining room, and how many man hours they could save in a year by equipping their kitchens with labor-saving utensils, gadgets and dinette corners.

PAUL FLOWERS' GREENHOUSE

As reported in News of Bygone Days on this page yesterday, World War I was a "singing war," probably the last. On Feb. 12, General Bell said "a singing army is a fighting army," and the item went on to report that song leaders had been placed on all large Army bases, with itinerant leaders in smaller installations.

Indeed, World War I was a singing war, not only for the boys in training camps and Over There, but for the folks back home. This war to end war brought forth a treasury of singable tunes and lyrics: World War II provided only a few; if Korea presented one popular tune, it escapes my memory: from Vietnam comes only the "Green Beret Song."

But we had them from 1914 to 1919—popular over here and over there, with civilians and military personnel alike, were "Missouri Waltz," "When You Wore A Tulip and I Wore A Big Red Rose," "I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile." 1915 brought "Ireland Must Be Heaven," "Roses of Picardy," and one that smacks of several popular ones on the same theme today, "Turn Back the Universe and Give Me Yesterday."

By 1917 we were singing "Au Revoir But Not Goodbye, Soldier Boy," "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here," "Joan of Arc, They are Calling You," "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France," and "Liberty Bell, It's Time To Ring Again!"

That was the year we got "Lorraine, My Beautiful Alsace-Lorraine," George M. Cohan's immortal "Over There," "Smiles," "Till the Clouds Roll By" and "When Yankee Doodle Learns to Parlez-vous Francais."

The year 1918 brought forth "Mademoiselle From Armentiers, Parlezvous," which appeared in many barroom unprintable parodies as "Hink-Dinky, Parlez-vous;" we had "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows," "K-K-K-Katy," "Madelon,," "Oh How I Hate To Get Up In The Morning" and a then oldtimer, "It's a Long Way To Tipperary" (1912) was on every tongue.

We sang "Till We Meet Again," and a comic bit, "We Didn't Want the Bacon, What We Want Is A Piece of the Rhine," and another, "Would You Rather Be A Colonel With an Eagle On Your Shoulder Or a Private With a Chicken On Your Knee?"

Then skip 20 years to 1939 and again find Kate Smith and many others singing "God Bless America"; "There'll Always Be An England" gave heart in a dark hour; "The Last Time I Saw Paris" had emotional overtones. "This Is My Country" and "The White Cliffs of Dover" bounced across the air waves. "When The Lights Go On Again" and "The Warsaw Concerto," were popular. 1943 brought "Comin' In On A Wing And A Prayer."

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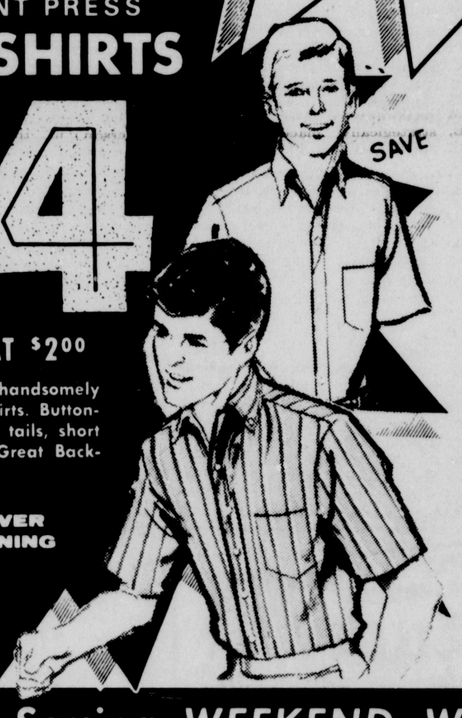

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As a preliminary to sidential election day, thing stimulated party husiasm or cast so much um on the opposition as a mocratic rally and torchlight ade. Small boys got the idea t Republicans were few and between, and that victory for Democratic candidate was a matter of counting the es. Great was their azement and dismay when vs came that another eeping Republican victory had another Republican victory put another Republican in White House at Washington another Republican in the t Office at Paris.

An interesting thing in this nection was that Barney's nd, composed entirely of publican members of the J. C. rney family, furnished music all those Democratic rallies. e elder Barney had played the by night and worked a sket by day as musician and dier in the Union Army ring the Civil War. Being a publican was bad enough in a uthern county like Monroe. ng a Union veteran was many es worse. In spite of all this, wever, J. C. Barney was the t-loved man and his band the st popular organization in s locality. He seemed to get as ch fun out of a Democratic y as the Democrats did, obably because he knew they e doing all that rallying for hing.

Another feature of those oldtime Democratic rallies was the firing of an anvil, which sounded very much like the firing of a cannon. This, too, was done by a Republican Orris W. Pelsue. Primed with powder and set off by a lighted fuse, the anvil would be hurled 20 or 30 feet into the air. Up town the Democrats would let out a fresh cheer at every explosion. On the outskirts, where the anvil was being worked, Pelsue and his assistants, would trake another drink. Thus everbody went home happy late at night and woke up with a headache the next morning.

Small boys from Democratic families took a delight in annoying the few Republicans who were brave enough to live in this locality. My father stage a wholesale whipping bee when a Republican named Grow, who made matters worse by being a Union veteran and a native of Pennsylvania, complained to him about being call "radical" every time he got in sight of a Blanton boy.

The mania for rallying eventually died out. The custom of belittling everything local Democrats did in a Republican community or everything local Republicans did in a Democratic community eventually was discarded. Until Civil War veterans got too old to run for office, however, they occupied most of the party offices. I recall how we boys of the newer generation came to resent the parading of war records and the disposition to ignore candidates who had not "fit for the South."

Back in 1892, when Cleveland was the Democratic nominee for President, nearly 1400 Monroe County Democrats attended a rally at Sedalia. William J. Stone, nominee for Governor, and Adlai Steveson, Cleveland's running mate were billed for speeches. The fare from Paris was $1 for the round trip. I had not planned to go, but went to the station to see the others off. When the train came, however, the band and drum corps got into action and my enthusiasm got the best of me. Borrowing a coat and $2 from a friend, I joined the crowd that was swarming aboard for the 100-mile trip.

The state committee chairman had arranged for our delegation to march in review before the two nominees, and be addressed by them from the Sicher Hotel balcony in Sedalia. On arrival at our destination we were organized into marching order and instructed about proper deportment before our next Governor and Vice President.

All went well until we entered Ohio street at a point where slaoons were doing business on opposite corners. Two minutes later our marching delegation, very weary and quite thirsty, had been converted into a mob which surged in and out of those drink parlors, while the two great statesmen waited impatiently on the balcony. Only Barney's Band composed entirely of Republicans and a couple of hundred stragglers arrived before Col. Stone and Stevenson had quit their stations in disgust.

Most of us took part in a torchlight procession that night, after a hard day of rallying, carrying our torches aboard the train, which did not get back to Paris until 10 o'clock the next morning. Weary, unwashed and bedraggled, we lit our torches and staged a parade up Main street before going home for some much-needed rest.

BEFORE PAPER SACKS CAME IN

When I worked in a grocery store during the middle 80's there were no paper sacks. Everything, including sugar and coffee, had to be done up in wrapping paper. The tough brown wrapping paper came in sheets about 2 feet square. Learning to wrap a dollar's worth of sugar this way was no small task. Two sheets were required, one overlapping the other by several inches. Sugar would be scooped from the barrel into the scales scoop. When weighed, it would be dumped fro scoop to paper. After sufficient skill had been acquired the mass could be so manipulated that it became a package which needed only the addition of string to make it complete. I can think of nothing that would be more interesting or astonishing to the present generation than the sight of some old-timer delivering sugar from barrel to customer by this process.

THE LIVERY STABLE

When I was a boy every town the size of Paris had at least two livery stables, while nearly all the smaller towns had one. Race horses were quartered and trained at the Paris Fairgrounds. Those were the golden days for boys.

There was something about horses which stirred the imagination, just as something arouses mystical sensations when people enter tents. It probably is a harking back to the times when our wild forefathers tore around on wild horses and when the family abode was a tent made of skins or coarse cloth. Along with half a dozen other boys, I used to spend much time and do much free labor at Wetmore & Cissell's livery stable. For the privilege of leading horses to water twice a day we cleaned out the stalls, filled the mangers with hay and curried the animals. Occassionally the regular hands, who tolerated our presence and profited by our labors, would offer an additional reward for our efforts by promising to stage a parade from the barn east one block to Main Street, thence north many blocks to the river, where the horses could slake their thirst in Salt River. Usually, however, the job was done at the well just back of the barn.

I shall never forget the thrill of anticipation incident to the promise of a parade to the river how carefully we cleaned those stalls and curried those steeds and anticipated every wish of the rascals whose work we were doing, and how we pictured an admiring populace looking on as we would step along, firmly gripping the halter rope of a proudly steeping horse. It made a frolic of what otherwise would have been a mean dirty job.

Every winter and spring for five or six years a man named Nelligan quartered a string of race horses at the local fairgrounds. I was one of the lucky boys who were admitted to the charmed circle that was composed of white and Negro men who rode the runners and drove the trotters on racing circuits during the season and looked after their welfare after the season was over. There, as at the livery stable, good free work was rewarded by the marvelous privilege of exercising a real race horse-not by riding or driving it of course, but by leading it back and forth until both horse and boy were pretty well worn out. My horse was Miss Woodford. Always during the exercise period she wore a bright yellow blanket on which her name had been printed in large letters.

There were other activities than cleaning stalls, carrying feed and water, currying and exercising the animals, around those racing quarters. One of them was shooting craps. That game was introduced into this locality by Nelligan's worldlyminded jockeys and trainers. Having no nickels and dimes to venture, we boys used hichory nuts as stakes. At intervals a loser would rise from his hands and knees, the only orthodox position for a crap shotter, and drop out until he could fill his hat with hickory nuts from a handy tree.

Another diversion was afforded by a springboard the stable force set up on the grounds. The idea was to spring into the air form the end of the board, turn a somersault and light on the feet. Before success could be accomplished, many failures were suffered and many bruises accumulated. When success finally was achieved, the applause of those jockeys and trainers compensated a thousandfold for all the hardships.

WHEN GREEN COFFEE WAS USED

Only green coffee was sold in local grocery stores when I was a boy. It was bought by the sack and sold in bulk. Our mothers "parched" it in their cookstove ovens, placing it in large pans and keeping it well stirred until brown and ready for use. There was no coffee that had been ground in factory or store. The grinding was done, as needed, in the home kitchen. When I heard sounds from the coffee mill in the early morning I knew it was time to get up, for breakfast would be ready by the time I had dressed and gotten to the dining room. The custom of eating in the kitchen originated during comparatively recent years, when wives began figuring on how many steps they could save by eliminating the dining room, and how many man hours they could save in a year by equipping their kitchens with labor-saving utensils, gadgets and dinette corners.

PAUL FLOWERS' GREENHOUSE

As reported in News of Bygone Days on this page yesterday, World War I was a "singing war," probably the last. On Feb. 12, General Bell said "a singing army is a fighting army," and the item went on to report that song leaders had been placed on all large Army bases, with itinerant leaders in smaller installations.

Indeed, World War I was a singing war, not only for the boys in training camps and Over There, but for the folks back home. This war to end war brought forth a treasury of singable tunes and lyrics: World War II provided only a few; if Korea presented one popular tune, it escapes my memory; from Vietnam comes only the "Green Beret Song."

But we had them from 1914 to 1919—popular over here and over there, with civilians and military personnel alike, were "Missouri Waltz," "When You Wore A Tulip and I Wore A Big Red Rose," "I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile." 1915 brought "Ireland Must Be Heaven," "Roses of Picardy," and one that smacks of several popular ones on the same theme today, "Turn Back the Universe and Give Me Yesterday."

By 1917 we were singing "Au Revoir But Not Goodbye, Soldier Boy," "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here," "Joan of Arc, They are Calling You," "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France," and "Liberty Bell, It's Time To Ring Again!"

That was the year we got "Lorraine, My Beautiful Alsace-Lorraine," George M. Cohan's immortal "Over There," "Smiles," "Till the Clouds Roll By" and "When Yankee Doodle Learns to Parlez-vous Francais."

The year 1918 brought forth "Mademoiselle From Armentiers, Parlezvous," which appeared in many barroom unprintable parodies as "Hink-Dinky, Parlez-vous;" we had "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows," "K-K-K-Katy," "Madelon,," "Oh How I Hate To Get Up In The Morning" and a then oldtimer, "It's a Long Way To Tipperary" (1912) was on every tongue.

We sang "Till We Meet Again," and a comic bit, "We Didn't Want the Bacon, What We Want Is A Piece of the Rhine," and another, "Would You Rather Be A Colonel With an Eagle On Your Shoulder Or a Private With a Chicken On Your Knee?"

Then skip 20 years to 1939 and again find Kate Smith and many others singing "God Bless America"; "There'll Always Be An England" gave heart in a dark hour; "The Last Time I Saw Paris" had emotional overtones. "This Is My Country" and "The White Cliffs of Dover" bounced across the air waves. "When The Lights Go On Again" and "The Warsaw Concerto," were popular. 1943 brought "Comin' In On A Wing And A Prayer."

mode o'day

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SENSATIONAL SURPRISES FOR STROLLERS!

Sportswear - Slacks - Slack Sets
Pant Dresses - Blouses
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$3.00

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Assorted Lingerie ..... 49¢

PANTY HOSE $1.29

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GIRLS' PANTIES
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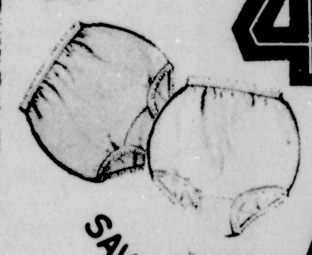

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PERMANENT PRESS
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CONVENIENT CREDIT TERMS!
MIDTOWNER VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER
P. N. HIRSCH & CO.
9 TO 9 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

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BIG SAVINGS
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SEARS PERMANENT ANTI-FREEZE and SUMMER COOL OUT $1.00 PER GAL.

Friday only, or as long as supply lasts

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WHEN I WAS A BOY

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Appeal is reprinting them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

DEATH OF JESSE JAMES

When I was a boy the James gang was reaching the zenith of its activities in Missouri, and elsewhere. Bankers and operators of passenger trains lived in constant dread of raids, like the spectacular ones those bandits occasionally staged.

I recall very well the sensational news that Jesse James had been assassinated at his home in St. Joseph, and the indignation most everybody voiced against Bob Ford, the gang member who shot him. Our local photographer, James T. Moss, hurried to St. Joseph and managed to get a picture of Jesse in his coffin. Copies of this photograph sold like hot cakes to Monroe county people. Most of them were violently pro-Southern, and of the opinion that Jesse and Frank had been driven to banditry by Northerners who persecuted them because they fought for the Confederacy. My mother, however, wasted no sympathy on them. This was because the James boys, together with the Youngers and Quantril took possession of her father's farm home during the war, and forced the women and their Negro slaves to cook everything in sight for them. They ate heartily at noon, then carried off additional supplies of food that had been cooked on their orders. The farm was near the Howard and Boone county borders, and this incident was just before the terrible events which happened in Centralia and near Sturgeon, 25 miles from Paris.

At Centralia, a lot of Union soldiers were taken from a train and shot to death. In an effort to avenge that tragedy, Major Johnson led 400 Union troops out of Paris, contacting the James gang near Sturgeon. In the battle which followed 380 of Johnson's 400 men were killed. A monument in their memory stands in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City. I believe the name of every victim is inscribed upon it. Southerners were thrilled as descriptions of the battle came in. The James gang attacked in true Western film thriller style, dashing forward at top speed on their horses, with bridle clenched in their teeth and pistol in each hand. The union force was annihilated before it could get into action.

The death of Jesse James soon was followed by the surrender of his brother and partner in crime, Frank James. The surrender was negotiated by Governor Morehouse. The first the public knew about it was when the desperado walked into the governor's office at Jefferson City, unbuckled the belt from which two big revolvers hung, laid the belt and weapons upon the big desk, and received a hearty handshake from Morehouse. He later was tried in a court of justice. The trial however, was a mere formality because the state was unable to put upon the witness stand anybody who really knew anything that could be used as a basis for conviction. Following his acquittal, Frank James starred at a number of county fairs, ostensibly as an employee but in reality as a box office attraction. Until the novelty wore off, tremendous crowds turned out.

Civil war sentiments were still running high when news of Jesse James' assassination spread over Missouri. In the Southern counties there was much indignation. In the Northern counties there was much rejoicing. Immediately, myths about the bandit's heroism and benefactions gained wide circulation. In due time, the general public came to believe that the robberies he committed were for the purpose of getting money for distribution to the poor. Gradually, a new generation which was neither Northern or Southern came upon the Missouri scene. Like all other generations, it was disposed to exalt a dead man's virtues and forget his failings. In due time, Jesse James became a second Robin Hood. Today, one of the biggest attractions motion picture producers put out is one which depicts Jesse James as a reckless, fast shooting, generous daredevil who robs the rich in order to get money for the poor. A picture of this type comes out every year or two. Theatrical box offices fatten on them.

Immediately after Jesse's assassination people everywhere were singing the lines or humming the tune of a song which praised his virtues and expressed contempt for Bob Ford, the pretended friend who shot him down. The song still persists. Only a few evenings ago I heard it over the radio. The chorus was something like this:

"Jesse had a wife, a mourner all her life,
Children were brave.
'Twas a dirty little coward that shot Mr. Howard
And laid Jesse James in his grave."

The Mr. Howard mentioned in that chorus was none other than Jesse. It was the name by which he was known to everybody except his intimates. While at his home in St. Joseph one day, Jesse laid his pistols aside, mounted a chair and set about the task of adjusting a large picture to a better position. His guest and companion, Bob Ford, seized upon this opportunity to earn the $10,000 reward that had been offered for Jesse James, dead or alive. Jerking a pistol from its holster, Ford fired a bullet into the head of his leader. Death was instantaneous. Even that section of the public which wished most for an end to the James boys' terrorism was filled with contempt for his assassin. This contempt was manifested when Ford was shunned wherever he appeared in a show which sought to capitalize on his fame. He drifted from state to state, and finally was shot to death in a saloon brawl out West.

When I was serving as a member of the Board of Pardons and Paroles during the Major administration at Jefferson City, a nice, soft-spoken man came into my office one day, to discuss the matter of a man who was serving time from Kansas City. When he said his name was Jesse James, I laughingly said a man by that name had considerable fame in Missouri when I was a boy, to which the visitor replied, "Yes, he was my father." He was a practicing attorney in Kansas City.

ANTIQUES WERE CHEAP

When I was a boy antiques were plentiful and cheap. In fact, people were giving away things that would now sell for hundreds of dollars.

My mother had a poster bed that was made from maple timber on her father's farm. It was a corded bed, so called because long rope, held in place by heavy pegs, was used for keeping the mattress and featherbed in place. It was about 100 years old. My mother and the girls gave it to a Negro woman who was helping them clean house. They considered this good riddance of old fogy furniture.

We also had a bureau our grandfather had made from cherry timber that was cut on his farm. It was a beautiful specimen of pioneer craftsmanship. Fortunately for the present generation nobody would accept it as a gift, for which reason it still remains in the family as the prize article in our guest room.

People of that generation wanted beds with springs, table and dressers and other pieces of furniture that had been produced in city factories. Most of it was made of shoddy material, quite in contrast to the solid oak, walnut, maple and cherry timber our pioneer craftsmen insisted on having. The factory furniture too often was glued together, and would soon begin showing at the seams or losing patches of its veneer. The antiques that had been given away or broken up for kindling had gone through a hundred years or more without seeming any the worse for wear, other than scuffing and scratching from several generations of playful children. It was constructed of solid lumber by craftsmen who took a pride in their work.

Among other things our mother and the girls gave away in the process of emancipating their household from relics of a bygone era was the family clock. It had been handed down from a pre-grandfather era, and was so large that visitors could not avoid seeing it the instant they entered the door. The mechanism was operated by two large weights, one on the right side, the other on the left. These weights were raised by a process of winding, which had to be done every night. Something went out of our lives when our father was relieved of this job.

Always, when time arrived for parents and children to scatter to their respective beds, the winding of the clock was our father's for getting the word across. Without saying a word, he would lay his paper or book down, stride to the clock, pick up the key and begin to wind. First, would rise the weight which operated the time mechanism. Slowly, but surely, it would get to the top of the right side. Next, the key would be transferred to the left side, from which the weight would operate the striking mechanism.

This faithful old family relic was traded in as part pay on a small clock which would run eight days on one winding. This was considered quite a step forward in family progress, not only because it was more stylish than the one we discarded but also because of the time that was saved in winding. As the salesman figured it out, there would be a saving of two minutes seven nights in the week, or a grand total of 730 minutes or 9 hours and 10 minutes a year. It meant an extra day for father, to do with as he pleased, though he could never cash in on what was thus saved for him. This was the beginning of the time - saving era, the zenith of which we are now reaching. Every nook and corner of our modern domiciles is cluttered up with implements, utensils, and tools we have bought for the purpose of saving time and labor. Not knowing what to do with the time after they save it, our women folk forsake the home a good part of the day in favor of games, shows, parties, and contests that are gotten up as time killers. Prominent among our devises for saving time and labor is the electric clock, which requires no winding.

Among other antiques which mother and the girls discarded as the spirit of progress seized upon them was the brass kettle in which their mothers and grandmothers had made applebutter and preserves for generations. Always, before being put into service, it had to be scoured. Some women did the job with ashes, others with vinegar and salt. The result, a utensil which rivaled the sun for brightness, was the same in either case. Most of those brass kettles were sold to the junk man, to make way for less durable ones with required no scouring. Most of the others were given to colored women who came once a week to do the family washing. Like the old clock, the brass kettle was missed. However, it was not mourned because of the time and effort the more modern ones were saving to the household.

As more modern ways of lighting other than with tallow candles came along, our mothers and sisters discarded the molds in which they had made candles, and the instrument with which they were trimmed and snuffed. Next to go were the small coal oil lamps they installed when candles went out. These in turn were succeeded by hanging lamps, very costly fixtures which hung from the ceiling and could be raised or lowered with ease by vitue of a heavy weight. The more pretentious ones had very fancy shades, from the lower edge of which glittering glass prisms depended. These, too, were given away or otherwise gotten out of sight when electric lights came along. In small towns like ours, a single 16-watt bulb, hanging from the middle of the ceiling, was all that was used for some time after the house was wired. This, however, required too much time and energy, to conservee which we installed switches. Our present problem is how to save the time and energy that is required for pushing a button or flipping a switch.

PAUL FLOWERS' GREENHOUSE

Dear Greenhouse:

An old friend once told me, Bill, there are three sides to every question: Your side and my side and then there's the right side." Your side of the small town hotel was interesting but did you ever consider the small town hotel manager, the man on the other side of the desk?

Drummers? They didn't get the attention at home that they expected from us. We cashed their pay checks, forwarded their mail, cared for their laundry and pressing, had their flats fixed and oil changed, drew maps and gave directions, called the doctor and sat up with them when they became ill. We did it all but scrub backs and shine shoes.

We had to play dominoes, checkers, pitch and seven-up professionally to entertain them. But we loved them, looked forward to their visits and used their first names. We knew their lines and they sold us wholesale one pair of shoes, a box of shirts or socks or any item they sold. But they are gone just as the small town hotel is.

In those captain chairs on the side walk after supper they settled all the current issues. Few were educated but through their association with all walks of life they had acquired a gentlemanly pateina that set them aside. Often times town people, politicians and even the night marshal joined the group.

When the pool room owner cleared the loafers out of his place they settled in the sidewalk chairs like a swarm of locusts and dropped Bull Durham butt and Brown Mule drippings all over the place, nd we could do nothing but clean up when they moved on.

The tile-floored lobby with writing tables around the walls and a gabboon here and there, the desk usually under the staircase with register and leakypen and the bell the clerk banged to call the porter, the hat rack, the key rack, the luggage rack, the ladies' parlor adjoining and the sign with the arrow pointing to the men's room all helped to make small town hotel.

In the dining room breakfast started at 5 a.m. and if cook didn't show up the manager did the cooking. Sometimes he helped serve when a waitress came in late. At noon dinner there were businessmen from nearby stores, a few drummers and now and then a Model T load of tourists. But supper, the evening meal, was the most exciting time of the day.

Drummers registered for the night and were hustled to their rooms by the porter who went up and down the stairs in a long lope trying to earn tips to augment his meager wages. The cook and the pantry girl moved at full speed in the kitchen and the waitresses banged through the swinging door like bees entering their hive.

The drummers washed up, came down to the lobby, shook hands all round and passed into the dining room. They kidded the girls, played tricks with the silver and got impatient if their order did not come right out and beat on the water glasses with a spoon. Most of them took the regular table d'hote and left a dime tip.

We knew the special food that each man about town preferred so when we had country fried chicken or baked ham special, or ribs au just or sauerkraut and pigs knuckles we called these men and often they brought their family or friends and enjoyed their favorite food. It was really nice to be a part of it all.

The manager had to be plumber, electrician, painter, carpenter, and be able to do small repairs. The public men's room was always our hot spot. Just anybody came in to use and abuse it. Poets left their mark and the walls were cleaned often. One inscription was always left. The king of the hoboes and penciled it over the wash basin the time he painted his famous moniker on the walls of the cotton compress in letters six feet tall.

This is not any certain small town hotel but a composite of all of them I knew or worked in.

Again, sir, I enjoyed your column. But after you and me who's again to remember the small town hotel of yesteryear?

Commercial Appeal

Columbus navigated by dead reckoning on his voyage of discovery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) Zanesville and Lancaster will never know which baseball team was best in the Central Ohio League. After three weeks of rainouts to meet in a playoff the two high school teams were declared co-champions.

Zanesville compiled a 24-2 record and Lancaster 19-4.

Zanesville turned in 13 shutouts, 10 of them in a row. Four of Blue Devils — Dave Lowe, Jerald McCoy, Doug Braden and Ron Moore — turned in no-hit games.

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PARK FREE & EZ SOUTH MAIN AT GREER

MENS FANCY Cowboy Straw Hats $1.00

CHILDREN'S FELT COWBOY HATS 89c

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OUR PARKING LOT SALE WILL CONSIST OF SOME OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AND OTHERS FROM 5¢ UP

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10 QUART COVERED Minnow Buckets 39c

LADIES Strap Sandals 39c

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HOUSEWARES BOOTS SHOES RUBBER BOOTS SADDLES HALTERS TOOLS SPRAY RIGS TIRES TUBES BRAKE SHOES

SIDEWALK SALE

SHOP HOMESTEAD'S SIDEWALK SALE THUR.-FRI.-SAT.

Attend The Rodeo This Thur. Sun.

Eye Popper Special
YOUR CHOICE 3 PIECE SAUCE PAN SET OR 3 PIECE MIXING BOWL SET
Homestead Reg. Price 99¢
NOW 45¢

CHILDREN'S COWBOY STRAW HATS ONLY 35¢

MEN'S WESTERN HATS ADDITIONAL 10% OFF Homesteads already low price

CHILDREN'S WESTERN SHIRTS $4.00 VALUE NOW $2.99

$2.99 VALUES GIRLS WESTERN JEANS NOW $1.99

WIZARD CHARCOAL LIGHTER QUART SIZE 39¢ VALUE 3 FOR 75¢

Eye Popper Special

Instant Shave 79¢ SIZE NOW 33¢
LIMIT 2

COLGATE FAMILY SIZE Tooth Paste 49¢ WITH FREE MOUTHWASH LIMIT 2

SHORT SLEEVE Sweat Shirts $2.99 VALUE SPECIAL $1.99

EVEREADY 69¢ SIZE NOW Lighter Fluid 29¢
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2½ QUART DECANTER PITCHER 99¢ VALUE SPECIAL 59¢

SUMMER WEIGHT Blankets $3.99 Each Value NOW 2 FOR $5

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DISPOSAL VACUUMN CLEANER BAG $1.00 VALUE NOW 55¢
Models For All Cleaners

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SIDEWALK DAYS AT HOMESTEAD ARE FUN

INSULATED PICNIC HAMPERS HOMESTEAD REG PRICE $1.39 LIMIT 1 NOW 99¢

ELECTRIC PERCOLATOR 5 CUP CAPACITY $3.99 VALUE LIMIT 1 $2.29

Eye Popper Specials ARMSTRONG'S EPIC FLOOR WAX $1.29 SIZE NOW 77¢

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WHEN I WAS A BOY

Since the publication of the late H. J. (Jack) Blanton's "When I Was A Boy" reminiscenes in book form in 1942, they have become increasingly popular. All the books have been sold, and are difficult to obtain. Because of the increasing demand for these articles, the Appeal is re-printing them during the next few weeks in the belief that its readers, young and old, will enjoy reading about the Monroe County of 70 to 100 years ago. Clip and save them.

DEATH OF JESSE JAMES

When I was a boy the James gang was reaching the zenith of its activities in Missouri, and elsewhere. Bankers and operators of passenger trains lived in constant dread of raids, like the spectacular ones those bandits occasionally staged.

I recall very well the sensational news that Jesse James had been assassinated at his home in St. Joseph, and the indignation most everybody voiced against Bob Ford, the gang member who shot him. Our local photographer, James T. Moss, hurried to St. Joseph and managed to get a picture of Jesse in his coffin. Copies of this photograph sold like hot cakes to Monroe county people. Most of them were violently pro-Southern, and of the opinion that Jesse and Frank had been driven to banditry by Northerners who persecuted them because they fought for the Confederacy. My mother, however, wasted no sympathy on them. This was because the James boys, together with the Youngers and Quantril took possession of her father's farm home during the war, and forced the women and their Negro slaves to cook everything in sight for them. They ate heartily at noon, then carried off additional supplies of food that had been cooked on their orders. The farm was near the Howard and Boone county borders, and this incident was just before the terrible events which happened in Centralia and near Sturgeon, 25 miles from Paris.

At Centralia, a lot of Union soldiers were taken from a train and shot to death. In an effort to avenge that tragedy, Major Johnson led 400 Union troops out of Paris, contacting the James gang near Sturgeon. In the battle which followed 380 of Johnson's 400 men were killed. A monument in their memory stands in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City. I believe the name of every victim is inscribed upon it. Southerners were thrilled as descriptions of the battle came in. The James gang attacked in true Western film thriller style, dashing forward at top speed on their horses, with bridle clenched in their teeth and pistol in each hand. The union force was annihilated before it could get into action.

The death of Jesse James soon was followed by the surrender of his brother and partner in crime, Frank James. The surrender was negotiated by Governor Morehouse. The first the public knew about it was when the desperado walked into the governor's office at Jefferson City, unbuckled the belt from which two big revolvers hung, laid the belt and weapons upon the big desk, and received a hearty handshake from Morehouse. He later was tried in a court of justice. The trial however, was a mere formality because the state was unable to put upon the witness stand anybody who really knew anything that could be used as a basis for conviction. Following his acquittal, Frank James starred at a number of county fairs, ostensibly as an employee but in reality as a box office attraction. Until the novelty wore off, tremendous crowds turned out.

Civil war sentiments were still running high when news of Jesse James' assassination spread over Missouri. In the Southern counties there was much indignation. In the Northern counties there was much rejoicing. Immediately, myths about the bandit's heroism and benefactions gained wide circiulation. In due time, the general public came to believe that the robberies he committed were for the purpose of getting money for distribution to the poor. Gradually, a new generation which was neither Northern or Southern came upon the Missouri scene. Like all other generations, it was disposed to exalt a dead man's virtues and forget his failings. In due time, Jesse James became a second Robin Hood. Today, one of the biggest attractions motion picture producers put out is one which depicts Jesse James as a reckless, fast shooting, generous daredevil who robs the rich in order to get money for the poor. A picture of this type comes out every year or two. Theatrical box offices fatten on them.

Immediately after Jesse's assassination people everywhere were singing the lines or humming the tune of a song which praised his virtues and expressed contempt for Bob Ford, the pretended friend who shot him down. The song still persists. Only a few evenings ago I heard it over the radio. The chorus was something like this:

"Jesse had a wife, a mourner all her life,
Children were brave.
'Twas a dirty little coward that shot Mr. Howard
And laid Jesse James in his grave."

The Mr. Howard mentioned in that chorus was none other than Jesse. It was the name by which he was known to everybody except his intimates. While at his home in St. Joseph one day, Jesse laid his pistols aside, mounted a chair and set about the task of adjusting a large picture to a better position. His guest and companion, Bob Ford, seized upon this opportunity to earn the $10,000 reward that had been offered for Jesse james, dead or alive. Jerking a pistol from its holster, Ford fired a bullet into the head of his leader. Death was instantaneous. Even that section of the public which wished most for an end to the James boys' terrorism was filled with contempt for his assassin. This contempt was manifested when Ford was shunned wherever he appeared in a show which sought to capitalize on his fame. He drifted from state to state, and finally was shot to death in a saloon brawl out West.

When I was serving as a member of the Board of Pardons and Paroles during the Major administration at Jefferson City, a nice, soft-spoken man came into my office one day, to discuss the matter of a man who was serving time from Kansas City. When he said his name was Jesse James, I laughingly said a man by that name had considerable fame in Missouri when I was a boy, to which the visitor replied, "Yes, he was my father." He was a practicing attorney in Kansas City.

ANTIQUES WERE CHEAP

When I was a boy antiques were plentiful and cheap. In fact, people were giving away things that would now sell for hundreds of dollars.

My mother had a poster bed that was made from maple timber on her father's farm. It was a corded bed, so called because long rope, held in place by heavy pegs, was used for keeping the mattress and featherbed in place. It was about 100 years old. My mother and the girls gave it to a Negro woman who was helping them clean house. They considered this good riddance of old fogy furniture.

We also had a bureau our grandfather had made from cherry timber that was cut on his farm. It was a beautiful specimen of pioneer craftsmanship. Fortunately for the present generation nobody would accept it as a gift, for which reason it still remains in the family as the prize article in our guest room.

People of that generation wanted beds with springs, table and dressers and other pieces of furniture that had been produced in city factories. Most of it was made of shoddy material, quite in contrast to the solid oak, walnut, maple and cherry timber our pioneer craftsmen insisted on having. The factory furniture too often was glued together, and would soon begin showing at the seams or losing patches of its veneer. The antiques that had been given away or broken up for kindling had gone through a hundred years or more without seeming any the worse for wear, other than scuffing and scratching from several generations of playful children. It was constructed of solid lumber by craftsmen who took a pride in their work.

Among other things our mother and the girls gave away in the process of emancipating their household from relics of a bygone era was the family clock. It had been handed down from a pre-grandfather era, and was so large that visitors could not avoid seeing it the instant they entered the door. The mechanism was operated by two large weights, one on the right side, the other on the left. These weights were raised by a process of winding, which had to be done every night. Something went out of our lives when our father was relieved of this job.

Always, when time arrived for parents and children to scatter to their respective beds, the winding of the clock was our father's for getting the word across. Without saying a word, he would lay his paper or book down, stride to the clock, pick up the key and begin to wind. First, would rise the weight which operated the time mechanism. Slowly, but surely, it would get to the top of the right side. Next, the key would be transferred to the left side, from which the weight would operate the striking mechanism.

This faithful old family relic was traded in as part pay on a small clock which would run eight days on one winding. This was considered quite a step forward in family progress, not only because it was more stylish than the one we discarded but also because of the time that was saved in winding. As the salesman figured it out, there would be a saving of two minutes seven nights in the week, or a grand total of 730 minutes or 9 hours and 10 minutes a year. It meant an extra day for father, to do with as he pleased, though he could never cash in on what was thus saved for him. This was the beginning of the time - saving era, the zenith of which we are now reaching. Every nook and corner of our modern domiciles is cluttered up with implements, utensils, and tools we have bought for the purpose of saving time and labor. Not knowing what to do with the time after they save it, our women folk forsake the home a good part of the day in favor of games, shows, parties, and contests that are gotten up as time killers. Prominent among our devises for saving time and labor is the electric clock, which requires no winding.

Among other antiques which mother and the girls discarded as the spirit of progress seized upon them was the brass kettle in which their mothers and grandmothers had made applebutter and preserves for generations. Always, before being put into service, it had to be scoured. Some women did the job with ashes, others with vinegar and salt. The result, a utensil which rivaled the sun for brightness, was the same in either case. Most of those brass kettles were sold to the junk man, to make way for less durable ones with required no scouring. Most of the others were given to colored women who came once a week to do the family washing. Like the old clock, the brass kettle was missed. However, it was not mourned because of the time and effort the more modern ones were saving to the household.

As more modern ways of lighting other than with tallow candles came along, our mothers and sisters discarded the molds in which they had made candles, and the instrument with which they were trimmed and snuffed. Next to go were the small coal oil lamps they installed when candles went out. These in turn were succeeded by hanging lamps, very costly fixtures which hung from the ceiling and could be raised or lowered with ease by vitue of a heavy weight. The more pretentious ones had very fancy shades, from the lower edge of which glittering glass prisms depended. These, too, were given away or otherwise gotten out of sight when electric lights came along. In small towns like ours, a single 16-watt bulb, hanging from the middle of the ceiling, was all that was used for some time after the house was wired. This, however, required too much time and energy, to conservee which we installed switches. Our present problem is how to save the time and energy that is required for pushing a button or flipping a switch.

PAUL FLOWERS' GREENHOUSE

Dear Greenhouse:

An old friend once told me, Bill, there are three sides to every question: Your side and my side and then there's the right side." Your side of the small town hotel was interesting but did you ever consider the small town hotel manager, the man on the other side of the desk?

Drummers? They didn't get the attention at home that they expected from us. We cashed their pay checks, forwarded their mail, cared for their laundry and pressing, had their flats fixed and oil changed, drew maps and gave directions, called the doctor and sat up with them when they became ill. We did it all but scrub backs and shine shoes.

We had to play dominoes, checkers, pitch and seven-up professionally to entertain them. But we loved them, looked forward to their visits and used their first names. We knew their lines and they sold us wholesale one pair of shoes, a box of shirts or socks or any item they sold. But they are gone just as the small town hotel is.

In those captain chairs on the side walk after supper they settled all the current issues. Few were educated but through their association with all walks of life they had acquired a gentlemanly pateina that set them aside. Often times town people, politicians and even the night marshal joined the group.

When the pool room owner cleared the loafers out of his place they settled in the sidewalk chairs like a swarm of locusts and dropped Bull Durham butt and Brown Mule drippings all over the place, nd we could do nothing but clean up when they moved on.

The tile-floored lobby with writing tables around the walls and a gabboon here and there, the desk usually under the staircase with register and leakypen and the bell the clerk banged to call the porter, the hat rack, the key rack, the luggage rack, the ladies' parlor adjoining and the sign with the arrow pointing to the men's room all helped to make small town hotel.

In the dining room breakfast started at 5 a.m. and if cook didn't show up the manager did the cooking. Sometimes he helped serve when a waitress came in late. At noon dinner there were businessmen from nearby stores, a few drummers and now and then a Model T load of tourists. But supper, the evening meal, was the most exciting time of the day.

Drummers registered for the night and were hustled to their rooms by the porter who went up and down the stairs in a long lope trying to earn tips to augment his meager wages. The cook and the pantry girl moved at full speed in the kitchen and the waitresses banged through the swinging door like bees entering their hive.

The drummers washed up, came down to the lobby, shook hands all round and passed into the dining room. They kidded the girls, played tricks with the silver and got impatient if their order did not come right out and beat on the water glasses with a spoon. Most of them took the regular table d'hote and left a dime tip.

We knew the special food that each man about town preferred so when we had country fried chicken or baked ham special, or ribs au just or sauerkraut and pigs knuckles we called these men and often they brought their family or friends and enjoyed their favorite food. It was really nice to be a part of it all.

The manager had to be plumber, electrician, painter, carpenter, and be able to do small repairs. The public men's room was always our hot spot. Just anybody came in to use and abuse it. Poets left their mark and the walls were cleaned often. One inscription was always left. The king of the hoboes and penciled it over the wash basin the time he painted his famous moniker on the walls of the cotton compress in letters six feet tall.

This is not any certain small town hotel but a composite of all of them I knew or worked in.

Again, sir, I enjoyed your column. But after you and me who's again to remember the small town hotel of yesteryear?

Commercial Appeal

Columbus navigated by dead reckoning on his voyage of discovery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) Zanesville and Lancaster will never know which baseball team was best in the Central Ohio League. After three weeks of rainouts to meet in a playoff the two high school teams were declared co-champions.

Zanesville compiled a 24-2 record and Lancaster 19-4.

Zanesville turned in 13 shutouts, 10 of them in a row. Four of Blue Devils — Dave Lowe, Jerald McCoy, Doug Braden and Ron Moore — turned in no-hit games.

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